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The Year at Home and Abroad

The President's Influence

In the United States, the past year was one of great crops, increased dividends and wages, rising prices and great industrial activity. All this was shown in the review which we published on the 20th ult. In the field of national politics and legislation the dominating influence was that of President Roosevelt. This appears most clearly in the record of the session of Congress which ended on June 30th. His aim, as to domestic questions of economic policy, has been to bring the great corporations and combinations under the intimate supervision of Federal authority, to prevent a misuse of great private fortunes, and to limit the growth of such fortunes by taxation. In his speech about muckraking, last April, he warned the rich who were striving to prevent Federal control of interstate business, predicted the ultimate imposition of a progressive tax on the transmission of "fortunes swollen beyond all healthy limits," and remarked that no amount of charity in spending could compensate for misconduct in acquiring such wealth. Again, in October, at Harrisburg, he spoke in the same strain, denouncing the ingenious legal advisers of the holders of vast corporate wealth, advocating a broader construction of the Constitution in order that great wealth and powerful corporations might be curbed, and opposing Government ownership of railways as an evil to be avoided by Federal supervision and regulation. In his recent annual message he recommended the imposition of graduated Federal inheritance and income taxes, and urged further action for the control of great corporations, saying that consolidation was not to be prevented, but to be regulated and supervised, and urging the withdrawal from entry or sale of the Government's coal and oil lands in order that they might not become the property of monopolistic combinations. The legislation which he has promoted during the past year, and the important prosecutions instituted under his direction, are in accord with the policy which he has repeatedly advocated in messages and public addresses.——From time to time his determination not to accept a renomination has been asserted by persons representing him. At the end of the year, Secretary Taft announced his preference for judicial honors, but said that he would not decline a Presidential nomination, although he was inclined to think he would not be regarded as "available." Some have thought that the President would like to be a Senator from New York; Senator Platt's term and the President's will expire on the same day.——Mr. Bryan was received with highest honors when he returned, at the end of August, from his tour around the world, and he appears to be the leading, if not the only, candidate on the Democratic side. In his long address at Madison Square Garden, the passage exciting the most interest was that in which he advocated Government ownership of trunk railway lines and State ownership of local branches. But this policy is vigorously opposed by the leading Democrats of the South.——Several changes in the Cabinet have taken place, and others are near at hand. Attorney-General Moody on December 17th became a Justice of the Supreme Court. His successor is Secretary Bona-

parte, whose place at the head of the Navy Department is taken by Secretary Metcalf. The latter's successor as Secretary of Commerce and Labor is Oscar S. Straus, of New York, a Hebrew. Mr. Hitchcock will soon retire from the Interior Department. His successor will be James R. Garfield, now Commissioner of Corporations. Mr. Shaw will leave the Treasury Department on March 1st, and it is expected that Postmaster-General Cortelyou will succeed him there, while the Cabinet office thus vacated will be given to George Von L. Meyer.

The Year's Elections

At the elections of November 6th, the Republican party was sustained, but with some reduction of the extraordinary majorities of 1904. In the next House, its majority will be 58, instead of 114, but it will gain in the Senate, increasing the number of its representatives there to 61, while the number of Democrats will be only 29. Among the Republicans of the present House who were defeated are Mr. Wadsworth, of New York (because of his opposition to the Meat Inspection bill), and Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, who was for years the chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee. The efforts of the Federation of Labor to prevent the re-election of members who had opposed the anti-injunction bill had but little effect. Speaker Cannon and Mr. Littlefield (at the Maine election in September) were prominent objects of the Federation's attacks, and their pluralities, partly for other reasons, were reduced. Mr. Hearst obtained the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York by an alliance with Mr. Murphy, the Tammany leader, whom he had been accustomed to denounce in his newspapers as a man who ought to be wearing prison stripes. Against this nomination there was a considerable revolt in the party. The Republican candidate was Mr. Hughes, widely known as the lawyer who, before the Armstrong committee, had exposed the offenses of the great life insurance companies' officers. His nomination had been supported by Mr. Roosevelt. Near the close of an exciting campaign, Secretary Root made, at Utica, a notable speech, in which, upon the President's authority, Mr. Hearst's newspapers were accused of promoting indirectly the assassination of McKinley. Mr. Hughes was elected by a plurality of 58,000, but the Democratic candidates for all the other State offices, including that of Lieutenant-Governor, were successful, together with the judges nominated by Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy in the city of New York.——In Massachusetts, District-Attorney Moran, regarded as representing the Hearst movement, was beaten; in Pennsylvania, and in Philadelphia, the Reform Fusionists were overcome; in Oregon (at an earlier election), a woman suffrage amendment was lost by a large majority, and Jonathan Bourne was nominated at the polls, for Senator. About one-third of the new Senators who will take their seats in March will have been elected by what is virtually a popular vote.

Legislation of Congress

Congress adjourned on June 30th, with a remarkable record of important legislation. Among the measures enacted were the Railroad Rate, Pure Food, Meat Inspection, Statehood, Denatured Alcohol and National Quarantine bills. As passed by the House, the Statehood bill admitted Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State, and required Arizona and New Mexico to unite in the same manner. As finally past, however, the last two Territories were permitted to decide at the polls as to such a union, and in November Arizona voted against it, six to one. The Meat bill, suggested to the President by Upton Sinclair's novel, "The Jungle," and by the report of an investigation made by Commissioner Neill and James B. Reynolds, was passed quickly in the Senate, but the opposition of the packers' friends in the House caused the President to publish the memorable Neill-Reynolds report, which attracted attention all over the world. This was sufficient. Incidentally, some sharp letters past between the President and Mr. Wadsworth. The latter lost his seat at the November election. The tax on alcohol, denatured for use in manufactures and the arts, was removed. Quarantine was placed wholly under national control. It was decided that the Panama Canal should have locks.

Passage of the Railway Bill

The Railway Rate bill, passed in the House in February by a vote of 346 to 7, was the subject in the Senate of a memorable debate. No agreement could be reached in the Senate committee, and at last, upon Mr. Aldrich's motion, the House bill was reported by Mr. Tillman, a Democrat, and the bitter personal enemy of Mr. Roosevelt. While the long debate was in progress, legislation of this character was continually suggested by official and other reports concerning rebating and unjust manipulation of freight rates, by evidence as to railway monopolization of coal supplies, and by the prosecution and conviction of rebaters. There was little open opposition. Those who demanded provisions for broad judicial review of the Commission's rate orders at last consented to accept what was called the Allison amendment. The end of the debate was marked by bitter controversy over negotiations said to have been carried on by the President and Attorney-General Moody with Mr. Tillman and other Democrats thru the agency of ex-Senator William E. Chandler. Written statements were read and sharp speeches made, Mr. Tillman (virtually supported by Mr. Chandler) asserting that the President at a critical moment had deserted the Democrats with whom he was seeking an alliance. There was an issue of veracity between Mr. Chandler and the President. The bill was past on May 18th, by a vote of 71 to 3, and Mr. Tillman admitted that if it had not been for Mr. Roosevelt there would have been no such bill. The rate-making provisions of it had been opposed by the leading railway officers of the country. Important and radical amendments were added in the Senate, covering pipe lines, express companies, etc., and designed to prevent railways from owning coal mines. There has since been a voluntary reduction of rates. Some estimate at $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year the gain due to a discontinuance of rebating.

Prosecution of Railways and Trusts

Beginning in January with the indictment of the Burlington road, there was a remarkable list of prosecutions of railways and shippers for rebating. Nearly all of the leading railroad companies have been indicted more than once, and with them the Standard Oil Company, the Sugar Trust, the Beef Trust, and other combinations. Indictments of the Standard, found by Federal grand juries in several States, contain more than 9,000 counts, by reason of which, in case of conviction, it would be lawful to impose fines amounting to more than $180,000,000. A majority of these indictments were based upon information obtained by Commissioner Garfield, whose report concerning secret and open discrimination in rates for the benefit of the Standard was sent to Congress in May. Several railroad companies, and a few officers, have been found guilty and fined. In Kansas City, two freight brokers indicted for conspiracy (by direction of Attorney-General Moody) under an old statute (Section 5,440) which permits imprisonment, were sentenced to go to jail; but in New York a few weeks later, Judge Holt decided, in the cases of two indicted railway officers, that this old statute could not be so used against rebaters. A notable group of cases were tried before Judge Holt, among the defendants being the Sugar Trust, the New York Central, and other railroad companies. All were convicted, and in one month he imposed $312,000 in fines. The accused companies and officers were defended by Joseph H. Choate and Alton B. Parker. Under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, passed in February, the Commission made investigation as to the relation of railways to the coal and grain trades, and the evidence thus obtained was the basis of many indictments for rebating and land frauds, one of the defendants being the Union Pacific road. Disclosures as to the acquisition of coal shares by Pennsylvania Railroad officers without paying for them excited much interest. In several States, laws reducing railway passenger rates have been passed or are proposed.——In November, at St. Louis, the Government brought suit under the Sherman act against John D. Rockefeller and his associates, the Standard Oil Company, and its seventy controlled corporations, for a dissolution of the combination. In a

State suit, the Standard had been convicted at Findlay, Ohio, but the judgment has recently been annulled because the proceedings were in the wrong court. Indictments returned to the right court are pending there. At the Findlay trial the use of a London holding company for one of the Standard corporations was revealed. At the trial of the Beef Trust, at Chicago, in March, Judge Humphrey discharged the sixteen indicted packers on the ground that they had gained immunity by giving information to Commissioner Garfield. For this he was criticised by the President. In the summer, the ice dealers and companies in many cities were indicted for unlawful combination, and several have been prosecuted to conviction.

Cuba's Revolution

The year in Cuba was uneventful until August 19th, when suddenly many prominent men of the Liberal party were arrested by the Government and placed in prison. Thus was ushered in the revolution which was soon to cause intervention. The presence of bands of armed revolutionists in the western provinces and not far from Havana became known, and these bands grew rapidly. This movement was a protest against the frauds and the intimidation by which the Government and its supporters had carried the elections of 1905. Realizing that he could not subdue the rebellion, President Palma (on September 8th) asked secretly for intervention and American ships. Four days later, he begged for 3,000 soldiers. On the 14th, Mr. Roosevelt sent Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon to Havana, also publishing a letter giving the Cubans a friendly warning and defining his own attitude. After conferences and investigations which excited his disgust, Secretary Taft, on September 29th, established a provisional government, with himself at its head. President Palma had insisted upon resigning. The rebels gave up their arms, and the island was garrisoned by American troops. Judge Magoon has been Governor since October 9th. There was but little fighting before the arrival of Mr. Taft, and the island has since been peaceful. It is thought that new and honest elections may be held in June, but it is not yet clear that the Cubans will be able to govern themselves decently and justly.

The Panama Canal

Early in the year, the published criticisms of Poultney Bigelow drew long statements in reply from the President and Secretary Taft. Testimony was taken by the Senate Committee. THE INDEPENDENT sent two members of its editorial staff to the Isthmus, and their elaborate report began to appear on March 15th. Altho a majority of the Advisory Board of Engineers preferred a sea-level canal, the Commission approved the report of the minority in favor of a canal with locks, and was supported in this by the President, Secretary Taft and Chief Engineer Stevens. In June, a canal with locks was ordered, the vote being 110 to 36 in the House and 36 to 31 in the Senate. It was also ordered that supplies should be bought in the United States, unless the President should deem the prices extortionate or unreasonable. The eight-hour law, as affecting aliens employed, was repealed. It was decided to let out the work by contract, and to employ 2,500 Chinese, as an experiment, altho the labor unions protested against this. Mr. Roosevelt sailed for the Isthmus on October 9th, and spent three days in strenuous inspection along the canal route. His report was laid before Congress in December, in the form of a long and wholly optimistic message.

The Philippine Islands

Governor Wright was made Minister to Japan in January. His successor, Judge Ide, held the office until September 20th, when he retired, and General James F. Smith was inaugurated to serve in his place. Tonnage dues at Manila have been abolished, and the Commission has begun to establish postal savings banks in all the cities. Congress has deferred until 1909 the application of our coastwise navigation laws to traffic between the islands and the States. The bill reducing our tariff on Philippine sugar, tobacco and rice to one-quarter of

the Dingley rates, and placing other products on the free list, was passed in the House by a vote of 258 to 72, but was rejected by the Senate committee, which refused to permit even an adverse report. Bids for $12,000,000 worth of railroads in Panay, Negros and Cebu have been accepted, and a syndicate has undertaken to build 425 miles of road in Luzon. It has been decided at Rome that at least two-thirds of the $7,000,000 received for the friars' lands shall be expended in the islands. Aglipay was defeated in the courts, which ruled that the parish church property seized by him and his followers belonged to the Roman Catholic Church. In Samar and Leyte, the Pulajanes have been active. In their battles with the troops and constabulary there has been considerable loss of life on each side. The destruction of a band of Moro outlaws at Mt. Dajo, in March, excited discussion, owing to the killing of women and children, which appears to have been unavoidable.

Other Events

Owing to the limits of our space, only brief reference will be made to other events, some of which have recently been reported at length in this department of the magazine. Among these was the segregation of the ninety-three Japanese school children of San Francisco by the order of October 15th, and the President's dismissal in November, "without honor," of the negro soldiers of three companies in the regular army. We published last week long summaries of the messages and reports relating to these interesting questions. —— Thruout the year, there was a vigorous prosecution of land thieves. Of 490 indictments, eighty-nine were tried, with conviction in every case.——A great strike of the anthracite coal miners was threatened in April, mining having been suspended on the 2d, but after many conferences the men laid aside their demands and (on May 7th) consented to a signed agreement continuing the old conditions for three years.——Beginning in November, and due mainly to the higher cost of living, there was a general increase of wages on the railroads and in the cotton factories, mills, mines, etc., amounting to more than $100,000,000 a year.

Great Britain

In England as in France the difficulties incident to the separation of Church and State have been the center of political interest during the past year. The Liberal Ministry under Sir Campbell-Bannermann received an overwhelming vote in the elections, and all its measures have been stanchly supported by its large majority in the House of Commons, yet it has disappointed its adherents because so little has been practically accomplished toward carrying out its political program. It is able, however, to lay the blame for this to the determined opposition of the House of Lords to any radical legislation. A new factor in parliamentary politics has been the presence of a number of members representing the interests of the laboring classes, who, tho they are partly Socialists and partly trades-unionists, have formed under the leadership of Keir Hardie an independent group, like the Irish members, and have been able in several instances to dictate the actions of the Government. As the opposition of the non-conformists to the present Education Act was one of the main causes of the success of the Liberal party, a new Education Bill was brought forward early in the session by Augustine Birrell which provided that no money raised by public taxation should be used to pay for religious instruction, or should be expended on private or sectarian schools. The bill was admittedly a compromise measure and contained obvious anomalies, so it was sharply and logically attacked by extremists on both sides, but it was forced thru the House of Commons by the use of the closure after long discussion. In the House of Lords it was so extensively amended as to destroy the primal purpose of the bill, and on its return to the lower house the Commons refused to consider the amendments. In the meantime the situation had assumed a new phase by a decision of the Court of Appeals that the existing Educational Act does not require or authorize the school authorities to raise funds for religious instruction, and therefore the "passive resisters" were legally justified. The two Houses of Parliament also came into conflict in regard to other bills, most important of

which were the Land-Tenure Bill permitting tenants to raise such crops as they please on the land they lease, the Plural Voting Bill, which prohibits one man from voting in several different districts if he possesses property in them. and the Aliens Bill, prohibiting the importation of foreign labor as strike-breakers. All these were passed by the House of Commons and rejected by the House of Lords. A bill passed both houses reversing the Tatt Vale decision which made the funds of the labor unions liable for the illegal acts of the members. A plan was presented by Secretary of War Haldane to reduce the expenditure for military purposes without impairing the efficiency of the army. An appropriation of $1,000,000 was made for the unemployed and one of $22,500,000 to purchase land and build cottages for Irish crofters.

France

The year 1906 has been an eventful one for France, chiefly owing to the energy and determination of the Government, which has been successful in carrying thru several radical measures that a few years ago would have been regarded as impossible. Chief of these is the severance of the close relations that have existed between the Roman Catholic Church and France since the Middle Ages. On January 17th, Clément Armand Fallières, president of the Senate, was elected President of the republic to succeed M. Loubet. The Rouvier Ministry fell, chiefly on account of the disorders resulting from the attempt to inventory the Church property. The new Ministry was headed by M. Sarrien, but he was quite overshadowed by the dominant personality of M. Clemenceau as Minister of the Interior, who later became Premier. The Catholic bishops, now for the first time permitted to meet in freedom because of the revocation of the Concordat, decided by a majority of twenty-two votes that it was best to comply with the law, but the Pope disapproved of this compliance on the ground that placing an association composed chiefly of laymen in charge of the churches of a parish was a violation of the fundamental principle of the Church and undermined the rightful authority of the bishops and the Roman pontiff. The Government suggested as a compromise that the churches could remain open for worship under the law regulating public meetings in general, but the Pope refused to permit the necessary applications to be made to the local authorities for permission to hold services. The Protestants, Greek Catholics and Jews formed the lay public worship associations in accordance with the Separation Law, and accordingly will retain their property, but the Roman Catholics will forfeit church buildings and other ecclesiastical property to the amount of $250,000,000. After December 11th, the date when the law went into effect, the Government took possession of the episcopal palaces, parish houses, seminaries and other buildings thruout the country, and their occupants were evicted. The clergy will also be deprived of the pensions, amounting to some $8,000,000 a year, which the Government had granted in lieu of their former salaries, and the theological students will be compelled to perform military service like other young Frenchmen. The churches have not been closed, as it was realized by the Government that such action, tho legally justifiable, would arouse opposition too violent to be withstood. The elections of May 6th showed that the country in general approved of the radical policy of the Government. An explosion in a coal mine at Courrières, near Lens, in which over a thousand miners were killed, precipitated a dangerous strike, in which 46,000 men took part. Anarchists fomented the disorder until the whole Pas-de-Calais region was in a riotous state, but M. Clemenceau, by a mixture of firmness and tact, established order. The Dreyfus case was finally settled by the Court of Cassation, which declared him innocent of treason, and reported that the documents on which he had been convicted were either forgeries or irrelevant. Dreyfus was reinstated in the army, and Picquart, who had been dismissed from the army in disgrace for asserting his innocence, was made Minister of War in the Clemenceau Cabinet. Among the other acts of the Government must be mentioned the abolition of the guillotine, the reform of courts-martial, the purchase of the West-

ern railroad system, and the passage of a law providing that all employees in most industries and commercial establishments shall have one day of rest a week.

Russia

The end of the year finds the Russian autocracy more powerful and apparently more secure than the beginning. The long expected revolution is postponed to the indefinite future. During the year all known forms of opposition to an established government—parliamentary protest, passive resistance, industrial strikes, agrarian riots, military mutinies, territorial rebellion, financial embarrassment and political assassination—have been tried and have failed. At the beginning of 1906 it was commonly thought that the revolutionists had gained a foothold in the Caucasus and in the Baltic provinces, that the army and navy could not be relied upon by the Government, and that the Duma would inevitably become the controlling power in Russia. All these expectations have been disappointed. The incipient rebellions and mutinies were crushed out by the loyal troops, and the Duma was convoked and dismissed without having accomplished anything. In the elections for the Duma the Socialists and workingmen in general took no part, and in consequence the first Russian parliament was largely composed of the Constitutional Democrats, who were in favor of moderate and orderly reform. Their policy was, however, modified by the necessity of making concessions, for the sake of unity, to the peasant members, who insisted upon very radical measures, especially in regard to land. The Czar deprived the Duma of much of its power before its assembling by issuing a ukase retaining in his own hands the right to negotiate loans, to declare war, to make treaties, to control the army and navy, and to put cities and provinces under martial law. The Duma met May 10th and was received in state at the Winter Palace, listening in silence to a speech by the Emperor. The representatives of the people quickly responded with their demands, which included general amnesty for all political prisoners, the abolition of the death penalty, equal suffrage without distinction of sex, wealth, race or rank, the appropriation of the crown and Church lands for the peasants, the equality of all citizens before the law, and liberty of press, speech, meeting, association, strike, conscience and domicile. Some of these proposals were formulated into laws and past by the Duma, but were rejected by the Government. The only measure which became a law was an appropriation from the treasury for the relief of the famine sufferers. On July 21st the Emperor suddenly dismissed the Duma, with a reproof for their meddling with what did not concern them, instead of applying themselves to productive legislation. Most of the members of the Duma assembled immediately afterward in Viborg, Finland, and 213 of them signed an appeal to the people to support them by adopting a policy of passive resistance, refusing to pay taxes and to enter the army. This manifesto had little effect, since direct taxes are slight and the increase of drinking among the people brought additional revenue from the Government liquor shops. No revolutionary outbreak, except ineffectual mutinies in the fortresses of Sveaborg and Kronstadt, followed the dissolution of the Duma. The Government has since pursued a policy of stringent military repression. Mutinous soldiers and riotous peasants have been shot in squads. Opposition newspapers have been suppressed, and arbitrary arrests and banishment to Siberia have been more extensively resorted to than ever before. In retaliation the revolutionists have been active and often successful in throwing bombs and shooting at police officers and promiment members of the Government. During the year there have been massacres of the Jews at several places, notably at Bialystok and Siedlce.

Africa

The conference of the Powers assembled at Algeciras, Spain, January 16th to consider the condition of Morocco came to an agreement after two months and a half of discussion, in which the plans of Germany found little support except from Austria. According to the convention adopted, France is to be responsible for the maintenance of order in four of the ports and Spain in two, and the most

important ports, Tangier on the Mediterranean and Casablanca on the Atlantic, are to be policed by these Powers jointly under a neutral inspector. In the new Bank of Morocco each country is to have one share except France, which is to have three. Altho the convention is not yet ratified by several of the Powers, the increasing disorder in Morocco has forced France and Spain to begin their joint task, and a squadron of Spanish and French vessels is now at Tangier. The bandit Raisuli has more power than the Sultan, and his men even enter the market-place of Tangier to enforce his orders.——In Natal there was a native rising of some seriousness. Chief Bambaata and other Zulu tribesmen went on the warpath because of the imposition of new taxes, but after a month of fighting the revolt was ended by the killing of Bambaata and 3,500 of his followers.——The commission appointed by King Leopold to investigate the charges of abuse of the natives in the Kongo Free State confirmed in its report much of the reported cruelty and oppression, altho the testimony taken was not published. Great Britain has given a decided hint that an international conference will be called unless the conditions are remedied, and King Leopold has been sharply criticised in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. He has recently sold to American and European capitalists extensive concessions of territory in the Kongo for the exploitation of rubber and other products.——A very liberal constitution has been granted to the Transvaal. Both English and Dutch are made official languages, and every white man is given a vote, regardless of race, the representation being distributed according to population. The British Ministry upon coming into power put a stop to the making of any further contracts for the importation of coolie labor for the Rand mines, and the 50,000 Chinese now there will be gradually sent back home.——In consequence of the revelations of graft by high officials in connection with the supplies for the troops in German Southwest Africa and of atrocities inflicted upon the natives by officers and soldiers, a joint attack was made in the Reichstag on the Government by the Catholic Center and Socialist Left, and Chancellor von Bülow was forced to dissolve the Reichstag and order new elections.

Other Foreign Events

China has entered upon the policy, so successfully pursued by Japan during the era of Meiji, of the gradual assimilation of foreign ideas and the modernization of government and society by internal forces. Upon the recommendations of the commissioners sent around the world last year and of the Chinese officials educated in Japan, America and Europe, many reforms have been introduced. A well drilled army has been created, the power of the viceroys curtailed, a cabinet of departmental ministers established, the postal and customs service taken under Chinese control, schools started, divination in the temples stopped, and opium is to be prohibited in ten years. The Russian and Japanese troops, except the railroad guards, have been withdrawn from Manchuria and that country opened for commerce.——Owing to pressure brought upon the Shah of Persia by the merchants and priests of Teheran he has called a national parliament and promised a constitution. The Shah is now dying, but the Crown Prince has agreed not to dismiss parliament for two years and to accept a constitutional government.——The tension between the Emperor-King and the leaders of the Magyar party in Hungary has been temporarily relieved by a compromise. The Magyar leaders have agreed to postpone the vexed questions of the language of military command and the customs between Austria and Hungary, and to form a Hungarian ministry under Dr. Wekerlé.——In Spain there have been a rapid succession of changes in the cabinet which has, however, continued to bring forward measures tending toward an eventual separation of Church and State. The laws legalizing civil marriage and restricting the friars aroused great antagonism in the clergy. King Alfonso was married on May 31st to the Princess Ena of Battenberg, with an elaborate ceremonial which was marred by an attempt by an anarchist to assassinate the royal pair by throwing a bomb at their carriage.

American Ships on the Pacific

BY JOHN D. SPRECKELS

[Mr. Spreckels is one of America's most eminent merchants and financiers. He is the founder of the J. D. Spreckels & Brothers Company, shipping and commission merchants, which owns a large fleet of tugs and trading vessels; is the president of the Oceanic Steamship Company, the Beaver Hill Coal Company, the Western Sugar Refining Company, and is the proprietor of the San Francisco *Call*.—EDITOR.]

THE possibility is suggested of a Congressional compromise on the Ship Subsidy bill which has just passed the Senate but is yet held up by the House Committee. It is asserted that this compromise may result in a new bill practically eliminating the Pacific mail lines, and I am asked to give my views as to the absolute needs of other transpacific lines than those which may run to the Philippines, which are excepted from the proposed elimination.



Briefly, the necessity is imperative that the mail routes in question receive Government protection and encouragement, if they are to continue to fly the American flag on the Pacific. I might speak in a general way, as an American citizen conversant with Pacific commerce, as a resident of the Pacific Coast jealous for its development, knowing the local benefits and the possibilities of trade to the whole country to be derived thru American shipping for American products, and the blow which it must inevitably be to our entire nation if our flag is forced from the Pacific trade—as it surely must be, as a simple business proposition, if obliged to comply with American laws and shipping conditions, which render the cost of operation very materially higher than is the case with the ships of any other nation, and left without Government aid to compete with these ships, all of which are heavily subsidized by their respective Governments.

I might, on purely patriotic grounds, refer to the disastrous effects if our products, our manufactures, mails and traveling public are to be left to depend —even in time of peace—entirely upon such service as foreign ships find it for their advantage to render. I might suggest the embarrassment to our nation in time of war and the fatal blow to our commerce if our flag is removed from this ocean and the supremacy of the Pacific, which she is so assiduously striving to obtain, is thus early and and easily surrendered to Japan.

But in so doing I might lay myself open to the charge of speaking with a double purpose or sinister motive, on account of my personal interest in the Oceanic Steamship Company, known, officially, as Ocean Mail Route No. 75. I will, therefore, take the bull by the horns and use this line as a single instance, giving as briefly as possible a few exact and significant details which will be more convincing of what I have already suggested than any general argument could be. I will confine myself to the potent facts in the story of this one line, running from San Francisco to Australia, via Honolulu, Pago Pago and New Zealand, with exact figures and careful comparisons, sufficient I am sure, to convince any thinking man—patriot, shipper or producer—that if there are benefits to be derived by our commerce or our country, thru an American merchant marine, such Pacific lines as the Oceanic have a more just claim for Government protection, stand in greater need of it and will return a better compensation than any other lines engaged in ocean traffic. It should also be borne in mind that the trade already gained by this line, thru a losing struggle of years,

is tangible and real—not the imaginary possibilities which may follow the opening of new lines—and is as well worth saving from surrender to some foreign nation as any new trade is worth achieving. I confine myself to this one line not because it stands alone but because concerning it I know every minute detail and can be frank to acknowledge its losses in exact figures which tell the whole story better than many words and place the proposition fairly and clearly before the mind of any practical business man.

Previous to the McKinley Administration the Oceanic Steamship Company was operating a line between the same points as at present, composed of two American steamships and one British ship, of a little over three thousand tons each, jointly making thirteen trips a year and receiving $135,000 per annum for carrying the American outward mails. The growth of commerce, competition and changing trade conditions rendered it necessary to increase the size and speed of these ships if the route was to be sustained. President McKinley and Postmaster-General Smith, recognizing the importance of maintaining the only direct mail route between the United States and the South Pacific British colonies, advertised under the law of March 3d, 1891, for a service to be performed by vessels of the second class (not less than 5,000 tons register), making seventeen trips per annum, time of voyage to be twenty-one days; these vessels to be constructed in America, capable of sixteen knots speed and to meet the requirements of auxiliary naval cruisers; the rate of compensation for such vessels, for mail carrying, to be not over $2 per mile for the outward trip.

The Oceanic Company was the only bidder, and entered upon a ten-year contract with the Government, immediately building three steamers, as required, of a little over six thousand tons each and of seventeen knots speed. It began the new service in 1901.

The schedule time requires an average speed thruout the voyage of fifteen knots. The distance in nautical measure is 7,210 miles. Most of the voyage lies thru the tropics. No other steamship line in the world performs such a fast service under similar conditions of climate and distance. The advantages gained by the public thru this transaction were three American steamships available as auxiliary cruisers, a reduction of time in the delivery of mails from twenty-four and three-quarters days to twenty-one days, an increase in the number of voyages per annum from thirteen to seventeen, with better facilities for transportation, an increase in the number of crew demanded, from 182 to 471, all, by law, required to be white, a certain percentage American citizens, all shipped in the United States, and eighteen American boys as cadets; resulting in an increase, in wages alone, of $144,120 per annum.

Each of the three steamships thus made available as auxiliary cruisers, built under Government inspection, is capable of mounting at least four six-inch guns and a large complement of smaller caliber, has a steaming radius without refueling of 8,250 statute miles at fifteen knots average speed—shorter distances at seventeen knots—and must always be maintained at the company's expense, at the highest rating known to maritime commerce.

All of this advantage to commerce and postal service, increase of naval strength and employment of American seamen costs the United States, annually, less to maintain than one man-of-war, of the type of the "Buffalo," and that without any consideration of interest, depreciation, insurance and taxes, borne by the company.

Years of actual operation have clearly demonstrated the inadequacy of the compensation already allowed, under the conditions of speed, frequency of voyage and size of vessels required on the Australian mail route. I believe that the figures will easily demonstrate this.

The Oceanic line must maintain its position against the operation of six important steamship companies, all heavily subsidized by their respective nations—England, Germany, France and Japan—in order to secure for these nations the valuable trade of the Australasian markets. England has the natural advantage that they are British colonies. The American Consul at Sydney, in his report of November 10th, 1904, says: "There is a strong sentiment favoring British goods, without regard to quality or price." Germany and France seek

by greatly overshadowing subsidies to enable their lines to divert the trade, while Japan is in the race more vigorously than all the rest, not only to secure the trade, regardless, but to establish herself in maritime supremacy on the Pacific. Incidentally, as the result of increased subsidies, German lines, a few months ago, began carrying freight from Europe to Australia for five shillings a ton. This indicates the appreciation of the German Government of the value of the Australasian trade.

Speed, frequency of voyage and type of vessel employed are all factors in this race, and we must meet a constant advancement along these lines to keep pace with the growth of commerce and competition. But in addition to this United States ships must meet by far the most stringent and exacting shipping laws, greatly increasing the burden and expense, on one hand, while it contends against heavily subsidized ships on the other hand, handicapping it beyond the possibility of sustaining itself in the unequal struggle. The Oceanic Line is hopelessly outclassed by these others, not only in the matter of subsidies, but also in the crews it must employ, in the wages it must pay, in the original cost of its vessels and in the cost of maintenance and operation; so that above the compensation for carrying the mails, under the contract I have mentioned, the average annual loss, on ocean mail route No. 75, has been just $373,349.02.

To make clear what I have said of the direct competition with which the Oceanic Line is brought in contact, as effected by subsidies, on one side, the accompanying table of lines, all having Australia as their terminal, will show something of the present inequality.

It will be seen by this table that the lowest subsidy paid is to the British Peninsular and Oriental Line—$313 per voyage less than the amount paid to the Oceanic Line; but the British line is allowed to carry Lascar crews, giving it overwhelming advantage in the matter of wages as well as in the cost of feeding the crew, and two knots an hour less speed is required of their vessels, while their original cost, to build, ton for ton, was 30 per cent. less than the American vessels. Allowing 20 per cent. for greater efficiency of American firemen, the wages paid by the Oceanic company still exceed those paid by the British company just $123,404 a year. The excess of speed required of the Oceanic Line means the additional consumption of over thirty tons of coal a day, which amounts to $97,996 a year, besides the loss of freight space required by the extra coal. The insurance, interest and depreciation on the extra cost of its vessels amounts to $123,690 a year to the American line. If the same scale of food were used on the American and on the British line the saving in the cost of feeding the men, alone, would amount to $32,217 per annum. So that the actual cost of operating the Oceanic Line exceeds the cost of operating the British line under precisely the same conditions, $447,567 a year. In other words, if the Oceanic steamships were British built and allowed the freedom of the British line it would cost $447,567 a year less to operate them.

As a business proposition it is necessary to success to run on a schedule of fifteen knots, so that so far as this comparison relates to a claim upon Government aid, the items bearing upon coal consumption should be eliminated, which would leave $285,311 as the actual difference in operating the line under American conditions as against British conditions—the actual handicap placed upon the line by American shipping requirements. And it must be borne in mind that these comparisons are based upon the conditions of the lowest subsidized of all the lines with which the Oceanic comes in competition. Any advantages which the line may have are represented in its gross income, and the disadvantages in its gross expenses. The annual deficiency of $373,349 tells the story and the comparison shows where it occurs. Ob-

Name.	Nation.	Speed.	Trips.	Subsidy.
Messageries Maritimes	French	14 knots	13 voyages	$621,587.00
North German Lloyd	German	13.5 knots	12 voyages	499,245.00
Peninsular and Oriental	British	13 knots	26 voyages	425,000.00
Orient	British	14 knots	26 vogages	600,000.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Japanese	00 knots	12 voyages	263,000.00
Canadian-Australian	British	14 knots	12 voyages	330,000.00
Oceanic Steamship Company	American	15 knots	17 voyages	283,203.00

viously this must in some way be made good if the mail route is to exist as a distinct American service, for the Oceanic Line has staying qualities and has proven its ability to exist against odds, if any line could. Personally I cannot conceive of arguments which could justify encouraging new lines to South America and at the same time abandoning this established line to Australia.

In this latter connection there are doubtless very few who realize the difference in cost of operation which exists even in our own shipping between the Atlantic and Pacific. The experience of years confirms as a conservative estimate that there is a difference of over 30 per cent. in the price of wages and fuel, between the two oceans. I wish that I might emphasize this fact. If it were possible to apply the Atlantic Ocean rates of wages and price of fuel to the American steamships sailing out of San Francisco, the Oceanic Line would effect an annual saving of $249,883.

The Oceanic Line is obliged to pay the highest wages of any ocean steamship line in the world. Its ports of call bring it under the law which prevents its having Lascar crews. It employs all white men and besides carrying eighteen American cadets, required, and shipping its crews in the United States, in order to obtain the necessary percentage of American citizens for its crews, it is forced to rely upon union labor, pay union prices and practically hire none but union men. The total amount paid per annum in wages by the Oceanic Line, is $235,440. If the same crews were paid on the basis governing the Canadian-Australian Line, the total amount would be but $176,690. If they were paid on the basis of the Peninsular and Oriental Line, the amount would be only $123,404. If they were paid on the basis of wages on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Japanese line, the total amount would be $97,708.

The importance to the United States of maintaining the present mail service is significantly expressed in the growth of our trade with British Australasia. From 1896 to 1900 our imports were $20,449,640. Our exports were $79,095,730. From 1900 to 1904, the four years following, our imports were $24,250,761, an increase of only $3,807,121, but our exports were $118,756,924, an increase of $39,661,194. It does not make the prospect of new trade with South America less alluring to protest, as an American citizen, that a trade like this is also worthy of consideration. Our exports to Australia compare well with others that we consider valuable markets. In the year ending June 30th, 1904, our exports to British Australasia were $27,343,741, to Cuba were $26,908,986, to Japan $24,955,032, to China, including Hong Kong, $28,864,035. Surely such a trade is worth conserving, especially when we consider that of them all it is yet in its infancy and that it has been wrested for America under difficulties which, if removed, leave promise of still greater increase.

The thread which binds this trade to the United States is the one direct mail service performed by the Oceanic Line at an annual loss of $373,349. This, to my mind—and I am sure without prejudice—constitutes as good a claim as could exist, for Government protection.

No market in the world can be won and retained without mail communication. It is the imperative need of commerce. It compels the nations, regardless of expense, to foster and expand their postal service. The better the facilities they provide the greater the expansion of their national industries. All nations transport their mails under their own flag if possible, and the constant effort, everywhere, is to secure the most rapid and frequent means of communication between cities, States or countries, because all the world recognizes that the approach to the market must be quick and convenient. Hence the imperative demand for fast and frequent passenger and mail steamers on all the ocean highways of the world—steamers flying the American flag if we would induce foreign capital to invest in the products of the United States.

I feel this as an American, not as a shipowner personally interested in any

The Oceanic S. S. "Sonoma"	6,253 tons, 157 men,	average wage $41.65
British S. S. "Orizaba"	6,300 tons, ———	average wage 17.00
Japanese, "America Maru"	6,307 tons, 180 men,	average wage 13.95

line; not even as a Californian jealous for the development of the Pacific Coast. For even if the portion allotted to the Oceanic Steamship Company in the original subsidy bill is finally credited to her, it will not make the line a paying investment. It will only enable it to continue the service which it has heretofore been rendering at such a loss as to make further efforts hopelessly unadvisable.

The foregoing is the best comment I can make upon the proposition that Atlantic lines to South America should be encouraged by subsidy, in the hope of building up a trade, while the Pacific, with such trade as I have indicated already established and a trade that is rapidly increasing, should be ignored and the position deliberately sacrificed and abandoned.

Wholly aside from its commercial value there are two reasons of national importance—grave and economical importance to the Government—why such a line as the Oceanic should be protected and sustained. It is the only means of regular communication with Tutuila, the insular possession of the United States, where the Government Naval Station of Pago Pago is established. This is the best port of the South Pacific Ocean, a highly strategic position of great value, nearer to Manila by 1,341 miles than by way of Honolulu and Guam. Oceanic steamships call there twice every three weeks, thus saving the Government the expense of a special service, which would be indispensable, as there is no cable or other means of communication.

The other reason is the naval auxiliary needs of the United States as taught us in the Spanish War, in the Russian-Japanese War, in the British South African War.

The three United States converted cruisers, "Buffalo," "Yankee" and "Prairie," of practically the same registered tonnage, of only 11,200 horsepower and fourteen knot speed, with an armament of twenty-two guns, from four to six inch and other of smaller caliber, cost the United States, in 1904, over $1,041,000 to maintain and keep in commission. The Oceanic fleet, "Sonoma," "Sierra" and "Ventura," built under Government specifications for speedy conversion into auxiliary cruisers for the navy, 22,500 horse-power, seventeen knots, capable of an armament of twelve six-inch guns, with a large complement of smaller caliber, cost the Government only $196,402.84, in 1904, by way of a mail contract. Is it not obviously cheaper for the Government to subsidize naval auxiliary cruisers which in time of peace are upbuilding commerce at private expense and anxiety, ready at short notice to respond to the demands of war, than itself to bear the entire cost of maintenance of an equal amount of tonnage of no practical service except in time of war?

Within the past few weeks imaginative Americans have talked of immediate war with Japan. It is not immediately possible, but every one knows that it is a remote contingency. Every one knows, too, that Japan, having already a steamship line from Yokohama to the Pacific Coast and from Yokohama to Australia, is anxious to complete a triangle, tending toward her ambition for Pacific supremacy, with a line from America to Australia.

Suppose that thru lack of protection to balance the imposed burdens the few American flags now flying on the Pacific are forced to surrender our commerce, mail and passenger traffic to the waiting Japanese, and then — suppose the war! Suppose it occurred before the Panama Canal was completed. It is not commerce and passenger traffic and mails alone which would suffer. Where would the United States find ships even to transport her soldiers and war material beyond the coast to all our unprotected new possessions? We had to charter and buy ships from everywhere on the Atlantic for the puny Spanish War, and even then we were very short. Ships are not so abundant on the Pacific, and would be very scarce if the war was with Japan.

To my mind it behooves us to make every effort to get more instead of abandoning what we have, looking at the matter from whatever point of view we may, and it is difficult to comprehend as statesmanlike the penny-wise and wasteful and sacrificial economy which objects to just protection enough to protect our merchant marine on the Pacific.

San Francisco, Cal.

Ferdinand Brunetière

BY THEODORE STANTON

[Mr. Stanton, during a long residence in France, has often met the late editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and notes below some impressions of him.—EDITOR.]

THE late M. Ferdinand Brunetière was not a very sympathetic figure for progressive Americans. When he first began to be known in the field of letters, M. Brunetière was, if not exactly, a free-thinker, at least not the pronounced Catholic which he became in the closing years of his life. He was one of those unfortunate men who grow conservative as they grow older. In politics he was not a true republican and violently opposed all the efforts of the present régime to check clerical domination. During the Dreyfus incubus, he would not even keep still, but came out strongly, publicly and repeatedly on the side of "the army against the nation." He made the powerful *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of which he was the editor-in-chief for nearly fifteen years, the organ of all that was contrary to the doctrines of the Third Republic. Even on the question of militarism, war and arbitration, he sided openly with the old ideas. In a word, Ferdinand Brunetière was one of those brilliant, intellectual Frenchmen who prostituted great talents to the championing of a worn-out past.

In one respect only can Ferdinand Brunetière claim some attention from a periodical like THE INDEPENDENT. He was one of the first Frenchman to make a lecture tour in America and was the leader in time and talent of that now long and notable list of literary Frenchmen who have visited the United States, studied more or less superficially but in a friendly spirit our men and women, our customs and institutions, and then, having returned to France, have let no occasion pass of explaining to their fellow-countrymen the meaning and nature of American life and manners. Their explanations have not always been strictly exact and their bias has sometimes been too evident. But on the whole their intentions have been good and thus we have in Paris, "the heart of France and the head of Europe," as somebody has said, a galaxy of men and women writers who are more apt to praise than censure Americans and things American. They are the de Tocquevilles and the Michel Chevaliers of the twentieth century and their writings are not buried in stately volumes but are seen of all men in the daily press and magazines.

Ferdinand Brunetière led off in this group which now embraces, among others, M. René Doumic, M. Edouard Rod, Mme. Blanc, M. Mafilleau, M. Paul Adam, M. Gaston Deschamps, M. Yves Guyot, Pastor Wagner, the late Mme. Henry Gréville, M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, M. Henry Bréal, Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, M. André Siegfried and Viscount d'Avenel. I know I am forgetting several names, but I have given a sufficient number to prove my statement that this body of men and women is both brilliant and numerous.

Ferdinand Brunetière's preachments concerning America, which he made public both by pen and word of mouth after his return to France, may be taken as a fair sample of what these Frenchmen think of us and what they say about us in Europe, tho his utterances were not always so laudatory as those of some other of his fellow countrymen in the foregoing list. He sometimes strained his facts to fit a favorite argument and more than once his assertions were quite wrong. But he never treated us flippantly. We had virtues which he extolled, and what he considered our shortcomings were pointed out mainly to correct a similar evil which he felt threatened his own land. He carried so far his good will toward us that more than one prominent American was invited to contribute to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and if few actually saw their articles in print the fault was not wholly that of the editor-in-chief.

Ferdinand Brunetière's most glaring mistake in his study of America was his oft-repeated assertion concerning the growth and influence of Catholicism in

the United States. This was due to three causes. In the first place, Brunetière became more pious as he grew old, as has already been said; in the second place, he was kept well in hand by the best Catholics when he visited this country. He would not see, because it did not square with the thesis of his declining years, that Protestantism and Liberalism, taken in the best sense of the term, are the ruling moral elements in the public and private life of this nation. He published stately essays in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and he made clever speeches in halls and at banquets to prove all sorts of wonderful things from the tenet that the future of America lay in Catholicism. As he wrote well and spoke even better, this astounding assertion attracted wide attention thruout Europe, and more than once have I been asked by persons whose ideas count whether Brunetière's assertions were well founded.

Let me give one more example of Brunetière's proneness to present America to Europe. It happened in 1897, shortly after his return from the United States. The American University Club of Paris was giving a Washington's Birthday banquet, with the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund Monson, in the chair. M. Brunetière was the principal French guest. When the speaking began, Sir Edmund rose and, to the astonishment and delight of us all, delivered a carefully written eulogy of George Washington. The speech was so remarkable on account of the subject, the occasion and the personality of the speaker, that it created considerable comment both in Europe and America. John Hay, for instance, pronounced it "an event of no less than international impor-



FERDINAND BRUNETIERE.

tance," and the London *Times* published it in full and devoted a leader thereto. M. Brunetière quickly seized the full significance of such an address and with true journalistic instinct then and there asked for permission to give a French version of it in the *Revue des Deux Mondes,* and it accordingly appeared in extenso in the number for March 15th, 1897. The British Ambassador in Paris becoming for the nonce a contributor to the leading periodical of Continental Europe and his theme being the glorification of the first President of the United States, no French editor ever paid America and American institutions a higher compliment than when he thus threw open his pages to such a contribution from such a contributor.

I am even able to give M. Brunetière's own opinion of our national hero. It is contained in the following communication, to me apropos of this banquet, and is here made public for the first time. In May, 1897, M. Brunetière wrote as follows, in his peculiar chirography and in his idiosyncric style which reveals itself even in a translation:

"If one were to say of George Washington that, imbued with the sentiment of strict obedience to law, circumstances incarnated in him one of the greatest revolutions in history; that, tho he was one of the chief actors in founding 'the most modern' of the great nations, he had, nevertheless, 'the most antique' of souls; and, finally, that having possessed to a very eminent degree civil and military qualities of which ambition seemed to be the very reason and the spur—would not one be accused of trying to form his portrait from antitheses? But it would really be simply a proof that human logic is far from perfect and that there are in us more things than our psychology has defined, that there must be more opposites and contrasts than one is generally led to suppose in the make-up of the complex and harmonious unity of a great character."

And let me close these brief notes with a short description of the physical appearance of Ferdinand Brunetière. He was of medium hight, frail, and had a sallow, rather sickly, physiognomy. He wore eye-glasses and smoked cigarets incessantly. He was exceedingly polite in speech and manner. His conversation was easy, original and replete with unexpected phrases and words and refined, pointed humor was thickly scattered thru it. At the office of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* he received his visitors one at a time in his cozy sanctum, where he sat in a large chair behind a big desk. When the business talk was over, he would conduct you thru the adjoining ante-room, where other callers waited their turn, and he would not leave you till he had bowed you out at the farther door. Then he would walk back to his private office, looking neither to the right nor to the left, and recognizing no one, close the door behind him and ring for the attendant to introduce the next visitor. When the waiting-room was full, the last visitor might thus see the punctilious editor a half dozen or more times before he was finally ushered into his presence. This ceremony was due more to the reputation of the venerable periodical than to the character of its editor. But all this had an influence on the man, and if Ferdinand Brunetière, who, at the beginning of his literary career, seemed one of the coming men in modern French thought, but really disappeared out of tune with his times, this unfortunate literary and moral fiasco must be largely attributed to the deleterious influences emanating from the Rue de l'Université, where he passed most of his mature years, either as assistant editor or as editor-in-chief.

PARIS, FRANCE.

Intelligent Preparation for Public Service

BY ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, LL.D.

[The following article contains the substance of a talk recently given before the members of the Yale City Government Club by President Hadley.—EDITOR.]

THE trouble with most schemes to prepare men for politics is that they do little but cram the student with facts about our political life and political machinery. These things are well enough in their way; but if anybody imagines that knowledge of facts will give him political efficiency he is greatly mistaken. He must know men rather than facts. He must know how to get at the real wishes and thoughts and feelings of those about him, so that they will see that he is a friend, and not a critic. Knowledge of facts about government is of as much use in teaching a man how to govern as knowledge of facts about poetry in teaching a man how to write poetry—and no more.

The most valuable preparation for political activity that you can make during the years of your student life is to get acquainted with as many kinds of men as possible. The boy who lives by himself in college is likely to be isolated thruout life. The boy who runs with a clique in college will probably remain his whole life long the representative of a clique. That boy, on the other hand, who learns while in college the wonderful interest of knowing and influencing different kinds of men may in after life become the representative and leader of the whole nation. Unless you care for other people you cannot know them. Unless you know them you cannot influence them. Unless you influence them you cannot lead them. I have in mind a college friend of my own who unconsciously prepared himself for large success, both at Yale and afterward, by the simple fact that he cared for so many kinds of men. There were others in his class who were more brilliant; there were others who were more tenacious of purpose; there were others who were more skilful in adapting means to ends. But there was no one else in the whole class whose welfare was a matter of concern to everybody as his was, for the simple reason that everybody else's welfare was a matter of concern to him.

For this sort of preparation for politics a college furnishes an unrivaled field. Nowhere will you have the chance to meet so many kinds of men and know them so intimately. He who utilizes this opportunity has learned thoroly the first lesson of politics. He who neglects it, no matter how many other things he may have learned, has missed that first lesson; and he will have to learn it for himself under much more difficult circumstances five or ten years hence.

Another line of preparatory work which I strongly recommend is the reading of history, and especially of American political history. The chief benefit which you will get from this is not the one which most men would suppose. It is not that you will learn facts about our government. Whatever facts of this sort you learn from books in college you will probably have to unlearn in after life, and substitute some other ones. It is that you get a background of large experience which will prevent your own little experience from occupying too much of the picture. The chief benefit derived from reading our history in times past is a certain quiet optimism which comes from contemplating the careers of men like Washington and Hamilton, Jackson and Calhoun, Webster and Lincoln. When we realize how great their difficulties seemed at the time, and yet how small they look today in comparison with the work that they did and the fame they achieved, we shall learn not to be daunted by little obstacles that look big, or upset by failures which, desperate tho they seem for the moment, may be turned into means of success if we only know how to do it. "To see a good in evil and a hope in ill success"—

this is the power which a man has acquired who has read history aright. If we have this sort of mental ballast of historical knowledge, every fact that we learn, whether from books or from experience, can be made to help us. If we have not this sort of mental ballast, the multiplicity of discouraging facts which we meet is liable to swamp us.

After leaving college the first thing which a man has to decide is whether he will go into politics directly, by identifying himself with a party and running for office, or whether he will be content to promote good government thru his indirect influence on legislation and other forms of public activity. Of course the two classes are not entirely separate. The man who has helped to draft laws and influence public opinion without the hope of office may suddenly find himself promoted to a high position in the public service at a time when he least expects it. But these cases are the exception, not the rule. The old-fashioned idea that a man could go into politics as an honorable amusement to occupy part of his time is not applicable to existing conditions.

To be able to go into politics professionally without the danger of sacrificing honor a man should have either independent means of his own or some calling like law or journalism upon which he can fall back if office can be had only at the sacrifice of principle. If he has such a second string to his bow he can be sure, and his friends can be sure, that in standing by a party when it does things of which he disapproves he is actuated by high motives of public service instead of low ones of personal livelihood. He should also be able to find a party with whose general aims and principles he is sufficiently in sympathy to enable him to work with it. For, as matters now stand, the machinery of party government is an exceedingly important thing in American politics. A man rarely gets office, and still more rarely keeps it, without the aid of this machinery. We may not like this fact; but a fact it is, and one which we are bound to recognize. Lincoln made use of party machinery. So did Webster. So did Calhoun. So has every statesman, however high his principles, from the time that American politics was organized.

If a man has not this natural affiliation with some one party and this independent means of livelihood, he is likely to do more public service by indirect influence on legislation than by direct participation in politics. If he can make it possible for others to give clean government, he can do quite as much for the country as if he were himself in public office as Governor. He can always find plenty of opportunity for this sort of political activity, whether he be rich or poor, partisan or independent.

The historic example of this kind of work is the civil service law, providing that tenure of administrative offices shall be based upon fitness and fidelity rather than upon party service. This was no political measure. The men who carried and enforced it, in its successive stages, were for the most part not actively engaged in public employment. Some were Republicans, some were Democrats, some were not identified with any party at all. Yet it would be hard to find men who did more public service than Eaton and Curtis and their associates in this movement, which strengthened the hands of every good man in political office and weakened the hands of every corrupt man.

Civil service reform is an accomplished fact. But there are other reforms equally important which yet remain to be carried out. The civil service law has put a stop to one particular form of corruption; but it remains for us to deal more fully with the sources of corruption, by laws which shall make it easier for the people to show what they want and to fix the responsibility for disregarding their wishes; which shall make it easier for men to govern in accordance with public demand instead of under the dictates of corrupt interests.

For instance, the separation of the dates of local and national elections ought to be more complete than it now is. When the two come at the same time a man lets his vote for mayor or councilman be influenced by his views on national politics; and a corrupt or misguided party leader may succeed in forcing upon the better class of voters a man whom they do not want, by persuading

them that his defeat will in some way interfere with the success of the national ticket of which they approve.

It is also important to separate the work of the State legislatures more clearly than we now do from the issues of national politics. It is for this reason that I favor the direct election of United States Senators by the people. It may be that the present system does not hurt the Senate, but it certainly hurts the State legislatures. If you send a man to the State capital, nominally to make the kind of local laws you need, but actually to elect a man to the United States Senate on national issues, you prevent an elector from voting for the legislator he wants unless that legislator happens to hold certain views about the tariff, and the currency, and some other things that have nothing at all to do with State laws. And you often make the legislator himself think that it is of very little consequence what kind of laws he makes, as long as he votes straight on a national party issue.

Another means of giving the voters power to express their opinion as to the kind of men they want in office would be furnished by what is known as a direct primary law. The old-fashioned system of caucuses gives every advantage to the professional politician in deciding who shall be nominated for office. A thousand men well organized can carry the primaries in the face of five times that number of public-spirited citizens without organization. It is the object of the direct primary law to give every member of a party a chance to vote on nominations, in the same way that every citizen afterward has a chance to express his choice between the nominees of different parties. A thoroly good direct primary law has not yet been worked out. This condition of things makes your opportunity and responsibility all the greater, for the matter is practically in your hands.

We also need a law which will fix more clearly than is now possible the responsibility of officials after they are elected for the good or bad conduct of public affairs. When the Constitution was framed our fathers were so fearful that the Executive would try to be king that they surrounded him with all kinds of checks and balances to prevent him from usurping power. In the few cases where a man is really trying to usurp power these constitutional checks are exceedingly good things; but in the ordinary, everyday running of a government, and particularly of a city government, they work rather badly. If a mayor is anxious to become a tyrant, it is a good thing to have a board of aldermen to stop him. But if he is trying to give the city a businesslike administration, a board of aldermen whose views are narrower than his may prevent him from doing it; and if he is trying to give the city a corrupt administration, the existence of such a board of aldermen may give him an excuse for saying that it is not his fault. The good man's hands are tied; the bad man is furnished with an apology for his misconduct. For thirty years we have been experimenting with city charters, to see if we could not locate power in responsible hands and hold the man responsible who had the power. Something has been done in this way. Much more remains to be done. The men who can devise the right kind of city charter will do an even greater and more difficult piece of public service than the men who established the principles of civil service reform twenty years ago.

One more word of advice and I am done. The man who would fully prepare himself for public service must not only do his duty in time of peace, but must be ready for the possible exigencies of war. The fact that for forty years we have not had a war which has seriously strained the powers of the nation should not blind us to the need of preparing to meet the dangers of international conflict from without and the still greater dangers of anarchy and lawlessness from within. If in the places where you settle there is any militia organization really worthy of the name, identify yourselves with it. If there is not, try to establish one. It may be that you will not be called upon for anything heroic in the way of military service. I certainly hope that you will not. But if you are ready to meet the danger in advance you will lessen the liability of its coming; and if it does come you will have prepared yourselves for the performance of the most vital of all public duties—the duty of protecting your country against imminent destruction.

New Haven, Conn.

On the Printing of Plays

BY CHARLES HENRY MELTZER

[Mr. Meltzer is one of America's most eminent critics and dramatists. His life has been spent in conducting dramatic departments in the great dailies, and translating, collaborating and writing plays. He is now assistant and secretary to Mr. Heinrich Conried, the Director of the Metropolitan Opera House. The following article is the first to be printed of which we are aware that describes the new literary movement of the printing and reading of plays.—EDITOR.]

IT is hard to write a play, harder to sell it, and still harder to get it produced. But till lately the most difficult task of all in the experience of the American playwright unwilling to spend money on the gratification of his literary or dramatic vanity was to find a publisher sufficiently daring, philanthropic and enlightened to print even a successful play.

For, like religion, the publishing trade has superstitions and traditions which it discards only with reluctance. And one of the most rooted superstitions of the American publisher bids him to shun modern plays.



CHARLES H. MELTZER.

The late T. Henry French might no doubt be quoted to the contrary. But the cheap yellow paper covers, and the cheaper printing which distinguished that gentleman's prompt books, could

only by courtesy be connected with publishing. The T. Henry French playbooks, indeed, were hardly known, save to the "profession," and had little (altho something) to do with the popularization or the perpetuation of the American playwright.

Out of the many comedies, farces, tragedies, dramas, farce comedies and melodramas which, somehow or other, found their way on to the boards, few were thought clever, pleasing or popular enough to be worth preserving. Once they had been performed they were allowed to perish, or were laid on the shelves of the managers, till, for lack of more immediately profitable and attractive works, they were revived. Thus the achievements of the playwright had, in a vast majority of cases, merely an ephemeral interest. They lived, as roses live, a few brief hours, and lapsed into oblivion.

What was the consequence?

Naturally, having no incentive to be literary, American writers for the stage neglected or insulted literature, until drama in this country came at last to be a thing apart, having virtually no relationship to art. Why should they waste effort in the polishing of periods? Why worry over delicacies of dialog which were never to take shape in printed books? Almost as much money might be made—nay, sometimes more—by inventing stage "business," injecting buffoonery into scenes, and thinking up "situations," comic or melodramatic, to delight the galleries. With the discarding of the old habit of printing plays, drama was inevitably divorced from literature. And the rupture profited neither the playwright, whom it tended to make sordid in his aims, nor the public, whose taste it gradually coarsened. So far removed from one another did the two component parts of all great plays appear fifteen or twenty years ago, both in England and in America, that only the most absolute optimist could have supposed it possible to bring them together again.

Then, however, Ibsen began to affect his English-speaking contemporaries, as he had already and far more deeply affected the German, Austrian and Italian dramatists. After reading Ibsen, of whose works Mr. William Archer, Mr. Gosse and others had given printed English versions to the world, men like Mr. Pinero, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones and Mr. George Bernard Shaw were smitten with the ambition to be published. Being all persistent and, I may add, importunate by nature, they succeeded before long (possibly at a personal sacrifice of a pecuniary kind) in getting some of their plays on sale, in the shape of books. But the public had lost, or had not acquired, the taste for reading stories told in the pithy and brief style, which, as we know, is essential to at least prose drama. The works of Mr. Pinero (just because they were really plays—not, perhaps of the highest order, but yet plays) caused no wonderful upheaval in the publishing business. Neither did the works of Mr. Jones (which were also, in their way, true plays) make much stir among the booksellers. Mr. Shaw, who could not be taken seriously as a dramatist, had, however, the good fortune—doubtless because his pretended plays were only half-plays—to find a market for his wares, tho they had literary merits of an unusual order. The appearance of his "Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant," set some of the English publishers thinking, even if it converted none of them from their old, hostile attitude toward modern drama.

But a miracle was to be wrought among the distrustful Thomases of the book-printing community. And the magician who was to perform it was a poet who had been an actor and who chose to give expression to his thought in the form of drama. The literary excellence of Mr. Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca" shattered the resistance of the publishers. As edition after edition of that interesting tragedy was called for, ancient prejudices lost force, and were called in question even by hard-hearted, matter-of-fact persons to whom plays had been anathema. "Herod" succeeded "Paolo and Francesca" without injury to the new faith that had just vaguely dawned. Critics like Mr. Archer lent their enthusiasm to the support of the astonished publishing world. Mr. Beerbohm Tree did vastly more to bewilder them by actually pro-

ducing on the stage two works of Mr. Phillips which they had issued between book covers. The regeneration of the British drama had begun—modestly, maybe, but unmistakably.

It is well to guard against the too common tendency of men to confound *post hoc* with *propter hoc*. But who can doubt that the practice of printing plays (often before their performance) in France and Germany has lent dignity and literary significance to the drama of both those countries? Even in poverty-stricken Italy, where, except on "first nights," it is commonly found impossible to go to the expense of printing programs, the custom of publishing plays has been maintained. A few famous firms, like that of Treves, in Milan, make it a profitable business to issue all noteworthy comedies and dramas. Ask Mr. Heinemann, or Mr. Lane, of London, his opinion on the subject and he will tell you that—with rare exceptions—plays do not pay.

That in no case do they compare favorably, as investments, with novels, either here or elsewhere, seems sure. And, oh, the pity of it! For there is nothing more chastening to an author's conceit, nothing more calculated to correct bad taste, to disgust one with bad style, or to attract one to good drama, than reading plays. French plays, however trivial they may be, have almost invariably some virtue as contributions to literature. But dramatic literature, consisting as it does virtually of dialog, should not be weighed in the same scales as novels. Balzac could, with the most strict propriety, write book after book in his "Human Comedy" without dialog. While "Gyp" and Henri Lavedan need never, unless they choose, go to any pains in the matter of description. And yet, in varying degrees, all three may be accounted literary.

In attempting an estimate of drama, viewed as literature, it is essential to keep well in mind the claims and the necessity of characterization.

Dialog suggestive or descriptive of a character, however rude or coarse it may be, need never be excluded from literature. Fine words put into the mouths of boors or barbarians by playwrights have, on the other hand, no right whatever to respect either as literature or drama.

To illustrate the exact meaning of these last statements we make take "The Weavers" ("Die Waber") of Gerhart Hauptmann. Here we shall find a work written, from end to end, in the strange dialect of the poor, half-starved Silesian mechanics. And the effect is poignant, vivid, human, truthful—and therefore literary. As a contrast, take almost any "play" by a novice afflicted with a passion for blank verse, and you will see, in the place of reality, mock gentility, insincerity, unnaturalness, with which literature has always been at loggerheads.

He who would be literary in drama should study—not Addison, not Pope or Sir Thomas Browne, but Shakespeare, Congreve, Ibsen, or among more recent writers, Hauptmann, Porto - Riche, Pinero, Maurice Donnay, and—since the production of "The Great Divide" and "The New York Idea"—it may be added, Mr. Moody and Mr. Langdon Mitchell.

Let us hope, for the sake of the American stage, that the two plays last named will soon be printed and put on sale. They would be stimulating to many playwrights and of very considerable interest to the great reading public.

Perhaps, tho, in the case of the public generally, we should say "might be," rather than "would be"; for at present, having so rarely chances afforded them of reading decently written new plays, Americans have almost lost whatever taste they may have had for modern drama in book form. Sporadic efforts have been made during the past few years, indeed, by American publishers to find readers for plays from the pens of our own writers. Yet it is doubtful whether either the "Arizona" of Mr. Augustus Thomas, or the various comedies of Mr. Clyde Fitch, or the tragedies of Mr. Aldrich, which have been published here, have passed thru more than one edition. Indeed, if (without outraging modesty) the writer of this essay may say so, the one drama printed in English, and issued of late by an American publishing firm, which has enjoyed anything even vaguely comparable to the vogue of the "Plays, Pleasant

and Unpleasant" of Mr. Shaw, or the "Paolo and Francesca" and "Herod" of Mr. Phillips, has been "The Sunken Bell"*. And, as we know, that was originally written in German. The success of this work, as a book, has bewildered even the enterprising firm which published it. Almost without aid thru advertising, strange to say, it has sold steadily for the past six years, till now, after the appearance of a "sixth thousand," a seventh is likely to be called for.

One great advantage of the publication of plays that are really plays and really literature, is that they inevitably cause those works to be read publicly as well as privately, on the platform and in the study. "The Sunken Bell," like possibly other works with poetical pretensions, has even enjoyed the distinction of being recited and lectured about in churches. Thanks, in a great measure, to the popularity which it has thus acquired as a reading play, it has now, for the second time, found its way on to the boards, as part of the repertory of those favorite artists, Mr. E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe. Had it not been read, it might long since have died utterly. Again, by holding its own between book covers, it has unquestionably fired more than a few enthusiasts with the ambition to emulate Gerhart Hauptmann, the admirable author who created it in the German. ("Die Versunkene Glocke.") That, on the whole, seems to the writer the most serious and important service it could render to our stage. Another, and a minor consequence, may have been the conversion of some stray manager from the imbecile heresy that denies the uses of literature in connection with the stage. This heresy, expressed blatantly and with shameless boasting by certain of the magnates who provide us with plays, has done much to belittle America in the eyes of foreigners.

The countries in which drama is, as a matter of course, regarded as fit to print, besides being fit to act, are the countries which stand in the van of theatrical progress. In France and Germany, in Italy and Norway, in Austria and Denmark, the publication of new plays quite usually either precedes or follows closely on the performance. Thereby the authors are supplied with a means of appealing from the perhaps mistaken verdict of their critics to the public, and so many a work which might otherwise have perished has been preserved to posterity. Some day, in the near future, we may be sure, America will have a dramatic literature worthy to be pitted against that of vastly older lands. And the coming of that day will be delayed or hastened according to whether plays find publishers here, or, as is now the custom, are only acted.

NEW YORK CITY.

* THE SUNKEN BELL. A Fairy Play. *By Gerhart Hauptmann.* Freely rendered into English verse by *Charles Henry Meltzer.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Poverello

BY EDWARD WILBUR MASON

"BLEST Francis, thou who art so true to me,
Give answer to thy mistress, Poverty:
What gifts or treasures shall thy soul reward,
Who labors in my name to serve the Lord?"

"Sweet Lady, grant me gift of loving words,
That I with manna may feed men and birds;
Let brute and human drawn around my knee
Be fed of kindness and tranquillity."

"But I have lovely riches all untold:
Shall I not grant thee joy like crown of gold,
And give thee for thy solemn robes of state
The wisdom and the learning of the great?"

"Nay, Lady, give me sorrow for all woe,
Give tears of pity from mine eyes to flow;
And give my soul for hidden raiment sweet
The wounds of God and His pierced hands and feet!"

CHICAGO, ILL.

For a National Investigation of Women

BY MARY E. McDOWELL

[Miss McDowell is the daughter of the famous General Irvin McDowell of the Civil War, and is now at the head of the university settlement maintained in "Packingtown" by the University of Chicago. She was recently voted the "second best woman in Chicago," by the friends of an enterprising Chicago daily paper. She is now engaged in pushing the bill before Congress described in the following article. We have read this bill and give it our hearty endorsement.—EDITOR.]

A BILL to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of woman and child workers in the United States is now before Congress.

The working child has already won a public hearing, and has the sympathy of thinking people, but the working woman has yet to arrest attention; she is supposed to be able to look after herself. Society has not fully awakened to the fact that in protecting the women workers it is safeguarding its future generations.

Very little is known of the conditions under which the three million wage-earning women (mostly girls) are working and living. Nearly twenty years ago the Department of Labor made a very limited study of the working women in large cities. Since then we have had nothing but an enumeration of them and their occupations.

The last Census tells us that the proportion of women employed in manufactures is increasing more rapidly than men, that they are found in 295 of the 303 separate occupations, that they are not employed as soldiers, sailors, marines, street car drivers, firemen, or as apprentices to roofers, boiler makers or brass workers. For such facts we can properly look to the Census, but it is beyond the province of the Census to show what are the sanitary conditions of their employment—their hours of labor, what the effect of their work is upon the morals of young girls, upon the health of women, upon their homes, upon their children, upon the wage-earning power of their husbands, upon family desertion, upon the birth rate, and marriage rate. This investigation should be a sociological study, and will naturally be made by the Department of Labor.

Much confusion exists, and the whole subject is covered by a large interrogation mark.

The champions of the economic independence of woman welcome the "five million self-sustaining women" as pioneers of a better day for women and the home, while others prophesy disaster to that dearest of all American institutions. The increase of divorce, the lessening of the birth rate, the over-crowding of the labor market are a few of the evils laid at the door of the working women. These are some of the conclusions based upon insufficient data.

What we need is facts!

We need facts in order that justice may be done to the helpless women and girls who are inexperienced, unskilled competitors in an unwelcome labor market. The employer needs these facts to enable him to see his moral obligation to the women and children working for him.

As the average father is not quick to think of the relation of work or study to the health of his daughter of eighteen, neither has the average employer an intelligent view of the effect of night work,

or piece work upon the nervous organization of girls of eighteen, or women under twenty-four years.

The packer builds a "trimming room" where sunlight and air are shut out, where the walls run with ice-cold sweat, where the floor is covered with dampness and the temperature is 38 degrees Fahrenheit, colder than an ice box.

The room is constructed so as to "waste nothing." Is it true that nothing is wasted? Is it not quite possible that an investigation would disclose a wasted product which does not appear on the balance-sheet of the packer?

This packer will give money to help a girl who is stricken with tuberculosis, but sees no relation between her work and her health. Is there a relation? We want to know!

The films for our kodaks are made in utter darkness. The girls work nine hours under the rays of red lanterns. What is the effect upon their eyes and nerves? We do not know.

The legislators and the judiciary of our States need a body of facts to prove to them that conditions have changed since that day when "freedom of contract" meant liberty and equality to the individual; to show that a working girl is free to work all night, or seventy-eight hours a week, but is not free to protest, or to leave her job, when that job means food, clothing and shelter for herself and others. Keeping her job may mean keeping herself from worse than slavery.

We need facts, not merely to indicate the way we are tending socially, but as a basis for sane legislation in regard to woman's work. All States now prohibit her from working in mines. Ten States prohibit her from working in barrooms and concert halls; five from operating and cleaning dangerous machinery; five from night work; one protects her against the use by a boss of abusive or indecent language. In the past legislation has been meager and inadequate, but at present many States are agitating for protective legislation in the interest of women and children. Facts are needed to insure sane legislation in their interest.

This investigation must be national because manufacture and commerce are national. Competition between States makes it obligatory to provide a comparative study that will be as useful to one section as to another.

We hear of certain sections and certain trades where, as a superintendent said to me: "These people get along well—the husband and wife work together—they often own two houses. Oh! they don't have children, they leave that to other people!" Is this common in his trade in other sections?

We hear of certain employments that breed immorality; of others where the girls dip snuff, and others where they take too much alcoholic stimulants. We want to know why. Women are in this world of work to stay. Whether for weal or woe will depend largely upon our knowledge of the real conditions of their work and life. Only facts can clear the confusion that surrounds the subject at present.

However earnestly we may deplore the fact that women are in factories instead of homes, we must squarely face conditions as they exist. There are hundreds of thousands of helpless, untrained, unorganized women without the power of legislating for themselves, who are forced by stress of circumstances to earn their livelihood, and it is of vital importance that they be given the chance to be decently self-supporting under conditions which will not unfit them for wifehood and motherhood and the care of homes.

In the light of the few facts we now have we have a right to expect that Congress will vote an adequate appropriation to make an investigation that will be worthy of our nation and our need.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Japanese Question From a Californian's Standpoint

BY JULIUS KAHN

[The Hon. Julius Kahn has lived in California since 1866, was educated in the San Francisco schools, has represented his district in the State Legislature and in the National House of Representatives during the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Congresses and is reëlected for the Sixtieth Congress. No one was better able to understand the difficulties of the Japanese question when it suddenly became prominent.—EDITOR.]

CALIFORNIA is one of the garden-spots of the universe. No one who has ever visited that glorious State, which nature has endowed so bountifully, will attempt to contradict that assertion. She has been well christened "the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers." Her magnificent harbors, her fertile valleys, her boundless forests, her salubrious climate, and her marvelous, matchless scenery, have attracted immigrants from every quarter of the globe. Her population has been recruited from every State, from every land, from every clime. Her people have worked earnestly, loyally, unceasingly, to build up an



JULIUS KAHN.

American commonwealth on the distant shores of the Pacific, that should rank as one of the brightest gems in Columbia's diadem. But her people discovered, many years ago, that unless restrictive laws against the influx of Asiatic coolies should be enacted, our vaunted Caucasian civilization would receive, to say the least, a serious check in the upbuilding of that commonwealth.

Now any one who is at all familiar with the two races, realizes fully, and will state unhesitatingly, that Occidental and Oriental civilizations will never mix. And the people of California, after an experience of over half a century with Orientals, feel that they understand this Asiatic immigration question just a little better than many of their well-meaning countrymen who live about three thousand miles away from us, and who have beautiful theories on the subject, which, however, do not work out well in practice.

We first learned to know the Chinese coolie in the early fifties. He was brought to our shores, in those pioneer days, to work in our gold mines. That was only three or four years after the discovery of the yellow metal in this "New Eldorado" had been heralded to the world. He did not come, however, of his own volition, with the expectation of making his future home in California, as did most of the immigrants from other countries. He came under contract to one of six Chinese companies, and one of the conditions of that contract required his ultimate return, dead or alive, to his native land. He did not propose even to allow his bones to rest permanently in American soil.

He was a cheap workman, his wages averaging considerably lower than those of Caucasians employed in similar vocations. And because he was a cheap workman he was brought from China in increasing numbers as the years rolled on. Altho at first an unskilled laborer, he rapidly learned the manufacture of shoes, cigars, clothing, overalls, brooms, ladies' and children's underwear, and many other commodities of a similar character.

By 1870 there were fully 80,000 Chinese coolies in California. Few traveled beyond the borders of that State. The people of the East knew little or nothing about them, and yet, even at that early date, when a number of large manufacturers proposed to replace with Chinese coolies the white crispins of North Adams, Mass., a wave of protest swept across the entire country. Even the people of staid New England did not relish the idea of having her sober, industrious mechanics supplanted by the cheap and demoralizing coolie laborers of China.

But the yellow hordes kept pouring thru the Golden Gate in undiminished and ever increasing numbers. By 1878 California, "from Siskiyou to San Diego, from the Sierras to the Sea," as the people of that State express it, was ablaze with remonstrance. Just about that time the State Legislature submitted the question of the continuation of Chinese immigration to the voters, in order that the true sentiment of the population upon that subject might be made manifest to the rest of the Union. By the overwhelming vote of nearly 169,000 to about 600, as I remember the figures, the voters of California registered their opposition to the further influx of the Chinese coolie. It is customary, in some quarters, to sneer at the exclusion sentiment of California. That sentiment has been referred to, sarcastically, as "the utterance of the sand-lot." But the decisiveness of the vote is the best refutation of such assertions.

At the time this vote was taken we had learned to know the Chinese coolie thoroly. He was a canker in the heart of our civilization. He indulged in vices which were calculated to pollute our young men and women. That our estimate of him was correct has been amply corroborated recently, when, in a discussion in the British Parliament upon the report made by a Government official regarding the vices of the Chinese coolies working in the South African gold fields, it was shown that these vices were so horrible and revolting that the report was pronounced to be unprintable.

There is no denying the fact that he was a docile, untiring workman. As Kipling truly says, he seems to come into the world with "a devil-born capacity for doing more work than he ought." From daybreak to midnight, in season and out of season, weekdays and



HOW CALIFORNIA DEPENDS ON THE ORIENTALS TO RAISE CROPS. CHINESE AND JAPANESE LABORERS IN A VINEYARD.

Sundays, more like a machine than a human being, he toiled away in his stuffy quarters, where light and air were at a premium. As he worked for a mere pittance, he rapidly drove out the white mechanic from many fields of industry. Finally race riots occurred, and California appealed to Congress for relief. After several years of agitation laws excluding Chinese laborers from the United States were placed upon our statute books, and altho sporadic attempts have been made to modify or repeal those laws, they have remained practically intact up to the present day.

And now, once more California is threatened with an Oriental invasion. Since the great disaster which overwhelmed the city of San Francisco in April last, Japanese laborers to the number, practically, of 1,000 per month, have been swarming thru the Golden Gate; and I think that I am not stating the facts too strongly when I say that the people of California regard these Japanese coolies with greater abhorrence, aye, with greater fear, than they did the coolies from China. We feel that the former have all the vices of the Chinese, with few or none of their virtues. In business they are absolutely devoid of the stern sense of honor of the Chinaman. The latter invariably lives up to the letter of his obligation, while the Japanese never hesitates to break that obligation if it suits his purpose so to do. Why, even in Japan all the principal banks and commercial houses employ Chinese in the two important positions of compradore and shroff. The compradore is the purchasing and selling agent who acts as the go-between between his employer and the firms with which he does business. The shroff is the exchange expert, a necessary adjunct to all large business houses in a land where the value of silver, which is the common medium of exchange, fluctuates from hour to hour. As a rule foreign firms doing business in Japan place full reliance on the word of the Chinese compradore, even tho they have little

faith in the integrity of the Japanese proprietor. And if the bankers and business men are not to be relied on, what reliance is to be placed on the lower classes of Japanese society? But the people of California have never made objection to merchants, bankers and professional men from Japan. It is the coolie against whom they protest. And just one word in this connection. It has long been the policy of our Government to protect the products of our farms, our factories and our workshops from the products of the pauper labor of Japan and all other countries. Then why not protect the workman himself—the man who creates those products of our farms, our factories and our workshops, from that very pauper *laborer?*

Much has been said in recent discussions to the effect that the Japanese have been denied their treaty rights in California. The people of that State deny this assertion most emphatically. But in speaking of treaty rights, Californians freely express the belief that the existing treaty, under which Japanese coolies come to our shores at the present rate of 1,000 per month, is not an altogether equitable instrument. They contend, on the contrary, that the treaty is altogether one-sided. True, it guarantees to the citizens of either country full right of entrance into and residence in the territory of the other. But who ever heard of American laborers, or American mechanics, going to Japan in large numbers? Why, industrial conditions in the "Land of the Rising Sun" are absolutely prohibitive, so far as the emigration of the American workman to that country is concerned. The latter receives from two dollars and fifty cents to seven dollars a day in his own land. It would be an insult to his intelligence to assume that he would want to sail to far-off Nippon for the privilege of working there at the prevailing rate of wages paid to mechanics, to wit, thirty, forty, fifty or sixty cents a day. It is the high wage that prevails here that is attracting thousands of the little



CALIFORNIA RANCH ON WHICH CHINESE AND JAPANESE ARE THE ONLY FARM HANDS GATHERING A CROP OF BEANS.

brown men to our shores. Unless prohibited by legislation they will come in still greater number, while the number of Americans who expatriate themselves in Japan, by reason of the conditions that prevail there, must, necessarily, always remain limited. And for these reasons Californians feel that the treaty with Japan is entirely one-sided.

But the Japanese coolie who comes to California, for the most part, is not an unskilled laborer. He is a cobbler, tailor, gardener, cook, waiter, or one or other of a dozen classes of workman, as the case may be. He can, and does, live just as cheaply as the Chinaman. A handful of rice, a little dried fish, and a cup of tea make a square meal for him. And we feel convinced that if he be allowed to come to these shores in undiminished numbers, he will ultimately drive out all Caucasian competition in every occupation which he enters, just as the Chinese coolie did a quarter of a century ago. He has already driven the cherry orchardist out of the productive Vaca Valley, about sixty miles north of San Francisco. But it is in the latter city that he is the greatest menace. To speak specifically, let us take the case of a cobbler. He has learned his trade in his own country. He has scarcely set foot in that city, when he rents a dingy little room in close proximity to a white shoemaker who has been established in that location for many years. Then the little brown man puts up his sign and announces his scale of prices. A perusal of the latter shows that he asks about one-half the amount charged by his white neighbor for similar work. Gradually his business increases, while that of his white neighbor diminishes. The white man, with a white man's habit of living, trying to bring up his little family decently and honestly, trying, if you please, to give his children the benefit of a good education, finds that he has been brought face to face with an



STRAWBERRY PATCH AND PEACH TREES IN WENATCHEE VALLEY, WASHINGTON, 1905. FRUIT RANCH EMPLOYING JAPANESE LABOR.

alien competitor whose material wants are few, and who can subsist on fare on which a Caucasian would starve. He tries to stand it for a little while, but sooner or later, when he sees the blanched faces of his little ones, when he begins to realize that he cannot provide for them as has been his wont, the iron enters his soul. He begins to understand that this unequal competition means that he must come down to the Japanese's standard of living, or he must quit the neighborhood in which he has been established these many years, to begin anew the struggle for existence in some other section which the little brown man has not, as yet, invaded. I have not overdrawn the picture. It has its counterpart in practically every street in San Francisco. It is such conditions that ultimately lead to bloodshed and race riot. We want, by all means, to avoid anything of that kind. We are peaceable, law-abiding citizens, but we want the Japanese coolie kept out of our State. Nor do we think we are unreasonable in our demand. If similar conditions confronted the citizens of Massachusetts we feel confident that they, too, would feel as we do. The Japanese in his native land is a great fisherman. Suppose ten thousand of these Japanese fishermen should settle near Gloucester and embark in the cod-fishing industry. Would the Gloucester fishermen stand it with equanimity, or would they, like their brethren in California, raise their voices in indignant protest? And so with every other community, and every other class of workingmen.

Since the disastrous conflagration of last April the situation has been intensified by the manner in which many white tenants were practically evicted from their homes by Japanese. The latter elected to establish themselves in one of the most desirable residence sections of San Francisco. They would offer the landlords of property twice and thrice the amounts that were being paid by white tenants, and after the latter had been dispossessed, would open Japanese boarding houses with swarms of occupants, in these desirable residences. When the white man saw that he was being ousted to make way for the Oriental it did not serve to establish a more cordial relationship between the races. One must also bear in mind that at this time, by reason of the conflagration, houses for rent were exceedingly scarce, and many of the families thus dispossessed had to seek homes on the other side of the Bay of San Francisco.

And then came the incident of the public schools. Many parents had objected to having their little ones seated with adult Japanese. The frequency of these complaints finally caused the Board of Education to segregate all Japanese scholars from the white children. It may be well to emphasize the fact that the Japanese were never denied the privileges of free education. They were merely ordered to attend the Oriental school, which has been in existence for many years, and which had been established for, and was freely attended by, the children of Chinese parents. In so doing the Board of Education did not feel that they were violating any of the treaty rights of the Japanese, and they do not now feel that any of those rights have been violated. And the sentiment of the entire State is behind the Board of Education; and this sentiment is backed up by the opinions of some of our most eminent jurists as to the legality of the Board's contention. I feel confident that Californians will never permit their young children to be thrown into close contact with adult Japanese.

In this very connection it is well to bear in mind that the maturity of males and females in Japan is far earlier than with the Occidental. Besides, the relationship between the sexes is entirely different. The old marital law of Japan determined that "the association in life of man and woman is a fundamental law of human society. Whoever has passed his *sixteenth* year should no longer live in isolation, but select a bride-wooer, and thru this means contract a matrimonial union." They have legalized relationships between the sexes, which, according to our standards, are positively immoral. The people of California understand this matter fully. Mawkish sentimentality and even threats of military interference will make them all the more steadfast in their purpose. While some of the fruit-growers of our State may be opposed to the exclusion of Japanese coolies, they

will all be found in thoro accord with the efforts of our Board of Education to segregate the children of Caucasian parents from Japanese students. Nor will there be a war as the result of the action of the San Francisco authorities. The sober, good sense of both countries will prevail in the matter. Japan does not want war any more than we do. Indeed, it will take her some years to recover from the effects of her recent conflict with Russia. The fact that she finally failed to receive a money indemnity was a source of sore disappointment to her people, and they rather hold us Americans responsible for their failure in that direction. If the reports of the newspapers of about a year ago are to be credited, some prominent Americans received rather harsh treatment at the hands of the anti-American mobs at Tokyo, shortly after the conclusion of the treaty of peace at Portsmouth.

I am positive that I voice the unanimous sentiment of California when I say that we do not want our naturalization laws extended to the Japanese. Those laws at present apply only to whites and alien Africans, or aliens of African descent. Several efforts have heretofore been made to amend these laws. On July 4th, 1870, a memorable debate took place in the Senate of the United States over an amendment to strike out the word "white" wherever it occurs in those laws. That amendment had been offered by Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. The question of naturalizing Asiatics was fully discussed in that debate. Many of the Senators who spoke and voted upon that amendment had led the vanguard in the fight for the enfranchisement of the African freedmen, but a goodly number of these drew the line at Asiatics, and the amendment was finally defeated by a vote of 27 to 12. And Californians see no reason why our Government should change its attitude upon this question at this time. We who have learned to know the little brown man, by reason of our close association with him, have no faith in his professions of loyalty to any country but his own. We feel that even tho he might go into our courts and forswear allegiance to the Mikado, if ever the time should come when there might be a struggle between our country and his native land, his sympathies, his influence and his actual support would go to that native land. He does not recognize the binding force of our oaths. All men who have had dealings with him will testify to that. And so the mere formality of having taken an oath of allegiance to the United States would not be considered by him as binding upon himself in an emergency of that kind.

There can be no gainsaying the fact that he is intensely patriotic and devoted to his Island Empire. All Americans admire him for that devotion. We remember that during the war with Russia hundreds of Japanese left this country to enter the ranks of the Mikado's army. Thousands of others sent their mite to the Imperial Treasurer to help defray the expenses of that war. We saw innumerable instances of his patriotism, and we sincerely admired him for it. But the people of California, after having had him among them for many



POTATO FIELD WITH CORN.

years, feel satisfied that he will always remain loyal to the Mikado, and that the oath of naturalization would be to him but a hollow mockery, an empty formality signifying nothing. We do not want that kind of citizenship, and we do not intend to have it, if we can prevent it.

Just a few words in conclusion. There is no use in losing one's temper over this Japanese question. We can still discuss it calmly and dispassionately. It will be the part of wisdom to study it, not alone in the light of the present, but also in the light of the future. Today, both the people of the United States and the people of Japan are engaged in a friendly struggle for the commerce of the Pacific. With the passing years this competition will grow more keen, the possibility of friction will become more and more probable. There are still some things that the world is not willing to submit to arbitration. History has taught us, too, that most of the world's great wars have arisen out of greed for commercial supremacy, or greed for territorial expansion. He will rank as a wise, far-sighted statesman who will constantly, from this time forward, remind his countrymen that we should, "in time of peace prepare for war."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Filipino Gospel

BY DAVID J. DOHERTY, M.D.

THE Independent Filipino Church has distributed advance sheets of its "Oficio divino" which is to contain two parts: First, "El Novisimo Evangelio" (the latest gospel), and second, "El Culto Eucaristico" (the Eucharistic ceremony). The thirty-two pages which have appeared contain the approbation of Archbishop Aglipay and his episcopal counsellors, the preface, and twenty-six paragraphs of the Filipino Gospel. The book is announced as "the property of the editor, Isabelo de los Reyes," a well known political agitator of the islands who is now in Barcelona, Spain.

The approbation of Archbishop Aglipay is as follows:

"Inasmuch as the Venerable Supreme Council of our Bishops has approved and we have sanctioned this divine office of the Independent Filipino Church, we strictly ordain upon our virtuous priests its faithful observance and its early translation by them into the dialect of each locality, so that the public may hear it and may understand the purity of our doctrines (as the Apostles commanded, I Corinthians, 14) and particularly the Gospel. And instead of the imaginary lives of the Saints of the Breviary, they shall read in the evening the entire Gospel of the day, meditating one by one and striving to put in practice the heavenly teachings of the Divine Master which it contains."

The title to the preface runs:

"The Unified Gospel carefully expurgated from heresies and other interpolations and amplified from the writings of Moses, the Prophets and the Apostles."

It gravely announces:

"We have not spared time nor patience in resorting to the best libraries of Europe, nor money in purchasing the hundreds of works of all schools and sects, ancient and modern, that we have deemed it necessary to consult in our most delicate undertaking of preparing the best possible gospel for the Independent Filipino Church."

It enters upon a lengthy discussion of the gospels, the occurrence of miracles, the existence of a devil, etc., etc. The names and the arguments of Baur, Strauss, Renan, Eichhorn, Voltaire are freely used, and the conclusions reached are for the most part in accord with those of these writers. Yet the bishops deny that they follow Renan, Strauss and the others, because they accept the Divinity of Christ.

"Neither the Evangelists nor the Apostles were infallible," and the gospels are later records of early traditions of the Master's words, and hence the errors, contradictions, interpolations, alleged miracles, etc., which disfigure them. The exegetical skill of Mr. de los Reyes has separated the wheat from the chaff, and he presents us the pure and undefiled word in this Filipino Gospel.

He frankly states that "the Protestant principle of blind faith" is inadmissible, and that it has been the cause of "the

frightful absurdities and the wild imaginations which Protestants and Romanists resort to when they defend a manifest error or a biblical contradiction."

into readings for each day, each reading terminating in an explanatory homily. There are elaborate footnotes, justifying every text. The pages thus far issued



ARCHBISHOP AGLIPAY.

The preface concludes with the statement:

"With the help of God, the Independent Filipino Church attempts that which has hitherto not been done either in Europe, in America, or in any other region; that is, the *recasting* of the authentic portions of the four Gospels into a uniform and complete whole which contains the true life and doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ and which is purified from ingraftings and from contradictions, both with themselves and with the Old Testament."

The text proper consists of biblical texts from both Testaments arranged according to the historical sequence of events in Christ's life. They are grouped

refer to the Messiahship, the unity of God (the Trinity is rejected as a dream of the Platonists), the incarnation of the one God from a virgin, the birth of the Messiah, the youth and baptism of Jesus, the temptation (the tempter is said to have been one of the Roman soldiers), and the Sermon on the Mount.

The readers of THE INDEPENDENT will, I fear, be slow to believe that such a preposterous book could be issued by a body of men claiming to be a Christian church. But we who know Isabelo de los Reyes are only amazed at his audacity and vagaries.

MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A Plea for the Forest Reserves

BY THOMAS ELMER WILL

Secretary of the American Forestry Association.

LET us look at a picture.

Yonder is a mountain. Beginning at its base and stretching upward and away toward its summit is a noble forest. Trees of all ages, from the tiny shoot to the mighty monarch, survivor of a thousand storms, associate in fellowship. The larger ones commingle their branches and leaves and, save for an occasional opening to the sky, form, thus, a dense canopy known as the "forest cover."

This forest is treated not as a flower to be plucked, a mine to be exploited, or an enemy to be destroyed, but as a treasure to be guarded, a crop to be cultivated, cared for, and judiciously harvested. "Weed trees," species unworthy of valuable space and cumbering the ground, are cut away. Damaged trees are removed. "Seed trees," properly distributed and destined to become the parents of future generations of trees, are carefully preserved, that the forest fail not.

Moreover, the cutting is intelligently done; stumps are left low; the trees are so felled as to sustain the minimum of damage for themselves, and to occasion as little is possible to their neighbors, and especially to the younger growth, so easily crushed and destroyed by the processes of lumbering.

Care is taken that no desirable logs are left to rot on the ground, and that no



THE BARREN EAST SIDE OF WEST SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN.
Once covered by forests. Trees up to twelve inches diameter. Very badly eroded. White Mountains, New Hampshire.



THE RUINS OF A BRICK HOUSE DEMOLISHED BY THE FRESHET OF MAY 21, 1901, AT BAKERSVILLE, MITCHELL COUNTY, N. C.

serviceable sticks in branches and tops are overlooked. Tops, instead of being left reared high on branches to dry and form a timber bed for future conflagrations, are so trimmed that they will lie flat on the ground and quickly rot; or they are piled and burned.

Spread deep over the floor of such a forest lies a mass of vegetable wreckage; tops, branches, leaves, and decaying trunks, forming, together, a forest mulch —at once a carpet and a soil. Thru this, where light permits, minor vegetation thrusts its head, and thruout its breadth and depth there ramify the roots of ten thousand trees and shrubs, seeking standing room and food.

Now the clouds gather and the storm bursts; but the thickly falling drops are caught in the forest cover. Their force is broken by the leaves and branches, and they fall lightly to the ground. Here, as by a sponge, they are absorbed by the forest mulch. A portion of this water is taken up and utilized by the vegetation. The bulk of it, however, gradually finds its way thru the mulch into the earth. This the forest has prepared for its reception. Protected, constantly, by a dense, moist blanket, this forest soil is always humid and porous. Further, it is shot thru and thru with tree roots. Many of these are living; and downward, along their sides, the water finds its way. Others have died and decayed, leaving open channels where they grew. In either case, the unutilized water readily descends and enters the underground circulation. Gravity carries it slowly to the base of the mountain, whence it emerges thru a thousand crystal, bubbling springs. From these, it enters the visible circulatory system; passing, first, thru rivulets and rills and then creeks and rivers, in time to find its way into the all-receiving sea.

Rivers thus fed maintain, year in and year out, a substantially equal volume.

The hills and valleys to which they are tributary are watered; falls, from which, directly or thru the conversion of water power into electric power, mills are driven, can be relied upon the year round, and the channels of the rivers, and the beds of the harbors into which the rivers empty, are kept open and clean, that these waters may bear upon their bosoms the commerce thru which, largely, the wants of man are supplied.

Such is the forest administered according to the principles of forestry, and such are the beneficent results. Let us look, now, upon another picture; that, alas! with which we are all too familiar.

On the opposite side of the mountain is another forest, equally endowed by nature. Here, however, man, unrestrained by thought of consequences or by dread of law, has been left to work his will. That he may cultivate soils never intended for agriculture, the small farmer clears space after space up the mountain side. In a brief period, say from five years or twenty, these clearings, under shiftless and unscientific cultivation, have become worthless and are abandoned. Other vast areas are invaded by the lumber companies. Instead of treating the forest as a crop, to be harvested judiciously and in perpetuity, they attack it as the buffalo were attacked in the seventies, taking all they can use—regardless of the future, and destroying most of the remainder. Some, as the pulp men, leave nothing.

Thickly scattered over the area thus denuded, and in inextricable confusion, lie, as they fell, dense masses of branches and tops. In these fire, when not purposely kindled, soon catches by chance. Like a besom of destruction, it sweeps up the mountain side. What might have been a second growth disappears. With it also goes, often, even the possibility of a subsequent growth; for the former soil, composed largely of vegetable mold, is devoured by the flames. Stretching, now, from mountain base to timber line,



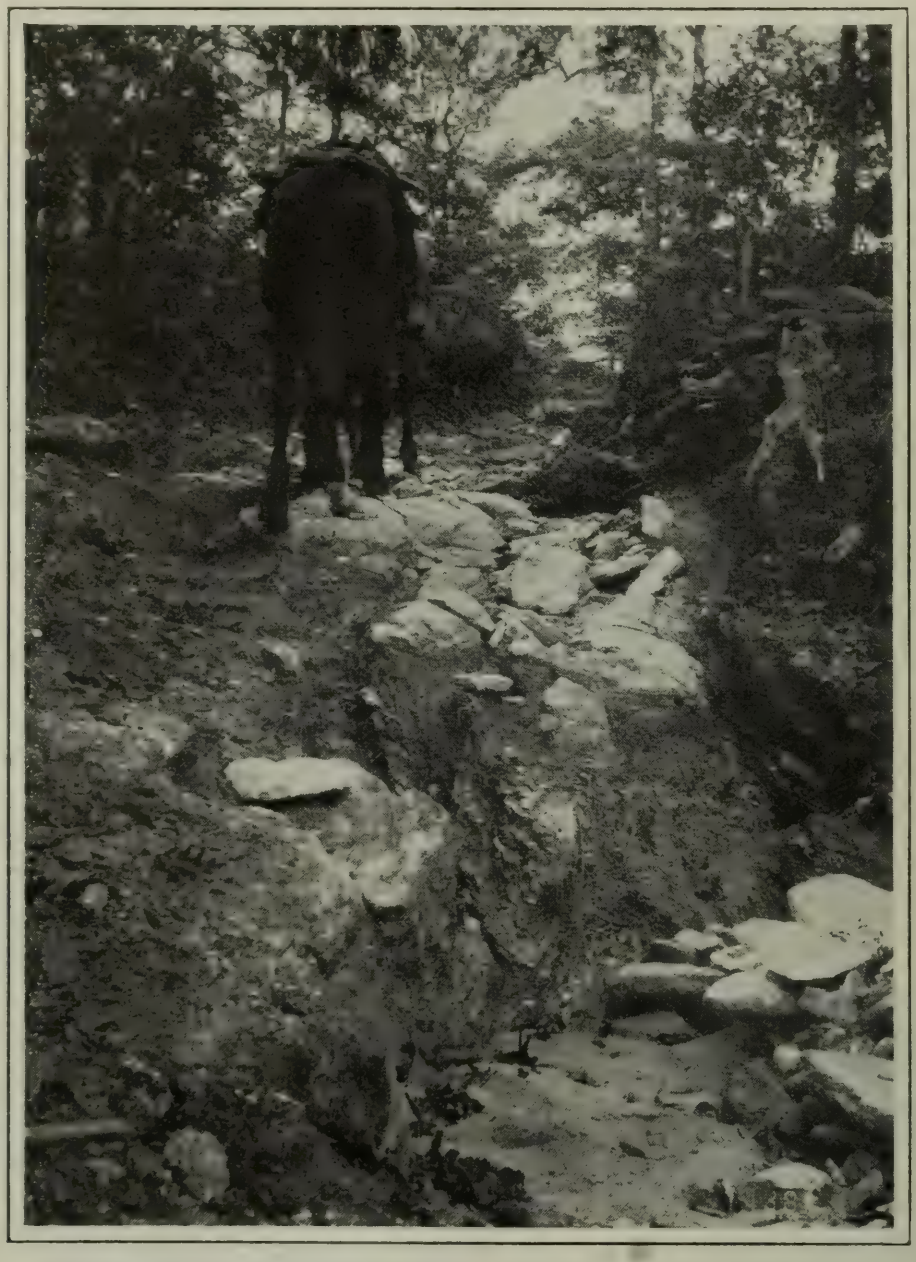
WRECK OF RAILROAD BRIDGE BY FLOOD OF MAY, 1901. WATER WASHED THRU TUNNELS OVER THIRTY FEET ABOVE BED OF STREAM. HAMPTON, TENN.

is a vista of blackened stumps and bald, bleak, protruding rocks.

Now, again, the rain falls. This time there is no forest cover to break its force; no forest mulch to seize and pass it slowly to underground circulation. Instead, it sweeps down the mountain side, carrying before it silt, sand, stumps, boulders, wreckage—everything movable. These, it dumps into river beds and harbors.

Now, for the two-fold reason that their waters enter them in torrents, and that their channels have been largely filled, the rivers overflow. Fruitful fields are denuded of their soils or buried beneath drift and sand. Houses, factories, railroads, bridges, even villages, are swept away. The utility of water powers is greatly diminished or destroyed, and commerce, likewise, is grievously obstructed.

The second picture is, notably, that of the Southern Appalachian Mountain region. Here lies a narrow strip of mountain land including portions of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. From a timber standpoint, this strip is of far-reaching importance. It contains our last remaining, important stand of hard woods. Here the ax of the exploiter has, till recent years, delayed to enter. Here, again, rise all the important rivers which water the area south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi. These rivers furnish the



WHITE WATER ROAD (EROSION), TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

Piedmont region with water powers, now developed and being developed, aggregating 500,000 horse power.

But the work of desolation and devastation is on, and the woods are melting like frost from a window pane. Streams and harbors are filling, greatly to the detriment of commerce. Floods are doing their deadly work, those of the single year of 1901-02 alone destroying values estimated at $18,000,000.

In the White Mountains of New Hampshire a similar situation exists, save that there the work of destruction has been carried farther. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that not only the well being but even the very existence of much of New England and the South depends upon saving the woods of these two sections.

And how may they be saved? But one way is known to man. A few more years of *laissez faire,* and the day of salvation will be past. All concerned agree that only the strong arm of the National Government is sufficient unto these things; that only by the establishment in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians of national forest reserves can the gloom of the second picture gradually be transformed into the brightness of the first.

A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase lands in the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain regions and convert them into national forest reserves is before Congress. It has the support of all interested. It is backed by a galaxy of statesmen, business men, professional men, newspapers, and organizations, north and south. It has passed the Senate without a dissenting voice and has been favorably reported from the committee in the House. It is understood to be favored by a majority of the members of the House, and its



DEEP GULLIES ON AN ABANDONED HILLSIDE LAND ON TRIBUTARY OF CANE CREEK.
White pine is slowly restocking this area, but the erosion is so rapid that seedlings with difficulty secure a permanent foothold. Mitchell County, N. C.

favorable consideration is earnestly urged by the President.

Whether or not this bill shall become a law depends upon whether it may be brought to a vote. The decision of this question lies with the Speaker of the House.

Again, with this bill it is virtually a case of "now or never." The ground gained in the last session is retained until the 4th of March next. Then, unless the bill shall have become a law, all is lost. At another session the work will have to be begun anew. But by that time, as already in the White Mountains, the mischief will largely have been wrought in the Southern Appalachians. The horse will have been stolen and the stable burned.

Now is the time to strike the blow. Friends of the measure should arouse themselves, and every effort should be put forth to ensure favorable action by Congress while yet there is time.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Pioneer

BY MARY AUSTIN

GOODHOPE came out of Warwick Mead,
  Hating the law of the elder son,
And the Old-World rule by which they breed
  Each to the guerdon his father won;
Never a chance for God to make
A good true man for his manhood's sake.

Goodhope came to a big new land,
  Noblest ever a free man trod,
Hollow and hill-slope fitly planned
  Fresh from the galcier mills of God,
Rain-wet steeps where the redwoods grew,
Rivers roaring the valleys thru.

That was a land for a man to love;
  Rosy the snow the spent cloud spills
Over the dark-spiked pines above,
  Rosy with blossom the round-browed hills;
Wind-sown lichens of russet and red,
Never a rock uncomforted.

Goodhope gave of his best to the land—
  For a new land takes of a man his best,
Blood and body and brain and hand—
  Goodhope trusted the land for the rest,
And the land repaid him the deep-drawn breath,
And the high red pulse that laughs at death.

Paid him the increase of barn and byre,
  Drudged for him deep in her secret ways,
Wrought him a balm for his heart's desire,
  Rendered him coin of her noble days,
Mothered him, moulded him till he grew
Fittest for working her purpose thru.

Goodhope wrestled with flood and wood;
  And this is the law of the Pioneer—
Where one true man makes foothold good
  Ten true fellows may stand next year.
Into the wilderness drove the wedge;
Men like these were its cutting edge.

Goodhope walked in a fair, large town,
  Mill-smoke wreathing the thin white spires—
Whispers of empire ran up and down,
  Pulsing over the world-strung wires,
Heard men say with a laugh and a sneer,
"There is old Goodhope, the Pioneer."

Goodhope died at the end of days,
  Men with their feet in the ruts of trade
Dealt him a tardy dole of praise
  For the good they won from the chance he made,
Said, "It is well that our schemes have room,"
Elbowed and jostled above his tomb.

Raised to him never a monument,
  Leaving him prone in his well loved sod,
Back to its blossoms his ashes went,
  But somewhere far in the halls of God
Farther than prophet or sage can peer,
The spirit of Goodhope is Pioneer.

INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL.

Literature

Early American History

Dr. J. Franklin Jameson has recently surrendered his work in American history in the University of Chicago in order to assume broader responsibilities over the whole historical field and to all historical workers in America. Years ago, before he left Brown for Chicago, he was editor of the *American Historical Review;* his resignation at Chicago has enabled him to resume this editorial work, and to become Director of the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. And now he may be looked upon as administrative head of the historical profession in America, while in 1907 he will be President of the American Historical Association.

The professional position of Dr. Jameson adds significance to the work of which he now appears as general editor, and which is of first rate importance on its own account. The growth of libraries with well-developed interest in American history has, in the past three decades, placed many original editions out of question for all but the oldest and wealthiest of institutions. Various publishers have tried to meet the need of the unprovided; some with the costly limited edition, others with popular reprints. But Professor Jameson has now secured the approval of the American Historical Association for a comprehensive series of *Original Narratives of Early American History,** which shall bring the originals to the student with authoritative editorial machinery and without extortionate cost. The countenance of the association means much, for it has hitherto been reserved in spite of the vigorous effort of one editor to obtain it, and the assumption of another that it had been obtained. Its scholarly guarantee to the purchaser ensures for it a cash value to the publisher.

The first volume of the series has now appeared from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It deals, naturally enough, with the earliest of American discoverers, the Northmen, Columbus and Cabot. It is to be followed closely by the French and English voyages of the sixteenth century in a second volume, and a third volume including Cabeza de Vaca, de Soto and Coronado. The editors of the several narratives, as announced, seem to be well fitted for their work.

The Northmen, Columbus, and Cabot, 983-1503 is the joint work of Professors Julius E. Olson, of Wisconsin, and Edward Gaylord Bourne, of Yale. No comment upon their fitness is needed. Professor Olson arranges in his section of the volume the Saga of Eric the Red, the passages from the 'Flat Island Rock," Adam of Bremen's account, and certain selections from the Icelandic Annals and the Papal letters. He prefaces his documents with a cautious introduction that gives needful bibliographical details and refrains from attempts at definite identification of Vinland.

The Columbus and Cabot documents fill five-sixths of the volume. The former group includes the obvious letters of Columbus, the journals of the voyages, and the agreements with the crown. In the latter are the letters of Pasqualigo, Raimondo de Soncino, and Pedro de Ayala. There is a modern map of the voyages of Columbus, a facsimile of the Cantino chart, and one of the first page of the Spanish folio of the letter of Columbus.

If this series shall continue as it begins, we shall finally have in it the available general collection for which scholars have long yearned. There is a sanity and freedom from controversial bitterness in the editorial portions which commends the volume warmly to us. The hand of the master is obviously present. And the editors have recognized, as is wise, but, alas, only too rare, that the text is the thing; that the volume of reprints is valuable for the originals which it contains, and is not a proper show-place for editorial accomplishments.

* Original Narratives of Early American History. Reproduced under the auspices of the American Historical Association. General Editor, *J. Franklin Jameson.* The Northmen, Columbus and Cabot. Edited by *Julius E. Olson* and *Edward Gaylord Bourne.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.00

Our Great Southwest

THE "See-America-First" campaign is apparently bearing fruit if one may judge by the fact that books describing various parts of the United States begin to be issued in numbers rivaling those on Italian cities. Among the best of these are Mr. James's books on Southern California, to which he has just added a very comprehensive and interesting work on the *Colorado Desert*.[1]

Most people do not know anything about the great Colorado desert except that it is liable to be turned into a lake unless the engineers can induce the river the change its mind and run into the Gulf of California, as it used to, instead of into the Salton Sea, as it has taken a notion to do recently. Whether they can do this or not is still uncertain, and it is also uncertain whether their success or failure will be most beneficial to the country. There are those who hold that the amelioration of the climate that would result from the conversion of the sandy waste into a great fresh-water lake would be worth the sacrifice of the farms, towns and railroads it would cover. Mr. James states fairly the argument on this side, but he proposes a middle way with the advantages of both, that is that the waters of the Colorado River be indeed turned into the desert and evaporated, but only after they have irrigated the region and converted it into fertile fields. Wherever the desert is touched with water flowers and grass spring up as tho by enchantment, showing that its sand contain both seeds and plant food ready to be brought to life. The Colorado River would be another Nile and support a civilization higher than Egypt, because it now carries down to the ocean every year enough fertile soil to cover an era of fifty-three square miles a foot deep. But Mr. James loves

[1] THE WONDERS OF THE COLORADO DESERT. *By George Wharton James.* With 300 pen sketches by *Carl Eytel,* and 32 half-tones. Two vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5.00.



PALMS IN THE CANYON NEAR INDIO, COLORADO DESERT.
From James's "Wonders of the Colorado Desert." Little, Brown & Co.
Copyright, 1904, C. C. Pierce & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

his desert as it is, and he describes it all with the pen of a lover; its pure, dry atmosphere that heals the lungs and endows the eye with telescopic power; its drifting sand dunes that obliterate the footprints of the traveler and bury him when he has lost his way; its mountain pinnacles fantastically carved by the sand blast; its canyons, thru which the wind forever blows; its mirages that deceive the tourist with visions of cities, trees and rolling surf, and all its strange forms of vegetable and animal life, its palms and cacti, its Gila monsters and horned toads that weep tears of blood.

Miss Lilian Whiting's new book[2] must be mentioned in this connection, because it deals in part with the same region, but it makes a poor showing in comparison with Mr. James's thoro and



THE GIANT CACTUS.
From "The Land of Enchantment," by Lilian Whiting. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.

[2] THE LAND OF ENCHANTMENT. By Lilian Whiting. With 35 half tones. Boston, Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

original study. She also has fallen in love with the great Southwest, and gushes most enthusiastically about everything she sees and hears about from Greeley potatoes and Pueblo iron to Pike's Peak and General Palmer. The book may serve a useful purpose in lightening the dense ignorance prevailing on the Atlantic seaboard about our country. There are many persons who will be as surprised as she to learn that in the wild and woolly West the ladies dress fashionably and read real books, and that the development of electric cars, telephones and lights is carried much further than in the East. Miss Whiting has collected a lot of miscellaneous information about Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, but she has not added to its interest by her treatment of it and her way of dragging in the names of men, railroads and hotels gives rise to a suspicion of log-rolling.

Babylonian Texts

THE long title of Dr. Ranke's valuable work* is somewhat misleading. The tablets here published were not excavated by the Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, but were purchased in London and Bagdad in 1888-89, and it is interesting to note that included in these purchases were two of the tablets which Dr. Hilprecht represented as having been excavated on the site of the so-called "Temple Library" at Nippur in 1900. The designation Vol. VI., Part 1, is also misleading. "Volume VI." presupposes the existence of five other volumes, but the announcement on the back cover shows that volumes two to five *do not exist.* Similarly volumes seven and eight likewise do not exist, and yet volumes nine and ten have been published. There are no volumes eleven to thirteen, and yet volumes fourteen and fifteen have been published. There are no volumes sixteen to eighteen and yet volume nineteen is announced. Furthermore, after Series A. another series, called D, is announced; but there do not appear to be any Series B and C. When, therefore, volume nineteen is published (and it is announced as being in press) it will not be the nineteenth volume, but by actual count the seventh volume.

For this, however, Dr. Ranke is not responsible. His work has been done in an exceptionally satisfactory manner. The copies of the texts published by him have been executed with the same painstaking care and conscientious neatness that characterize the publications of his former colleague, Professor Clay, to whom we owe four of the six volumes hitherto published by the Department of Archæology of the University of Pennsylvania—and higher praise cannot be given.

In the Introduction, covering thirty-three pages, Dr. Ranke gives his reasons for concluding that the tablets included in his volume came from the city of Sippar—about sixty miles north of Babylon—where an extensive temple archive and the remains of a temple school were found by Rassam and Scheil. The proof is conclusive, chiefly thru the occurrence of personages in the tablets that are found on other tablets coming from Sippar, apart from the fact that the god invoked in many of the tablets is Shamash, the patron deity of Sippar, and that in some cases even the name of Sippar is expressly mentioned.

The most valuable part of the Introduction is the discussion of some of the chronological problems connected with the early history of Babylonia. If his view that the kings of the so-called second dynasty of Babylon, occurring in a Babylonian chronicle that is our chief source for the chronology beyond 1100 B.C., represent rulers contemporary with the first dynasty, this would necessitate a revision of the date for Hammurabi, who would have to be moved down a few centuries from 2250 B. C., which is now the date assigned to him. While the question cannot as yet be definitely decided, there is much to be said in favor of Ranke's view that for a time the kings of Babylon, altho claiming supremacy over Sippar, yet recognized the

* THE BABYLONIAN EXPEDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Series A. Cuneiform Texts, edited by *H. V. Hilprecht.* Vol. VI, Part 1. Legal and Business Documents from the Time of the First Dynasty of Babylon, chiefly from Sippar, by *Hermann Ranke.* 4to, 79 pp., 71 autographed plates and 13 photographed plates. Philadelphia: Published by the Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania. $6.00.

former independence of which it was the center by conceding to Sippar the privilege of having its own "viceroys"—as we might call them. A difficulty, however, arises from the circumstance that of four such supposed viceroys now known, the name of only one occurs in the list of rulers of the second dynasty, and in this case may be due to an accidental similarity of names. Besides, the reading of the name of this viceroy is not absolutely certain. Again, since the Babylonian chronicle was drawn up for the purpose of controlling and illustrating the dating of legal and commercial tablets, it would seem strange to introduce in successive lists two sets of rulers who were contemporaries. The existence of independent viceroys at Sippar may, however, be admitted without accepting the other hypothesis. Dr. Ranke also claims to have found some additional evidence for his view that it was customary in certain cases to invoke in the dating of legal tablets the name of the Assyrian king or *patesi,* as he was called in early days, with that of the King of Babylonia, but the theory, tho very suggestive, rests on too uncertain a foundation. Bêl-tâbi does not sound like an Assyrian name, and the addition of the words "and his consort" occasions another objection against accepting Ranke's contention that Bêl-tâbi is the name of the *patesi* of Assyria contemporaneous with Sin-muballit. Why cannot Bêl-tâbi be another viceroy of Sippar recognized by Sin-muballit as the four others were that Dr. Ranke pointed out?

One of the most interesting tablets in the collection is No. 96. According to Ranke, it records the adoption of a woman and her child (?) by a priestess of the temple to the sun-god at Sippar, but since this priestess is the mother of the woman in question, adoption seems to be a superfluous procedure. The term used which Ranke regards as indicating an act of adoption signifies "to cleanse." The expression points, as Ranke has seen, to a ritualistic ceremony, and one thinks, therefore, of "sanctification" to a deity. The term would correspond to the Hebrew *koddesh,* frequently used in the Pentateuchal Codes to denote the hallowing of persons to Jehovah. It is this kind of adoption that appears to be indicated in the tablet in question, and this interpretation accords with the context in four of the five additional passages quoted by Ranke in which the term is used. In the fifth passage a different rite seems to be meant. The mother-priestess sanctifies her daughter to the cult of the sun-god and thereby makes the latter her successor, in return for which the daughter agrees to provide for the support of the mother as long as the latter lives.

There are many other tablets in Ranke's publication that throw an interesting light on social and religious conditions in the days of the first dynasty of Babylon, and special attention should be called to the unusually large tablet No. 119, recording a number of purchases united into one text.

The copies made by Dr. Ranke show that he has made a thoro study of his material, and with the help of the sign list and of the specimen tablets translated by him the path is made easy for the one who wishes to enter upon the study of the business documents of the third millenium before our era. The carefully drawn-up list of proper names of men and women, of scribes, officials, gates, rivers, canals and deities contained in the tablets is another feature that adds greatly to the value of the work. Altogether, Ranke's publication may justly be called a model of its kind, and it is therefore a source of regret that so thoro and useful a scholar should not have been retained in this country. He resigned his position at the University of Pennsylvania at the time of the unfortunate "Nippur" scandal, and is now connected with the Royal Museum of Berlin.

By the way, has not Ranke been misinformed in stating that "the second Prince collection" was purchased at Hillah by Dr. Hilprecht in April, 1889? Included in this collection is the famous "Lushtamer" letter, which was one of the tablets that Hilprecht had represented as having been excavated at Nippur in 1900, and there is satisfactory evidence that this letter, as the other tablets of the second Prince collection were purchased by Mr. Noorian (the interpreter of the first expedition to Nippur) at Bagdad on July 5th, 1889, as has been

pointed out by Professor Jastrow in his paper, "Did the Babylonian Temples have Libraries?" published in the twenty-seventh volume of the Journal of the American Oriental Society.

A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament. With an Appendix containing the Biblical Aramaic, based on the Lexicon of William Gesenius, as translated by Edward Robinson. By Francis Brown, D.D., with the co-operation of S. R. Driver, D.D., and Charles A. Briggs, D.D. Large. 8vo. Pp. xix, 1127. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $8.00.

The Hebrew lexicons hitherto accessible in English are about fifty years old. With the enormous progress in Semitic studies since the death of Gesenius, a lexicon practically new and completely rewritten was a crying need. This Professor Brown has been engaged upon for many years, and the first part of the present work appeared sixteen years ago. He has devoted the larger part of his work to this task, with the assistance of Professors Driver and Briggs, and its completion is a monument of careful industry. The book contains several times as much matter as Robinson's Gesenius, and the extraordinary compression by use of contractions and signs still further increases the amount of text. Especially important is the use made of comparative philology in giving parallel forms in cognate languages. The Assyrian has been brought into service to great advantage, a source inaccessible to Gesenius and Robinson, and neglected by some later German lexicographers. We notice that the words are arranged under the roots, so as to show the relation of the resultant forms. To be sure, there is some difficulty, especially in such a case as the root *dabar,* whose original meaning is unknown, and which has such varying derivatives as those which mean *word, desert, pestilence, guide* and *bees.* But the difficulty is relieved to the student by referring the words in their alphabetical order to their roots. Professor Driver is responsible for pronouns, prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions and interjections; and Professor Briggs for many religious terms, while Professor Brown is responsible for the plan of the work and all other words. We regret that the price of this essential dictionary will conduce to the further neglect of the Hebrew language in our theological seminaries.

Paul. By E. F. Benson. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Mr. Benson always impresses us as just failing of producing a great novel. In "The Angel of Pain" last year he almost touched the mark set by the giants, and he has, once again, escaped by a hair breadth writing a novel of the first rank. In some respects *Paul* is an advance over "The Angel of Pain." It is more human. The strain of the supernatural which marred the former book is lacking. To be sure, there is a human weasel, a sufficiently uncanny creature to sate the most morbid appetite for the unusual, yet there is no god Pan, with his hideous hoof-prints across the pages, as in "The Angel of Pain." We felt, with impatience, that Pan, in addition to many outlawed misdeeds, spoiled an otherwise fine book. *Paul* is in some respects a return to the earlier manner of "Dodo," and much of the dialog reminds of that vivacious lady. In general the conversations are good — quite silly enough to be natural. We rarely in our private conversations talk as wisely as do most book people. Mr. Benson permits his characters considerable latitude in the line of frivolous fooling. Paul of twenty-five "of the silly things called years" insists that he is but eleven, and remarks whimsically, "Eleven is a very good age to be." The growth of this irresponsible being into a man is the theme of the story, and his soul is awakened, as with Donatello, by a deeper tragedy than Mr. Benson's supreme lightness of touch leads us to anticipate. Paul is charming, Norah a true-hearted English girl of a singularly uncomplicated nature, and the human weasel is an interesting, altho abhorrent, specimen of cleverness, cruelty and cunning. The weak point in the book is, to us, the attraction which the uncanny beast had for such a wholesome girl as Norah, but inasmuch as "what she saw in him" or "he saw in her" is still the endlessly unsolved mystery in the case of our own acquaintances, we may not hope to fathom the curious affinities among book people.

Editorials

The Duty of Directors

THESE are the days when some of us are accustomed to review the completed year, marking the signs of gain or loss in various fields of human effort, and striving to learn something from the finished record of what has taken place. There are lessons for directors of great corporations, and for those with whom these directors are associated, in the past year's remarkable list of indictments, prosecutions and convictions of such corporations for violations of laws that are just, well known and easily comprehended.

Take our great railway companies, for example. The New York Central, Burlington, Atchison, and Alton, with several of their officers, have been tried, convicted and fined. Imprisonment would have been the punishment of some of these officers if provision for such a penalty had not been repealed in the statute under which the indictments were found. It was restored in the new law, which has been in force since August last. Scores of indictments against other railroads for similar offenses are pending. The Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, St. Paul, Northwestern, Great Northern and others are soon to be put on trial. And the same is true of powerful industrial companies. The great Sugar Refining Company has been convicted under certain indictments and has admitted its guilt under others. Conviction has been followed by fines in the cases of the Chicago beef packers. Trials are soon to take place upon a host of indictments involving the Standard Oil Company.

The offenses in question were something more than violations of law which affect only the two parties directly interested—the railway and the favored shipper. They were designed to affect other persons or corporations injuriously, to ruin some of them, if possible, by stabs in the dark. The wickedness of these crimes was described by Judge Holt when he imposed penalties upon the New York Central. The evidence of guilt, he said, was "clear, conclusive and undisputed." The crime was one which "in its nature" was "deliberate and premeditated":

> "Such a violation of law, in my opinion, in its essential nature is a very much more heinous act than the ordinary, common, vulgar crimes which come before the criminal courts constantly for punishment, and which arise from sudden passion or temptation. The crime in this case was committed by men of education and of large business experience, whose standing in the community was such that they might have been expected to set an example of obedience to law, upon the maintenance of which alone in this country the security of their property depends."

It appears, therefore, that the defendants were fortunate in being tried under a law which provided for punishment only by fines; many who are convicted of the less heinous but more common offenses are sent to jail.

Now, all these erring railroad companies and industrial corporations were controlled and governed by directors. And many of these directors are men of education and large business experience and good standing in the community. There are handbooks in which the names of all of them can be found. The list includes men of world wide reputation, eminent financiers, national legislators, and men regarded as philanthropists, men who are members of churches.

How did it come about that they allowed these crimes to be committed? They were in highly responsible positions. Were they ignorant of the offenses? Then it is fair to say that they should have ascertained in some way whether officers for whom they were responsible to stockholders and the public were doing business honestly or were systematically violating the laws. If they realized that they could not so control the business under their management that it would be carried on honestly and lawfully, then they should have given up their offices. If, on the other hand, they knew of the crimes and either remained silent or gave their approval, then some of them are contemptible hypocrites.

We have not heard of the removal of any of the executive officers who have been found guilty by the courts or whose immediate responsibility for the violations of law was shown at the trials. This leads us to think that the directors of their companies, if not those of other cor-

porations, are inclined to overlook or even to approve offenses of the kind.

The beginning of a new year is a good time for the directors of all railways or of corporations that use railways to question themselves as to their responsibility and duty, and, if they themselves are honest and believe that the laws should be obeyed, to make sure, if this be possible, that the conduct of the officers under their direction is honest and lawful.

New Year's Resolutions

THE making of good resolutions on New Year's day is a part of the sentimentality of the season, just as patriotic speeches are associated with Fourth of July occasions. The best of us resolve to do better, and the worst of us resolve it even more stringently. That is the curious and pathetic thing about this promise-making to the future. The most comprehensive, iron-clad resolutions are always made by the class of people who are least likely to keep them. The lazy man makes up his mind tersely to be industrious. The mean man resolves to be kind, and the drunkard swears to keep sober. And that is usually the beginning and the end of their performance. If all the fine resolutions made by them on New Year's days, and subsequently broken, were recorded, they would represent more virtue and heroic action than the angels in Heaven could practice. The question is why do the weakest, most tempted of men make the most ardent display of reforms at such times? Because for a moment the clean page and fair vow overlays the failures of the dead year. They are shriven, made whole by a sentiment. Every resolution is a wand which they raise against their powers of darkness. They know how brief the magic is, how soon the time will come when they will have the strength no longer to lift it against the wild delirium of some old desire, but for the sake of the fleeting vision it affords of the normal, peaceful life, no other class cherish so dearly the right to make New Year's resolutions. In every case, it is the measure of their weakness girded up in words expressing power and resistance. It is their perennial proclamation to Heaven that beneath the broken wings of life they still retain an impotent, spiritual likeness to the God of all goodness. And as such evidence they command respect. But that is not all. It is high time we learned the reason and the remedy for the fact that the fool and his resolution are soon parted. The reason, of course, is that a man will break thru the Decalog, much less a New Year's resolution, in order to get back to his habit, whatever that is. He cannot discard this old easy wearing, sagging garment of his soul for a new one with a resolution which makes the whole New Year a magnificent misfit. Now when we consider that these very people have a genius for remorse, that a puerile regret is a symptom of their disorder which casts them ever deeper into their slough of despond, from which they only escape momentarily swinging to the stirrup of a New Year's resolution, it is important to lend them a helping hand.

In the first place they are not all weaklings and cowards. The man who survives every defeat of his moral nature with courage enough to "reform it" ever and ever again, is often braver and stronger than many a saint born and suckled in some amen corner of life who did not inherit so many proclivities toward damnation. Hereafter we shall know more than we do now about courage; then there will be a new honor rôle for mankind, and some of the last shall be first.

Meanwhile this is another new year, and here is the great host of the morally weak and maimed regarding it as weary, dying men regard a forlorn hope. The old year, in which they sinned so deeply, failed so completely, is dead. If only God would blot it out of their remembrance forever! Well, here's to you, comrades, sorry veterans of a hundred lost battles! Here's hoping for the fellows who wear no laurels for victories won! And a word of advice: If we showed more wit in avoiding temptation, we should find it easier to keep our New Year's resolutions. The drunkard who writes his in the family bible and ratifies it with a sincere and eloquent prayer, has only stretched a horsehair between him and the fatal cup. It is better to set cunningly about 'breaking the entail" of the terrible habit.

Do not depend too blindly upon the supernatural. The devil is also supernatural; as for the holier grace, there is such a thing, but few drunkards have the power in their sad extremity to invoke it. They are too fallen in courage, too deeply buried beneath memory and remorse to be guided at such a time by guardian angels. The thing for him to do is to change his tactics. It is because we stay in the same old ruts so persistently that our own particular devil knows so well where to find us. Therefore, when the thirst comes, do not try to stand against it by reminding yourself of the vow. That thing was born of a mood, and is more likely to become the skeleton in your closet than the sustaining rod of your spirit. Do not even contemplate the consequent misery of your family. All this excites the emotions and weakens the will. Take a header somewhere. Bad people should not have a monopoly upon this very healthful method of recreation. Use your imagination, think of something innocent and daring to do, and keep up your adventures till the astonished nerves and brain react and you forget in the novelty of new experiences the awful craving. Many a man would save himself the humiliation of a spree if he walked as far into the woods as his strength would carry him, or if he sought some strange new companionship. Some of us are so narrow-minded that we do not understand that such a companionship is not necessarily bad. A man in such an emergency might state his case fully to another, even if it were a policeman, or a coroner, and be sure of help. "But," says the tempted one, "that is a confession of unmanly weakness!" To be sure, but it is not nearly such an ugly, sickening, shameful confession as getting drunk is. The important thing is to break the entail, and this requires a witty lawyer of human nature, who is ready to take every advantage of circumstances and even of possibilities.

But the drunkard is not the only one befuddled by his New Year's resolution. There is, for example, the mean man who resolves to be kind. He has no particular vice, but excels in a sort of aggravating righteousness at other people's expense. His case is especially sad, because no one excuses him, and no one except those nearest and dearest to him know how inexcusable he is. Still, he is not without compunction, and on New Year's Day he also contributes his resolution to the pavement of good intentions. He is very proud, very reserved about it, because it would detract from his dignity and authority to admit the possibility of an improvement in character. But when the whole family knows he is a "perfect bear" all the year round, cynicism curls every lip at the exhibition of his preternatural sweetness on New Year's morning. They understand perfectly that there is a little paper resolution back of it which does not usually last thru the day. For an ill-tempered man can no more become amiable upon the strength of a New Year's resolution than a grinding-stone can rise upon dewy wings. Let him begin humbly by trying to behave pleasantly at the breakfast table. If he can achieve this much by the Ides of March, his family will be mystified and delighted. Then things will be easier for the mean man, since there is something piquant, vanity satisfying in mystifying one's own family, who are supposed to know all his uprisings and down-sittings. He is encouraged to become the hero of his domestic hubbub. And in the course of another year he may be sufficiently disciplined in courtesy and kindness to make and keep a New Year's resolution to that effect.

There are others by the thousand who make and break these vows, but we must not forget that particular class who know how to keep a New Year's resolution. With them these golden texts of conduct are pretty moral gymnastics which prove nothing but the vanity of the performer. They are experiments in will power. Thus, a peevish, restless man who wakes early resolves to walk a mile before breakfast every day of the year, and he can do it, because it is a relief to him, not a virtue. Or a phlegmatic person, with a bilious temperament and no particular craving for stimulants, will resolve to "quit coffee," altho he may have a dozen vices on which he fattens the whole year, while he brags of the ease with which he "lopped off a bad habit," meaning coffee. Such peo-

ple ornament themselves with toy resolutions which never affect character, even when they keep them, and they usually have the vanity to do that.

But here is the point at last for serious consideration. Do not give these promissory notes to the future till you have got rid of the bankrupt habit which calls for the resolution. It is a sentimental form of dishonesty which we practise at our own expense.

The French Deadlock

On Saturday last the French Senate accepted the bill previously past by the Assembly, and enacted the concluding law addressed to the recalcitrant bishops who had refused to accept the law of a year before for the separation of Church and State and the establishment of cultual associations to administer the church property. We have called the bishops *recalcitrant,* but that is hardly true; they are, rather, obedient—obedient to the Pope than recalcitrant to the State. We cannot blame them, if their religion requires them to obey the Pope rather than the nation, for patriotism must always yield to religion; we must "obey God rather than man"; and a President of the United States, the only one, we believe, who liked to drop into poetry, tells us:

"And say not then, 'My country, right or wrong,'
Nor draw thy sword in an unhallowed cause.
But when thy country wanders from the right,
Furl up her banners and avert thy sight."

But it is a great pity that religion should concern itself so with technicalities of the management of property owned by the State and loaned to the Church. In this case the French bishops had been ready to accept the "cultual associations," or boards of trustees, to administer the property, but were forbidden by the Italian Pope.

The law of last week is directed against those who refuse to accept the separation law of 1905. They may yet hold and administer houses of worship under previous general laws. Thus two or three men may make a declaration that they wish to maintain worship in a church and will be responsible for order. They must make declaration once a year. But this does not apply to anything but churches; all bishops' and priests' residences which belong to the State or to towns, and all other ecclesiastical buildings, must be given up for such use or sale as the State or town may choose. Further, the clergy who refuse, under orders from the Pope, the separation law will lose all their pensions, which continued for life in the case of those over forty-five years of age, and for from four to eight years for younger clergy.

Thus the Pope's command to refuse establishing cultual associations loses the Catholic Church its buildings, so far as they have been the property of the State since the Revolution, and also its pensions. And the Pope forbids the Church to organize other associations as now provided under the previous general laws, and the priests will obey. But not the laity. They will establish and have established associations to keep up worship. The main cathedrals of Paris are already protected. Thus religious worship is preserved, and the chief loss will be of the pensions, which the faithful must make up, as in this country, by their voluntary contributions. As to the other ecclesiastical buildings belonging to the public, we presume they will be rented to the bishops and priests at a nominal figure, just as the clergy who have said mass without making a legal declaration of their purpose to hold a public meeting, have had only nominal fines imposed on them, from twenty cents to a dollar.

Why is it that the Pope thus forbids these associations which the bishops were willing to form? The ostensible reason is that the cultual associations are dangerous; that it is not stated in the law that the bishops shall organize them; they may be schismatic. But there was no provision against their being composed of priests or bishops to control them, and the bishops were ready to try it. The real reason was probably one not expressed in the law. The Pope has complained that the Concordat had been abolished without being "denounced." France had not consulted him, and sought a new arrangement, but had acted quite independently. It had not recognized him as an inde-

pendent Power, as it would have recognized Germany or Austria. This weakens his temporal power. It ends his right to send ambassadorial legates. It threatens his power over other Catholic States. He could give no assent to such loss of dignity. He has a Secretary of State, and he clings to the shadow of his diplomatic rights. If France follows the example of the United States and will have no Concordat, other Catholic nations will throw overboard their Concordats and will separate Church and State. But France, he hopes, is still loyal, and will come to him and submit if he is unyielding.

But France will not submit to what is regarded as foreign dictation. And the Catholic Church in France will learn, if Pius X and Merry del Val are slow to learn it, that this separation is the greatest blessing the Church could receive. American Catholics know it. To be sure, they loyally join their chorus to the Vatican cry of oppression and robbery, but they yet recognize that this "persecution" is freedom and privilege. The Church will prosper under this separation law as it has never prospered before, and as it prospers in this country. It will have peace and liberty. To be sure, it will lose some pensions, and perhaps some establishments. But that is a temporary loss, and is due to the *intransigeant* attitude of a Pope guided by a young, reactionary Spanish Secretary of State, a Pope who was elected because he was good and favored administrative reforms within the Church, but was not, like his predecessors, a diplomatist or a statesman. Under Leo the crisis would have been postponed.

Results in Atlanta

THE reconstructive movement in Atlanta, the scene of the September race riot, to which we referred at length in these columns recently, is proving to be no *ignis fatuus*. On the contrary, it is leading public sentiment to real results. This we are glad to note, for one of the purposes for which THE INDEPENDENT was born was to bring about just views on this race question.

One of these results has been to secure for Atlanta its first quiet Christmas. In common with the South Christmas in Atlanta has been a time of revelry and riot, fire and fatality, violence and death. Christmas is a red day in the South. So it was with much concern that the people of Atlanta noted the approach of the Christmas holidays; it was feared that the race riot would be renewed; and when so many people were seen to be buying guns this feeling seemed justified. But Christmas day came, and a Sabbath stillness hung over the city. For the first time the life of pedestrians was safe on the streets; fireworks were conspicuous by their absence. What might have resulted seriously was nipped in the bud by the co-operation of the white and colored committees. A white guard in Brownsville, a colored suburb, became drunken and rowdy; communication was had with the secretary of the colored committee; he communicated with a member of the white committee; who communicated with the sheriff; the sheriff went at once to the scene, disarmed the disturbing guard and put him in jail; and thus a riot was nipped in the bud, thanks to racial co-operation.

Another result has been the making of Atlanta a center for the creation of public opinion for law and order in the South. Atlanta is the strategic center of the race problem in America. When Sherman struck a blow at Atlanta he broke the backbone of the rebellion. So when a stroke against racial injustice is made in Atlanta the beginning of the end of the trouble in the South is at hand. A remarkable editorial appeared in the Atlanta *Constitution* of December 28th on the Christmas race riot in Mississippi. Its subject was "Race Prejudice." It pronounced it an evil "the most deadly, the most devastating, the most terribly defiant of the laws of man and God." Then it made a plea for "justice within the law, administered by officers of the law." Going deeper it probed to the cause of the Mississippi trouble, and laid it at the door of the Governor of the State. Referring to Governor Vardaman, it said:

"Well he might—in eleventh hour repentance—strive to undo or quell the murderous mischief, for a part of which, at least, he cannot escape responsibility.

"During his political campaigns before the people this man has deliberately, systemati-

cally, without losing one opportunity, taken advantage of the smoldering passions he knew were at the base of frail humann nature, whipping the prejudice of the Caucasian against the negro to a white heat; appealing to the lowest, most debasing instincts which must sadden the Almighty when he looks upon the human soul; utilizing every trick at the command of the ingenious demagog to set white against black, to substitute unrest for tranquillity, an armed truce for a peace well tried and well established.

"For at the time Vardaman was sowing dragon's teeth thruout Mississippi, there was not the barest excuse for his appeal to race prejudice. White supremacy was established, beyond peradventure. His offense, therefore, against his own State was doubly wanton and gratuitous. He was willing, for the sake of trivial political capital, to plant virulent seed which now germinate in such gory harvests as those at Scooba and Wahalak, and which are being emphatically condemned by the white people of the South."

It is straight talk like this that will open blind eyes and create sound public sentiment.

The other result to which we wish to refer is the check that is being put on the saloon power. It will be recalled that the open saloon was one of the contributory causes of the riot. It was the low dives where mean whisky was sold to negroes by whites that bred the criminality which furnished an excuse for the outbreak of the mob; and it was from the doors of the saloon that the ruffians of the mob poured forth to do their deadly work on the innocent. One of the first of the measures for pacification was the revoking of every license for the sale of intoxicants of any kind thruout the city, and for nine days Atlanta was a prohibition city. When it was felt safe to reopen the saloons, one-third of them were refused licensure. Another movement is on foot to increase the license for the sale of intoxicants, reduce the number of saloons and confine them to the center of the city. Those leading this are thus trying to shunt off the prohibition election scheduled for next spring. The Anti-Saloon League is behind the prohibition movement, and the leaders of the races are co-operating to bring together the better element of both races to put out the saloon. Some fear is expressed concerning the negro vote; in a recent gathering Rev. H. H. Proctor predicted that two-thirds of the negroes would vote against the saloon. He contended, and we believe rightly, that it was not necessary to disfranchise the negro in order to get liquor out. For in the last prohibition election in Atlanta, eighteen years ago, the only precinct that went dry was the one in which Clark University, the negro college, was located, the majority of the voters being colored.

It is gratifying to note these results from this united inter-racial movement. Other reforms are in sight. We could only wish that this movement would gain such headway by next summer that when Mr. Hoke Smith takes his seat in the Governor's chair he will find himself unable to carry out his campaign promises to disfranchise the colored race. Of course, there is no objection to a measure that will apply to black and white alike, if honestly administered. We understand that this is what the colored leaders in Georgia ask for. Can less than this be granted?

Herewith is to be noted the fact that the Atlanta committee on the riot has reported that not one guilty negro was killed. Every one was an innocent man. Such a report is an education to the people where such riots are to be feared.

Vanderbilt University

Some months ago we presented to our readers the condition of Vanderbilt University. The question at bottom was whether it should possess scholastic freedom, or should be narrowly ecclesiastical. The university was first started, under another name, by several conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. But it languished, and got no support, until Bishop McTyeire persuaded Cornelius Vanderbilt to put it on a firm basis by a large gift, a gift which has been liberally increased by his son. The university was held by trustees and was past over by the conferences to the General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church. The bishops of the Church had the right to sit with the trustees, tho not trustees, and possessed visitatorial power of vetoing the election of professors. It was a question whether they had full rights as trustees. But the trustees elected five bishops as full trustees, and thus

denied the rights of the others to act as trustees. Meanwhile the trustees were trying, it seemed, to make the university more liberal and unsectarian. It appointed a majority of professors and teachers who were not Methodists. Members of the General Conference feared that the university was slipping out from under its ownership and control, and they bitterly complained.

At their demand the General Conference appointed a committee composed of the leading judges and lawyers belonging to the Church to consider two questions put to them, substantially as follows: 1. Does the General Conference own Vanderbilt University? 2. What are the rights of the bishops in the Vanderbilt board of trustees? This committee held long sessions and have presented a long and very legal report. Their conclusions are, that the General Conference does own the university, and that the trustees are its agents. It can elect whom it pleases as trustees, when it pleases five bishops or seventeen, or it can leave to the trustees themselves the power to fill vacancies, and the trustees can choose what bishops they choose. They also decide that the bishops have the right of visitors only, unless they have been elected as trustees.

This decision will please—and displease—both parties. It gives final ecclesiastical control to the General Conference; but it does not give it to the bishops. The bishops—the whole college of them—are not trustees unless so chosen. The result will be, we presume, that five bishops will continue to be regarded as a sufficient number to protect Methodist interests, especially as Methodism has given very small funds to the institution. But the contest will now be transferred to the General Conference to decide whether it limits the breadth of the university. We think it will not. The Southern Methodist Church is as liberal and progressive a body as there is in the South, and its institutions have been its pride and crown. Vanderbilt is admirably managed, and is now the first Southern university holding this rank with the University of Virginia. The General Conference, guided by some very able and broad-minded bishops who are on the board of trustees, will be slow to reduce the university to the rank of a merely sectarian college. But there has been a very strenuous, if not bitter, conflict in the Church over the institution, and education in the South is much concerned in the result.

How the Beneficiaries "Think"

Half a dozen incidents of recent happening indicate that things are moving in the interesting case of the people versus the beneficiaries of privilege.

All of them are revelations of the curious way in which the beneficiaries are thinking about the opposition. Daniel Webster used to say that as a lawyer he followed the rule of mastering his opponent's case before attempting to work up his own. The gentlemen who hold a brief for privilege evidently are not endowed with Websterian sapience.

First among these incidents that we think worth commenting upon was the remark made by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, about Socialism. We do not know what Socialists Mr. Laughlin is acquainted with, or what Socialistic books he may have read, but he has undertaken to arraign Socialism as 'the philosophy of failure." The men who become Socialists, he tells us, are those who have found themselves inadequate in the modern struggle for economic existence.

Professor Laughlin meant this description for condemnation. Inadvertently he has hit the nail squarely on the head and driven it in a good long way, a nail in the hemlock sarcophagus of privilege. Every well-informed Socialist will hail him as an ally. The only error in his description lies in his employment of the definite article. Socialism is *a* philosophy of failure, not the only one, and, in our judgment, not in every respect the best one, but still one worthy of respectful consideration.

Failure in the economic struggle for existence is one of the great social phenomena of the age. It calls for explanation. Wealth is concentrating in vast fortunes, owned by relatively few possessors. Thousands of once independent business men are passing into salaried positions, and millions of wage-earners in America fail thru thrift

and honesty to rise in the social economic scale. Individuals make their way up, but the chances of success for the many are not thought to be multiplying. Under these circumstances it is inevitable that we should have philosophies of failure, and that they should command attention.

Another incident is the discussion provoked by Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes's criticism of the Young Men's Christian Association for offering courses of instruction to young men on the principles of investment. Mr. Stokes happens to be a Socialist and a Christian, and he objects to what he regards as the unchristian teaching of ways and means to get rich thru the ownership of capital, instead of thru social service. The New York *Evening Post,* in correcting Mr. Stokes, explained to him the elements of economic theory touching the productivity of capital, and intimated that it is really better for the working classes that capital should be productively employed than that it should be divided up among the poor. Whereupon Mrs. Mildred Minturn Scott, the gifted translator of Jaures, sent a letter to this newspaper, which, for neatness in the art of annihilation, it would be hard to match. Mrs. Scott reminded the editor that the Socialist is the last man in the world to deny the productivity of capital. What the Socialist denies is that the mere *ownership* of capital is productive, or in any sense a service. "It is as a manager or director that the capitalist should be rewarded, and not as an owner." And yet there are many capitalists, who, contributing no personal services whatever to the community, draw annually millions of dollars from the national product by virtue of their mere ownership of capital. Separation of the capitalist from the capital, by transferring capital from private to public ownership, "and the attempt to make services and rewards bear some just relation to each other is the Socialist's interpretation of Christ's command to 'sell all that thou hast and give to the poor.'"

There may well be other and better ways of reducing the failures in the economic struggle than what Socialism advises, and it may well be that Mr. Stokes has not yet reached the last interpretation of Christ's teachings as to wealth, but the beneficiaries of present conditions need to understand the doctrine which they attack.

New Sciences and New Scientists

By usage, tho contrary to etymology, the term science has long been commonly applied to the study of the relations of ponderable things and to the powers of nature. Of late years the word and the concept have been successfully claimed, first by the philosophers for their study of the human mind, then by investigators of wealth, commerce, social phenomena, history, politics and government. The attendants on the series of meetings held at Providence in the four days after Christmas therefore partly felt themselves to be a body of scientific experts, engaged in clearing up their concepts, formulating their methods, correlating their facts, and making their deductions in the scientific fields cultivated by the American Historical Association, American Economic Association, American Political Science Association, American Sociological Society, Bibliographical Society of America, and New England Teachers' History Association. The first two of these societies have existed and usually have met together for years; the Political Scientists have been organized only two years; and the Sociologists, an offshoot from the Economic Association, were holding their first session. This informal federation of six lively commonwealths went thru its four days' orbit with remarkable smoothness and pleasure. The skilful and foresighted arrangements of the local committee and the spirit of accord and mutuality between the various societies put the more than five hundred visitors quite at their ease. No less than six joint sessions of two societies were held, including that one in which the president of the Historical Association, Judge Baldwin, of Yale University, devoted his inaugural address to the relations of religion to history. Other joint meetings were devoted to a form of scientific

interchange of thought, which was by most of those in attendance thought more stimulating than the reading of set papers on separate subjects, viz., the discussion in brief speeches, back and forth, of such topics as the scope of sociology, the birth rate in America, child labor, control of insurance, and the tariff, into which many business and professional men were brought as expert disputants. Other interesting subjects were discussed in round-table conferences, with good-natured give-and-take of argument. A succession of general receptions and luncheons gave opportunity for the widening of acquaintance, which is one of the most cherished privileges of such meetings. Perhaps the two most important announcements of the meeting were the creation by the Political Science Association of a commission to investigate the causes of disorder and lawlessless in all the States and cities of the Union, together with the conditions of the peace officers and police; and the election by the Historical Association, as their only honorary member, of James Bryce, Ambassador designate of Great Britain to the United States.

The Native Hawaiian

There was great fear in Hawaii when our Congress made the voting rights of the native Hawaiians more liberal than the American residents desired; but the result does not justify their fears. To be sure, at first the first Legislature was bad enough, but nothing better could have been expected after the loss of native sovereignty. But the Hawaiians were moderate in their power, and the election of two years ago showed a great and conservative change. Another election took place November 6th, and it revealed again the native integrity and their fitness to be trusted with the ballot. They responded to moral leadership and showed discrimination in the well-nigh general scratching of ballots. The result was the election of the reform candidate for sheriff, against the appeal to the vicious element which wanted free license. The natives responded to the appeals of the Civic Federation, and turned down the bummers and the police ring, who, we are sorry to say, were mostly Republicans. There is in Hawaii a notable number of Chinese voters, and the larger proportion of them voted with the native Hawaiians for reform. That is a point which will not recommend them to their enemies in San Francisco.

Government in the Coal Field

It comes as a surprise, not unwelcome, that there should come from the Government the proposal that the immensely valuable coal and oil lands belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes should be developed and controlled by the Government. The proposal comes from Indian Commissioner Leupp, and is approved, it is said, by President Roosevelt and Secretaries Hitchcock and Garfield. It is proposed to create a corporation of from one to two hundred millions to own and operate the coal and oil lands, the stock to be distributed individually among the Indians. The directors shall be the President of the United States, the Secretaries of the Interior, the Treasury, and Commerce and Labor, with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and a representative chosen from each of the two tribes. The company shall run for twenty-five years, and as much longer as Congress may decide, and it shall own and manage the business and thus control the main supply for a large part of the Mildle West. This would be purely Government control, but not ownership. The Government would act as agent for the owners, and equally for the larger public, obligated to get the owners a fair dividend, but not an exorbitant profit. At the end of twenty-five years if Socialism progresses the Government could take the ownership, or, if Socialism fades away, the Government could pass over the control to an ordinary company. The plan seems an interesting and a wise one, except that these directors can hardly direct, as they will be too busy. Are we sure that the President would know enough about business to be a competent director? Probably the Commissioner of Indian Affairs would find this soon the biggest part of his work.

So many people are interested in the career of the Abbe Loisy, and in his condemnation by the Pope, that it will be interesting to give his present ecclesiastical status. By a special brief he was allowed to say mass at home, but this privilege expired in October, 1905. He applied to the Bishop of Chartres, in whose diocese he lives, for its renewal, but was referred to the diocese of his last previous residence, that of Paris. But Paris referred him to the diocese of origin, that of Chalons-sur-Marne; and its bishop gave the testimonial that he was in good standing when he left there twenty-eight years ago. But this letter is useless, as a Papal rule requires a testimonial from every bishop in whose diocese the applicant has lived for a year. The result is that Loisy is unfrocked. His latest and last book, "The Synoptics," is in safe hands, and will be published after his death, which may not be far off, as he suffers from a chronic disease.

The acceptance by Charles F. Aked, D. D., of Liverpool, of the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, in this city, will add a prominent figure in the American pulpit. Dr. Aked is but forty-two years old, and one of the most forceful men in the religious circles of England. He is progressive in theology, deeply interested in public affairs, was a leader in the "passive resistance" movement against the collection of taxes for religious teaching, and published a protest not long ago against American lynching. An effort was made to dissuade him from accepting the call by saying that he would be a beneficiary of Mr. Rockefeller, but the wealthy parishioner assured him that his teaching would not be interfered with. He will be a much valued accession, following such men as John Hall and William M. Taylor. New York wants the best.

The San Francisco mischief-makers are trying to have a law enacted which will exclude Japanese as well as Chinese from all the public schools of the State. If they wish to correct the only seeming incongruity, that by which Japanese young men wishing to learn English attended primary schools, let them provide a separate evening school for adult foreigners, as our Eastern cities do, and let them limit the age of those who are admitted to the primary, intermediate and grammar schools, and let them make no discrimination as to race.

Seven hundred begging letters received in a day is the penalty Mrs. Sage pays in the first months of her widowhood for the impression that she intends to give away in charity the millions left to her by her husband. This importunity is an indelicacy as well as a rudeness. She says, with no little good sense, that other people of wealth should take care of the necessities in other cities, and that her own city of New York can make all the just demands that she can meet.

Possibly Ambassador Aoki may not be pleased with the report of an address which he made at a Japanese dinner in this city, in which he advised Japanese young men to marry American women, and told them that when they married American millionairesses they would help solve some international problems. California will not like that.

It is autonomy, not independence, which the annual Indian National Congress meeting in Calcutta has again asked for India. We allow the Filipinos to ask for independence. Perhaps in India they know that independence would not be good for them. But the Liberal Government in England is inclined to extend somewhat the rights of self-government.

An excellent Milwaukee paper says that "the most popular army song today is

"Damn, damn, damn the Filipinos"

sung to the tune of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching." If this is true we may not be surprised that the Filipinos do not love us.

To see what the example of lynching leads to, consider the horrible affair of the lynching the other day in Annapolis, where schoolboys, on a shocking "lark," took a supposed criminal from the officers of the law and killed him. What can be more tragic and disgraceful?

Insurance

The Indictment of Perkins and Fairchild

At last District-Attorney Jerome has done something. Last week the December Grand Jury found indictments against George W. Perkins, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and former vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Charles S. Fairchild, formerly president of the New York Security & Trust Co., a subsidiary company of the New York Life, an ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who was also a member of the New York Life's finance committee. The indictments contained six counts each charging forgery in the third degree. They were based on what is known as the Prussian bond transaction, in which it is charged that a false statement was made by the New York Life Insurance Company in order to satisfy the Government of Prussia as to the securities held by the company. Conviction on the charges covered by the indictments carries a prison sentence with no alternative of fine. The grand jury accompanied its indictments with a presentment in which it was made a matter of record that its belief was that the two defendants, in committing the acts charged, were solely influenced by a desire to benefit the policy-holders of the New York Life and did not themselves benefit by the acts charged. The crime is a serious one, but we hope it will not be difficult for the gentlemen in question, both of whom have stood high in business and social circles, to clear themselves of any criminal intent or offense. But if they are guilty they should unquestionably be made to suffer. The Independent has no wish to indorse the popular cry of the yellow journals that "a millionaire must be jailed," for we have no desire to have these men punished as an act of public vengeance. Doubtless they would both be moved to act differently today, if placed in the same position again regarding such a thing as the Prussian bond transaction. But the lessons of the recent scandals do not yet seem to have been entirely learned, at least not in certain high places, and it almost seems as if the fear of the jail was the only remaining deterrent thing. A legal conviction of men like these for a crime committed would be an incalculable force tending toward the better observance both of law and order on the part of others in commanding positions all over this broad land.

Insurance Against Unemployment

The statistical department of the Berlin Home Office has now published a three-volume report following its general inquiry into the subject of insurance against unemployment as now existing in various parts of Europe. Governmental aid in a financial way is extended to the unemployed benefit funds and otherwise in France, Norway, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Germany. In most cases the efforts of the governments in this direction are directed less toward the provision of relief than to stimulate self help. Switzerland is the only country in which the experiment of compulsory unemployment insurance has yet been tried, and the Swiss experiment was not entirely successful.

George Burnham, Jr., counsel and vice-president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Company, who was convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced week before last to serve two years in State's prison. The maximum penalty for grand larceny is ten years. The trial of Frederick A. Burnham, brother of the convicted man and president of the Mutual Reserve, and of George D. Eldridge, the company's vice-president, will shortly follow.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which has hitherto carried risks on negro policy-holders aggregating more than a million dollars, has issued instructions to its agents that on and after January 1st, 1907, they are to decline applications for insurance from such risks. "The increased death rate among the negroes" is the alleged cause for this action on the part of the Metropolitan Company. The Prudential Company has had a similar policy regarding the insurance of negroes for some time past, and if this company accepts them for large policies premiums are charged that are much in excess of those exacted from their white-skinned brethren.

Financial

The Year's Railway Cars

FIGURES showing the past year's output of railway cars are interesting, in view of the "car famine" of the last few weeks. It appears that the number of cars manufactured in 1906 was greater by 45 per cent. than the number made in 1905. The following table, compiled from the returns of the *Railway Gazette*, shows the totals for three years, together with the number of new locomotives and the annual additions of railway track, in miles:

	Freight Cars.	Passenger Cars.	Locomotives.	Mileage.
1906.....	240,503	3,167	6,952	5,623
1905.....	165,455	2,550	5,491	4,388
1904.....	60,806	2,144	3,441	3,832

Cars and locomotives built in railroad companies' shops are not included. It is the opinion of the General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania road that current necessities demand an annual output of at least 270,000 freight cars. According to the figures given above, it appears that the companies paid last year about $375,000,000 for cars and locomotives constructed outside of their own shops, and that the payments for freight cars exceeded $250,000,000.

President Cassatt

A. J. Cassatt, who died suddenly on the 28th ult. of heart disease, was one of the best equipped and most efficient of American railroad men. Having been carefully educated as an engineer, he rose from the humble work of a rodman to supreme control of the great Pennsylvania system, having gained experience and shown his ability in many responsible offices on his way to the highest place. His exceptional foresight was exhibited in projecting the very extensive and costly improvements which have drawn public attention to the management of the road in the last few years. It was in his relation to recent railway legislation and investigations that Mr. Cassatt was regarded with interest by the general public. He did not oppose the President's railway policy, but was largely in sympathy with him on this subject, and gave him assistance. One purpose of the Pennsylvania's acquisition of virtual control of the Baltimore & Ohio and two other competing roads was to avoid what seemed to some to be a necessity for discrimination in rates. Recent sales of the greater part of the Pennsylvania's holdings of the stock of these roads may indicate a conviction that under the new conditions no such defense against the demands of influential shippers is required. It may be recalled that at the end of the investigation, last year, as to the interest of the company's officers and employees in favored coal companies, it was quite conclusively shown that President Cassatt himself had a clean record. But the disclosures made as to the offenses of his subordinates, affecting, as they did, the great company's good name thruout the world, undoubtedly hastened his death, if they did not cause it.

....In a published letter concerning the currency, Julian D. Fairchild, president of the Kings County Trust Company, of Brooklyn, says:

"In its annual collection of more than $265,000,000 of customs duties, the Government necessarily becomes an important factor in the country's business. There is no more excuse for the Government locking up this vast sum than there would be for any business man to do so. These collections should be promptly deposited in the National banks and should draw interest, which should be kept in a separate fund as an insurance against loss."

Undoubtedly, Congress at its present session should put an end to this locking up of customs receipts of which Mr. Fairchild speaks.

....The number of new textile mills built in 1906 was 303, or 58 more than were erected in 1905. About 60 per cent. of the new spindle capacity is in the South.

....The Union Bank of Brooklyn, of which David A. Sullivan is president, has bought control of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of New York, of which W. L. Moyer is president.

....The $7,000,000 of three and five year five per cent. notes recently issued by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company have all been sold by Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston, and Hornblower & Weeks, of Boston and New York.

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Survey of the World

The Employers' Liability Law

Two recent decisions concerning the new Employers' Liability law excite much interest, owing partly to the question whether, if sustained on appeal, they may not be used hereafter effectively against parts of the Meat Inspection and Pure Food laws. At Louisville, on the 31st ult., Judge Walter Evans, of the United States District Court, decided that the Employers' Liability act, of June last, was unconstitutional, upon the ground that it did not "regulate commerce between the States." The case was one in which the widow of one Brooks, who had been killed on the railroad, sued the Southern Pacific for $25,000 in damages. Judge Evans said:

"A most patient consideration of the question in this instance has led to the conclusion—we think to the inevitable conclusion—that the act of June 11th, 1906, only creates and imposes liability upon certain common carriers to their employees, and in no way prescribes rules for carrying on traffic or commerce among the States, and consequently in no way regulates such commerce. If the operation of this act could in any way affect commerce among the States it would do so in a manner so remote, incidental and contingent as in no proper sense to afford a factor of any value in determining the question now in contention. Indeed, it may be said that it is obvious that Congress, in the act referred to, had in contemplation no more than the creation of the liability mentioned, and it would be a most strained construction to hold that it included anything broader than that. Creating new liabilities growing out of the relations of master and servant on the one hand, and regulating commerce on the other, are two things so entirely different that confusion of the judicial mind upon them is hardly to be expected under normal conditions."

He also remarked that the Attorney-General, "conceiving, we suppose, that the United States had some interest in the case," had sent one of his assistants to intervene in behalf of the Government. Altho, he continued, it was difficult to see that the United States was concerned, he had heard the assistant as "a friend of the court." Judge Evans is the judge to whom Mr. Roosevelt referred in his recent message, when, arguing that the Government should have the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law, he said:

"I have specifically in view a recent decision by a District judge leaving railway employees without remedy for violation of a certain so called labor statute. It seems an absurdity to permit a single District judge, against what may be the judgment of an immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, to declare a law solemnly enacted by the Congress to be 'unconstitutional,' and then to deny to the Government the right to have the Supreme Court definitely decide the question."

In that first decision, Judge Evans, in the case of a member of the telegraphers' union against the Louisville & Nashville road, held to be unconstitutional a law some ten years old forbidding common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to exact from an employee an agreement that he would not enter a union, or to discriminate against an employee because of his connection with a union. Judge Evans was appointed by President McKinley.——On the 1st inst., at Memphis, Judge John E. McCall, of the United States District Court in Kentucky, also decided that the same Employers' Liability law was unconstitutional, the case being one in which Mrs. D. Howard sued the Illinois Central company for $25,000 in damages on account of the loss of her husband, who had been killed in the

service of that company. This judge (who was appointed by Mr. Roosevelt) said:

"I am unable to bring my mind to the conclusion that the liability of a common carrier to its employees for injuries is interstate commerce or commerce of any character within the meaning of the commerce clause of the Constitution. My conclusion is that Congress is not authorized under that clause to enact this legislation, for the reason that the relation of common carriers engaged in interstate trade or commerce to their employees, and their liability to them in damages for injuries sustained in their employment as the result of the negligence of any of its officers, agents or employees or by reason of any defects or insufficiency due to its negligence in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, way or works, is not commerce within the meaning of the Constitution. But if it were, the act does not undertake to regulate this relation or liability, but simply announces a new law on torts, limited to a special class of those engaged in interstate commerce."

The law in question, whose provisions concerning liability are summarized in this extract from Judge McCall's opinion, was advocated by Mr. Roosevelt in his messages of 1904 and 1905. In his recent message he said that it did not go far enough, but should be so amended that it would place the entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer. Appeals from the decisions will be taken, and the Department of Justice will be represented in the arguments before the Supreme Court. The decisions have some bearing upon proposed Federal legislation concerning the hours of railway employees and the transportation of the products of child labor.——Both the judges have been Republicans in politics. Judge Evans, in his opinion, made some remarks which are regarded as being in opposition to the policy of the Administration, as that policy has been set forth in the President's messages and Secretary Root's speeches. While the necessity of giving broad latitude to the commerce clause, he said, had been wisely and inevitably forced upon the courts by the tide of advancing events, it might be that the clause's elasticity should be limited, and it might not be an unmixed evil for some of the people now, "as was once the habit," to call for a strict construction of the Constitution:

"If such call served no other purpose, it might be useful as the occasional hoisting of a cautionary danger signal. As our Government was organized and has greatly prospered under a system of checks and balances, possibly it might be well once in a while to remember that those checks and balances yet remain, even if calling attention to the fact be a somewhat old-fashioned habit."

Standard Oil Indictments

At Chicago, on the 3d, Judge Landis overruled the defendant's demurrers as to eight indictments against the Standard Oil Company for accepting rebates or unlawful rates on the railways, and sustained the demurrers as to two indictments, owing to technical defects in them. In the indictments which were sustained there are 6,293 counts. If the company should be convicted on all of these counts, the law would permit the imposition of $125,860,000 in fines. Judge Landis in his decision rejected, of course, the somewhat ingenious plea of the defendant's counsel that no law against rebating or the acceptance of special low rates was in force on August 27th, when the indictments were found. This plea was, in substance, that the Elkins law was repealed upon the approval of the new Rate law (on June 29th), and was not re-enacted by the joint resolution of June 30th, which provided that the Rate law should not become operative for sixty days after approval, or until August 28th.——Several railroad companies are to be prosecuted for violation of the laws which forbid detention of cattle in cars for more than twenty-eight hours without feed or water.——The New York Central and Pennsylvania roads have ceased to advertise in the New York papers the hours of the departure of their trains.——The Commission's first decision under the new law relates to a freight charge for carrying bricks on the Pennsylvania road. The charge is held to be unreasonable and unjust. A reduction of 25 per cent. has been made by the company.

The Harriman Railroads

During the first two days of the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of what are called the Harriman railroads some interesting facts were brought out. Mr. Harriman is ill and could not attend; the witnesses were Secretary Millar and Comptroller Mehl.

The main part of the combination or group consists of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway & Navigation companies, whose stock and bonds amount to about $1,250,000,000. Control of the Chicago & Alton is shared with the Rock Island, and large interests in several other prominent roads have been acquired by purchase. The combination controls the Pacific Mail and two other transpacific steamship lines, and the old Morgan line from New York to New Orleans. Mr. Harriman and his friends own half of Senator Clark's new road from Salt Lake City to the Pacific, and both interests in this property are tied up by a trust agreement. There is also a contract between the Clerk road and the Southern Pacific, under the terms of which the rates on the Clark road cannot, for ninety-nine years, be changed without the Southern Pacific's consent. It was disclosed that, since June 30th last, the Union Pacific had bought $103,168,745 worth of railroad stocks as follows: Baltimore & Ohio, nearly $40,000,000; Illinois Central, $28,123,100; New York Central, $14,285,745; Atchison, $10,000,000 (Mr. Harriman and his friends already, it is said, holding $40,000,000); St. Joseph & Grand Island, nearly $6,000,000; St. Paul, $3,690,000; Northwestern, $2,572,000. It was not clearly ascertained where the money for these purchases was obtained, but it was shown that Mr. Harriman had practically unlimited power to borrow on his companies's securities. There were indications that the entire field between the Mississippi and the Pacific, except Mr. Hill's territory, was controlled directly or by stock interests. The Gould system, hemmed in on the Pacific side, is making a new outlet for itself. The evidence appears to involve the control of parallel and naturally competing lines. It was shown that in March, 1903, the Oregon Short Line sold to William Rockefeller, a director of the Union Pacific, 300,000 of its 900,000 shares of Southern Pacific for $17,250,000, and bought them back on November 12th of the same year, paying him 6 per cent. on the money and a commission of $187,000. This transaction was not explained, but probably it was related to the attack upon Southern Pacific by James R. Keene, when he urged the declaration of a dividend in the interest of a large speculative pool in Southern Pacific stock. The official record of board meetings showed that the decision in August last, to increase greatly the Union Pacific dividend, was withheld from the public for two days, having been made on the 15th. The announcement of it, on the 17th, was both preceded and followed by large purchases and a notable advance of prices. It was reported at the time that great profits had been taken by persons who had knowledge of the decision before it was given to the world. There was abundant evidence that Mr. Harriman's power has practically been subject to no official restraint. As President and as chairman of the executive committee he appears to have been its first and final authority in great transactions, involving enormous purchases and great projects.

As to Chinese for Canal Work

A newspaper correspondent accompanying the California members of Congress who went to the Isthmus, asserted in his dispatches, on the 1st, that Chinese would not be employed in making the canal. He had been so informed, he said, by Jackson White, who has charge of the employment of labor, and who had explained that plans for the use of Chinese had been abandoned, because Spanish and Portuguese laborers were arriving in considerable numbers. Chairman Shonts said to the Associated Press on the 2d that no decision on this subject had been reached, and that none would be made until after a disposition of the canal contracts. In special dispatches of the same date, however, there was ascribed to him the statement that probably it would not be necessary to employ Chinese, owing to the increasing supply of Spaniards and Portuguese, and that Chinese would be used only as a last resort, if the number of available and satisfactory workmen of other races should be insufficient.

Politics and Washington Topics

Simon Guggenheim, of Denver, has been nominated by the Republican members of the Colorado Legislature to succeed Thomas M. Patterson in the United States Senate on March

4th, receiving sixty-eight of the seventy Republican votes. Senator Alexander opposed the nomination, saying it would "place in the Senate one more vote to fight against the brave man in the White House who is battling for the people's rights." Mr. Guggenheim is a member of the wealthy family which controls the American Smelting and Refining Company, sometimes called the Smelting Trust. He is thirty-nine years old. It has been asserted, without denial (so far as we can learn), that he "financed" the recent Republican legislative campaign in Colorado.——Four Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature have published a signed statement asking that the name of Senator Dryden, as a candidate for another term, be withdrawn. It is thought that this will prevent his re-election, as he needs forty-one votes, and the withdrawal of these men leaves only forty Republicans.——Mr. Carnegie has contributed $750,000 toward the cost of erecting in Washington a building that shall be the permanent home of the Bureau of the American Republics. In a letter to him, the President says:

"You have already done substantially the same thing for the cause of peace at The Hague. This new gift of yours has an almost or quite equal significance as far as the cause of peace in the Western Hemisphere is concerned, for the Bureau of American Republics is striving to accomplish for this hemisphere what The Hague Peace Tribunal is striving to accomplish for both hemispheres."

For the proposed building a fund of $1,004,000 is now available, Congress having appropriated $200,000.——An amendment to the Foraker resolution (for an investigation of the dismissal of the negro soldiers), offered by Mr. Lodge, is of such a character that the Senate will first vote upon the question whether the President's action was taken "in the exercise of his legal and constitutional authority as commander-in-chief" of the army. A vote in the affirmative would probably prevent any investigation.——One of the four negro regiments is now in the Philippines. The remaining three are now to be sent to the islands.——Among those recently convicted of fraud and subornation of perjury in a land case in Nebraska was Bartlett Richards, president of the American Cattle Growers' Association. Twenty-one more indictments, involving forty persons, are still to be tried at Omaha. By direction of the President, notice has been given that the law against the fencing of public lands will be rigidly enforced after April 1st.——It is understood that the Department of Justice will file in San Francisco a bill in equity asking the court to enforce the provisions of the treaty with Japan, and asserting that the segregation of Japanese school children was a violation of that treaty.

Typhoid Epidemics in Pennsylvania

There have been 981 cases of typhoid fever, with 79 deaths, in Scranton, Pa., a city of 120,000 people, since December 1st. The public hospitals are crowded with patients, and an emergency hospital has been made in an armory. In the neighboring village of Dunmore there are more than 50 cases, and many are reported in other adjoining towns. There has been much suffering in Scranton, and pathetic stories are told of the stricken families. It has been proved by the health authorities of the State that the cause of this epidemic is the pollution of the water supply, the germs of typhoid having been found in the reservoirs and the streams which flow into them. These streams receive the sewage of at least one village and several scattered houses.——In Pittsburg, there are more than 1,000 cases of typhoid. Last year, there were 5,575 in the city, with nearly 400 deaths. Pittsburg takes its water from the Allegheny River, into which, at points above the intake, sewage is discharged from several smaller cities which have typhoid epidemics of their own. Philadelphia has many cases of the fever. Last week, 253 new ones were reported, and there were several hundred typhoid patients in the hospitals.

Railway Accidents

Owing to the great loss of life in recent collisions on railways, the Interstate Commerce Commission has begun an investigation concerning the block system. The immediate cause of this inquiry was a collision at Terra Cotta, on the Baltimore & Ohio road, three miles from Washington,

early in the evening of December 30th, when a train of empty cars, moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour, struck the rear end of a crowded passenger train which had just started to leave the station. Fifty-eight of the passengers were killed. The hour was 6:30, there was a dense fog, and the train of empty cars ran by a danger signal of the block system. It appears that the engineer had been on duty continuously for thirty-three hours, and in forty-eight hours had had only eight hours of sleep. The wrecked train was one running between Frederick and Washington on Sundays for the accommodation of suburban residents and holiday excursionists. James J. Hill, the well known railway president, says "it is a fact that in these days from two to three trains enter at times into every block of every system in the country." ——On the 2d, at Volland, Kan., two Rock Island passenger trains met in collision, and forty-nine persons were killed. All but two of these were Mexican laborers riding in one of the smoking cars. This accident appears to have been due to the neglect of a telegraph operator eighteen years old, who held a position of much responsibility.

The French Government and the Church

The cutting off of the pensions to the clergy, which the Separation Law granted in lieu of salaries and which has been withdrawn on account of the refusal of the Catholics to comply with the requirements of the law, has placed the poor parish priests in a distressing position. They are mostly men devoted to good works who have taken no part in the political struggle and they have loyally obeyed orders from the Vatican in refusing any compromise with the Government Several sources are relied upon to furnish the funds necessary to replace the Government subventions which the Church received under the Concordat. Appeals have been issued to the faithful in France to contribute liberally and regularly to the support of the Church and it is expected that Catholics in other countries, especially England, will come to the rescue. It is also reported that the Vatican will contribute largely from its funds in this emergency, since the economical régime of the present Pope has resulted in great savings to the Vatican treasury. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, appeals to the people of Paris in the following terms:

"The spoliation of the Church in France will soon be complete. The Government has repudiated its sacred obligation by suppressing the public worship budget. The small recompense which is accorded will not pay for what is owing to the clergy for the property seized during the revolution. The Bishops and priests have been driven from their homes, and, as if this were not enough, they have stripped the Church of all the property received owing to the liberality of the faithful during the past century. The property of the wardens, pious endowments, seminaries, rectories, and even the funds of the aged and infirm clergy are today sequestered and tomorrow will be confiscated. We protest against this action in the name of the Church and of the elementary principles of justice. It must not be forgotten that the Church was born and grew great in poverty, and that it attaches no importance to the possession of material goods. This is proved by the fact that it has surrendered everything rather than submit to an organization contrary to the principles of the divine constitution and spiritual independence. Nevertheless, in order to accomplish its mission in glorifying God and saving souls, temporal resources to insure the exercise of public worship and to support the clergy are necessary. Therefore there is no recourse except to appeal to the generosity of the faithful."

So far very few of the churches have actually been closed, and services have been continued with almost their usual regularity, fines of a few francs being inflicted for technical violation of the law relating to public meetings. In some parishes an association of three laymen has been formed under the authorization of the clergy, which, according to the law of 1901, will secure church services from interference by the Government. It is expected, however, that even this form of compliance with the law will be forbidden by the Pope. An assembly of the bishops of France will be held on January 15th at the Château de la Muette for the purpose of discussing this and other questions. There are many rumors of schismatic movements, but none of these seem to be of any importance. In the town of Arbellara, Corsica, the curé who refused to comply with the law was deposed by the municipality and an invitation extended to Don Paolo Miraglia, Bishop and Founder of the Reform

Church of Italy, to come to Corsica and ordain a new curé. This plan was carried out in spite of the threat of excommunication issued by the bishop against all concerned.——The documents which were seized at the Papal nunciature at Paris may be published by the Government. The Vatican protests against this violation of international usage by the publication of diplomatic correspondence, and points out that isolated documents apart from the context may be very misleading, and that there is no way of determining whether the documents purporting to come from these archives are genuine or forged. ——The Government is carrying out several reforms of importance in morals and education. The Premier Clemenceau has ordered the suppression of all clubs at which gambling of both sexes is permitted. Vendors of obscene photographs and books have been driven from the streets. The new Sunday law is generally and strictly enforced, and has has made a marked change in the "Continental Sabbath." Minister of Education Briand proposes to suppress the baccalaureate or bachelor's degree. The examination for this is imposed upon all boys entering a French university and the necessity of passing this examination is one of the main causes of the defects of French education, its uniformity and insistence upon routine study and memorizing.

The German Election Campaign

It has been many years since Germany has had so exciting a campaign as that for members of the Reichstag who are to be elected January 25th. All parties are thrown into confusion by the sudden change in the tactics of the Government in repudiating the Center and appealing to the Liberals for support, and by the necessity for a rapid realignment on new and vaguely defined issues. Chancellor von Bülow has explained the objects of the Government in dissolving the Reichstag in a letter to Lieutenant-General von Liebert, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Empire League, which was formed to check the growing power of the Socialists. The Chancellor recommends that a union be formed of the Liberals and Conservatives to "fight for the honor and prosperity of the nation against the Social Democrats, Poles, Guelphs and Centrists." He admits that the Government has for the last three years been dependent on the Catholic Center, and without its aid would not have been able to carry out its financial reforms and to secure the new commercial treaties and the increase in the navy. But when the Clericals, combining with the Social Democrats, opposed the colonial appropriations it became necessary to free the Government from its dependence upon them. He hoped that the Liberals and Conservatives would increase their representation in the Reichstag so they could successfully oppose both reactionary Clericalism and destructive Socialism. The latter he also held to be really reactionary in its tendency.

"Not only are its communistic dreams of the future hostile to civilization, but so are its means for realizing them by mere brute force. Any tendency toward reaction to be found anywhere in Germany is due to the Socialists undermining the popular conceptions of authority, property, religion, and the Fatherland. The sword of Bonaparte followed Robespierre —the simple citizen who became mad drunk with the doctrines of 'liberty, equality, and fraternity.' Bonaparte had to come and free the French people from the terrorism of the Jacobins and Communists."

The Chancellor's manifesto does not seem to have had the effect he desired. Both the Liberals and Conservatives resent the suggestion of uniting to furnish the Government with a majority to carry out policies of which they disapprove. Some of the more radical members of the Liberal party advocate an alliance with the Social Democrats rather than with the Conservatives. Conservative leaders say that they will support the candidates of the Center instead of those of the Liberal party in places where they cannot elect their own men. It is reported from Cape Town that the Hereros of German Southwest Africa, who for the last three years have been at war with the Germans and forced the Government to the enormous expenditures that brought on the present crisis, have signed a treaty of peace, so the Government will not need such large appropriations as it asked for from the late Reichstag. The Government has

announced that the electoral system of Prussia will be reformed in accordance with the plan advocated by the Liberals, that is, direct voting for members of the Prussian Diet will take the place of the present method of voting for electors. This will not affect the representation in the Reichstag, but will permit the Socialists to have representation in the Diet from which the present system debars them.

Russian Conditions

Just before the meeting of the last Duma the Czar issued a ukase greatly restricting its jurisdiction. He is pursuing the same policy in regard to the new Duma, reorganizing the administration so that he becomes the President of the Council of Imperial Defense, and the Ministries of the Army and Navy are abolished. The Duma, therefore, even if it is able to control the actions of the ministers, will have no power in military and naval affairs. This is a severe blow to popular government, because of the important part which the military system plays in Russian affairs, even in time of peace. The Czar has the power of placing any district under military control, and by courts-martial, which are not subject to revision by the civil authorities, any number of individuals can be summarily exiled, imprisoned, flogged or executed. Every effort is being made by the Government to prevent the radical element of the population from controlling the Duma. According to the new regulations governing the elections, no ballot paper will be valid without the stamp of the town council. The authorized political parties are furnished with an unlimited number of these ballot papers on which they can have the names of the candidates printed in advance, but this privilege is not accorded to unauthorized parties. The Constitutional Democrats, who formed a large majority of the last Duma, are now held to be a revolutionary organization because of the Viborg manifesto advocating passive resistance. Accordingly, any man wishing to vote this or any other opposition ticket will have to write the names of about eighteen candidates on the sheet of paper furnished him at the polls.—— General von der Launitz, Prefect of Police, St. Petersburg, was assassinated on January 3d by a revolutionist. He was assisting in the inauguration of a new hospital when a young man fired two shots at him, both taking effect in his brain and causing instant death. The assassin was immediately killed by the sword of an aide-de-camp. Launitz had been very active and vigilant in ferreting out revolutionary organizations and in suppressing political meetings. The assassin has not yet been identified. At the funeral services of the murdered Prefect a man disguised as an officer of the army attempted to gain admittance to the church, presumably for the purpose of killing Premier Stolypin, but he was arrested by the police. Annikin, leader of the Group of Toil in the Duma, is dead from an illness caused by the privations of his terms of imprisonment and exile. Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff and other officers who have been tried for surrendering the squadron to the Japanese in the battle of the Sea of Japan on May 28th were sentenced to death in accordance with Russian law. It is expected that the Emperor will commute their sentences to imprisonment in fortresses for ten years and shorter terms. At a recent conference of the leading officers of the navy the Emperor discussed with great frankness the corruption and inefficiency which had caused the defeat of the Russian navy by Japan, and expressed his determination to reorganize an efficient sea force.

Raisuli Defeated

The Moroccan Government, finally forced by the foreign Powers to take action against the bandit Raisuli, has been successful, at least in so far as driving him with his followers from his village stronghold of Zinat constitutes success. It has been known to the foreign residents in Tangier for some time that the tribesmen were being aroused to a high pitch of religious and patriotic fanaticism, and Raisuli was reported to have boasted that he had 15,000 armed Moors under his command, with whom he would drive every Christian into the sea. Raisuli, however, denied that he was responsible for the agitation among the natives, and promised that he would not interfere with the introductions of the reforms recommended by the Convention of Algeciras

if his own safety was secured and the sultan's troops prevented from approaching his district. No attention was paid to this effort at coming to terms, and the Shereefian army of 5,000 men, under the command of Sid Mohammed Gabbas, Minister of War, and Kaid Maclean, Commander of the Sultan's Bodyguard, encamped near Tangier and prepared for an attack on Zinat. The first attack, made on January 5, according to the report of Mr. Harris, correspondent of the London *Times,* who followed the troops contrary to orders in the disguise of a trooper of the Moorish irregular cavalry, was a complete failure. Raisuli's men occupied a strong position at the foot of a precipice and overlooking the approaching plain, and from the rocks and buildings they maintained such a heavy fire that the Moorish troops were compelled to retreat. On the following morning, when the attack was recommenced, very little resistance was offered, and when the stronghold was carried it was found to be deserted. Raisuli with 700 men had succeeded in effecting his escape into the mountains, in spite of the fact that his position was supposed to have been surrounded by the Moorish troops. A large amount of booty, such as costly carpets, arms, cattle and sheep, was found in Zinat. In the Sultan's forces four men were killed, and in Raisuli's nine. The Government artillery was under the command of an Algerian lieutenant from the French army. The capture of the stronghold is, of course, of little importance to a nomad chieftain, but the defeat may have injured Raisuli's prestige among the tribes, so that he no longer will be a dangerous factor in the Moroccan situation.

The Religious Events of the Year

Abroad, the conflict between the Vatican and France has been the chief religious event, but it is as much political as religious. The spirit of individual Gallicanism shows very little evidence among the bishops, but the laity seem restive under papal control. There is a succession of books representing liberal Catholism which have much influence. The Abbé Loisy is still under censure and in his ill health has retired from contest. The great problem before the Catholic Church is how to maintain its clergy and church worship when the subventions from the state are wholly withdrawn.——In Great Britain religion and politics have been equally complicated. The Welsh revival has past its culmination, and is not a special feature this winter.——In Russia relief is promised to the Jews. In this country there has been two religious events of great importance. One is the agreement of the representatives of the Congregational, United Brethren and Methodist Protestant denominations on a tentative plan of corporate union. A plan first agreed upon, at the large council of the three bodies, has been perfected, and will be acted upon at a meeting in February. The other is the final union of the Northern Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Similar negotiations for a union of the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists in Canada have proceeded satisfactorily.——There has been one heresy trial of some importance, that of Dr. A. S. Crapsey, in the Episcopal Church. He was condemned for failure to hold correctly the doctrine of the creeds as to the virgin birth of our Lord and his physical resurrection. The result was Dr. Crapsey's withdrawal from the Church.——An interesting conflict in the Southern Methodist Church over the control of Vanderbilt University has been carried a step further by a report of a committee of jurists of that Church, the question being as to the ownership and control of its property and the right of all the bishops to a seat in the Board of Trustees.——The fall of Dr. Dowie from the control of his Zion Church in Zion City has been tragic. His wife and son have forsaken him, and Mr. Voliva, brought by him from Australia, has become the leader, and the finances of Zion City seem hopeless. Dr. Dowie's own health is sadly impaired.——The Christian Scientists have built a magnificent million-dollar temple in Boston, and there has been much discussion as to Mrs. Eddy's health, and a vigorous attack is being made on her record, but her followers are enthusiastically loyal.

Confessions of an Undistinguished Heretic

[The author of this highly significant and timely article is an ordained clergyman of a large and orthodox denomination, a church which has expelled ministers for smaller heresies than are confessed in the article. He has been the pastor of important churches in progressive cities and is still in active service. He raises a number of interesting and important points. Some of our readers may wish to comment on the article or give some of their experiences. We may be glad to publish a few brief letters on the subject.—EDITOR.]

I HAVE never won distinction by my heresy, nor even acquired a local reputation for violent departures from orthodoxy. If I should set about some Sunday morning to tell my congregation all my divergences from accepted Christian belief I would shock them beyond measure. They understand in a general way that I am a liberally-minded parson, and I take occasion not infrequently to hasten their heels in their movement from worn-out dogma to the truth that is to be. That they are engaged in such a journey I have not a doubt, and most of them are willing to maintain a reasonable pace. My congregation is above normal in intelligence, information and sympathy with forward movements, but nevertheless I am fully persuaded that a complete revelation on my part of the beliefs to which my studies have forced me would set their ears a-tingling, and not only awaken antagonism to me personally, but also cause a turn of sentiment in the direction of conservatism and orthodoxy.

Many years ago, when I first began to preach, I took out my pen of a Monday morning, after certain troublous saints of the older sort had been nagging me to "preach the simple gospel," and thus delivered my soul of its burden:

"I do not believe in a limited atonement. It is to me inconsistent with a *bona fide* offer of salvation to all men, and further, I do not think Christ's death should be measured as to value or efficiency, as one might number a culprit's stripes.

"As I have heard it explained, I cannot believe in imputed righteousness, that Christ stored up an extra quantity of goodness which can be transferred to others.

"God can forgive sin without punishment. Christ's death did not change God's disposition, did not appease or propitiate Him, in any fair use of those words. Law is not immutable, nor is punishment inevitable."

I remember my mingled feelings as I hid that paper in my desk—first wonder that I had been so bold, then fear that I was in error and that I might be visited upon by heaven for awful sin, but at last conviction that I had put down truth and freed myself from the weight of an unworthy dogma. I would not have dared to read my declarations from the pulpit. Strange as it may seem today, limited atonement and imputed righteousness were live questions not so many years ago, and full confession on these topics would have meant for me dismissal as a discredited and "dangerous" man from a parish to which I was well fitted, and very likely it would have ended in my withdrawal from the ministry.

Yet such is the rapid advance in religious opinion, at least as I experience it in my parish, that I would not hesitate for a moment now to give fullest utterance to views utterly condemnatory of the whole scheme of sacrificial atonement and imputed righteousness. Indeed, I have made recently declarations similar to those I have quoted, and so far from stirring resentment they have hardly kept the congregation awake. Devout saints who were wont to inquire anxiously why I did not mention that "Christ made full atonement for our sins" every week or two, after a sermon on any subject from Dan to Beersheba, now sit patiently under preaching which never refers to Christ as a propitiatory sacrifice. I do not observe that they gossip about their neighbors any more than they used to, nor that they are any the less generous

and sweet spirited; certainly their prayers are still devout and edifying, tho the vocabulary may have slightly changed. Doubtless they are not conscious of any radical change of attitude toward religious questions, and possibly if called upon to define their creed on the death of Christ and atonement for sin they would make use of the formularies they learned in their youth. I am not much concerned how they would declare their faith in a theological examination, but it is a matter of great moment to me that I have proved that with patience, tact and perseverance an assembly of intelligent pious folk can be weaned from a diet of substitionary atonement and scriptural infallibility, and nourished by doctrines in harmony with the best knowledge of the times, and that without noticeable diminution of true piety or of the comforts and consolations of religion.

Experience has thus taught me not to be too rampant with my heresies. I have learned that if one keep his doctrinal discoveries in his study drawer for about five years, taking them out now and then to refresh his soul, allowing occasionally a delicate effluence from them to steal over a page or two of the next Sunday's sermon, he will find at the end of the period that he may avow them as violently as he pleases, and they who aforetime would have lit the torch for his burning will sit peaceably under his doctrine, and sing the last hymn lustily in satisfaction that they have heard once more truth they have always believed.

For this reason I am not shouting out every Sunday that I do not believe in the virgin birth of Jesus nor in the physical resurrection. Much as I honor and admire Dr. Crapsey, I am not scurrying to put myself in the pillory beside him. I let others do the talking, answer questions cautiously, try to tell about Jesus in such manner that those whom I influence will not care how he was born, and endeavor to declare eternal life in terms that lift the whole subject above the plane of a discussion about the reanimation of a dead body. When I have built my temple of truth, I will knock down the scaffolding which helped to its erection, doubtless sending the beams a-flying with no little feeling for that they have disfigured the temple so long. But while many good souls for whom Almighty God has made me in a measure responsible cannot see how the building would stand except for the scaffolding, I will let the rude timbers remain in place.

As a matter of fact it has become very clear to me that the story of the virgin birth is but a form in which a legend-loving age confessed its faith in the divine worth of Jesus of Nazareth. Men did not believe in Jesus because they supposed he was miraculously born, but they thought he must have been of extraordinary origin to have been such a man as he was. I agree unreservedly and joyously with the estimate which the hearts of the poets of the early chapters of Matthew and Luke placed upon their Master. I feel toward the Nazarene as they did, and my soul lives under the spell of his influence, as did theirs, and I believe, therefore, that I cherish their faith and am as well entitled to be called a Christian. But to the historical accuracy of the infancy narratives I demur. It is very evident that the gospels are not four independent writings by four painstaking historians. They are compilations, in which separate literary sources are plainly discoverable. It is no longer theory or hypothesis, but established historical fact, that Mark is the earliest gospel, from which Matthew and Luke copied at great length. It is also established that there was another document which both Matthew and Luke used, consisting largely of sayings and addresses of Jesus. In addition to these two principal authorities, both the first and third evangelists availed themselves of material which they alone have preserved. The fourth gospel is admittedly much later than the others, and is not a record of what Jesus said and did, but an interpretation of his person in terms of the thought of disciples who lived three-quarters of a century after Jesus was put to death.

Now in my boyhood I was taught to place all four gospels side by side, to take the outline of a parable or an incident from the simplest account, then to see what added information was supplied by other evangelists. Details and enlargements found only in Luke or John were

regarded as so much more established knowledge. But revelation of the literary structure of these books has made this method impossible. There are but two prime sources of information concerning the deeds and words of Jesus, namely, the gospel of Mark, and the collection of speeches preserved in Matthew and Luke. Where Matthew has copied from Mark, the additional material in his narrative is not reliable "added information," but embellishment, possibly true, but to be carefully examined. It is true that the evangelic record, as begun by Mark and completed by John, grew in part by collection of trustworthy material, but once one's eyes are opened to the fact that the story concerning Jesus was a thing of growth, that it expanded under the hands of those who loved and worshiped him, then it becomes plain that accretion of well-intended imagination has shared at least with zeal for further fact in the expansion of the gospel history.

It requires no knowledge of Greek to see for one's self that the rending of the heavens and the descent of a dove at the baptism, which in Mark are purely a vision in the soul of Jesus, are transformed in Luke into an outward event; that the simple fact of solitary struggle in the wilderness, as Mark relates it, becomes in Matthew and Luke a legendary dialog with Satan; that the reference to the preaching of Jonah, as Luke has preserved it in its original form, has become in the hands of Matthew a prophecy of the resurrection. There can be no question but that the simpler narrative has the right in each of these three cases. All history of ancient times is constructed today by sifting traditions and discarding pious additions included in the story in order to interest and edify, and the gospels must yield themselves to this method of treatment.

Once this is admitted and one fully realizes what it means that the four gospels are literary compilations, with a history which can be traced, then the story of the virgin birth has lost the foundation on which it stands. In the earliest gospel not a word is said of it. Only Matthew and Luke are sponsors for it, and they do not follow one clear testimony. Matthew includes the story in a framework of Old Testaments texts, which one must suspect to be the real basis of the story. The third evangelist betrays free literary construction by the prominence given to angels, and by the poems, most beautiful and devout but precisely alike in style, which all the characters compose. Moreover the account of the miraculous birth is neutralized by the genealogies which both in Matthew and Luke trace the descent of Jesus thru Joseph. It is not to be thought that the evangelists invented these lists of names. They show a separate tradition, which was anxious to prove the Davidic descent of Jesus. which was done thru his father, in entire innocence or total disregard of the contradictory story of his miraculous birth. Jesus, by the way, disputed the theory that the Messiah must be the Son of David.

In the gospel of John the supernatural parentage of Christ is definitely discarded. Jesus is called the son of Joseph, without the slightest indication by the evangelist that this phrase misstates the fact. Reproach is offered to the Master because he was the son of Joseph the carpenter, and a Galilean, born in Nazareth, and the reproach is met, but not—as it certainly would have been had the evangelists believed the story—by recital of the miraculous conception and the birth in Bethlehem, but by maintenance that Christ's doctrine was from heaven.

Paul also may be summoned as a witness against the supernatural origin of Jesus, for he speaks of him as "born of a woman, born under the law," and the phrase "born of a woman" is common idiom for every man, and has no reference, as is sometimes ignorantly supposed, to parthenogenetic conception.

Thus by careful, fair interpretation of the Bible itself, I decide that Jesus was the son of Joseph and Mary, born doubtless in ordinary wedlock, in Galilee, very likely in Nazareth. I know no reason why the world's Saviour should not have been so born. He has become to me, not less but more, now that he is not a demigod, but a man, a real brother of the poor, in whom the spirit of the Holiest dwelt. I doubt not he could heal the sick, and I am prepared to believe that the very thought of him could restore to health, even at a distance. I accept the word

that he cast out demons, tho I do not believe in devils, big or little, many or one. I can not credit the resurrection of Lazarus, and it is noteworthy that the story of the raising of the widow's son at Nain rests on the authority of a single evangelist. I find great difficulties in the accounts of Jesus's resurrection. The earliest and the only personal testimony is that of Paul, and he describes merely a vision of a being in heaven. Paul relates the other appearances of the risen Christ as tho they had been precisely the same as the vision granted to him, but the synoptic gospels, which are later than Paul's letters, make the matter more concrete, while in the fourth gospel we find a doubting apostle convinced by physical examination of the body. The gospels themselves are sufficient evidence that the resurrection was seriously questioned in the days when it was first maintained.

It is evident from the foregoing that the Bible is no longer for me an infallible book, even for substance of doctrine. I have discarded definitely all doctrines of inspiration, and I believe that the whole notion of an authoritative written rule of faith has been a fearful drag-weight upon the Christian Church. It has been the mother of persecutions and contentions without number, and of sects and divisions, vagaries and insanities, beyond power of calculation. The Bible needs no theory to support it, no defense to protect it. It can stand of itself, the noblest product of the human spirit in the form of writing, the most magnificent testimony to the power of faith and the worth of true religion.

Unquestionably the inspiration of the Bible, the miraculous birth and resurrection of Jesus, and his power to work miracles, would be rated by the vast majority of Christians among the essentials of Christianity. I have no doubt but that the overwhelming sentiment of the members of my own religious communion, both clerical and lay, would condemn the views of which I have made confession. My position is not altogether a pleasant one, and is not made more agreeable by the condemnations frequently spoken against those who stay in a religious body with whose opinions they find themselves in disagreement.

Yet with absolutely no hope of ever beating my way back to my childhood faith, with firm belief that my convictions as to the manhood of Christ, the legendary character of much of the Bible, will deepen rather than disappear, I am resolved to stick firmly where I am, a minister of the Christian religion, a clergyman of an orthodox Church. Nor do I propose to indulge in a campaign to stir up any chance heresy-hunters who may happen to live in my neighborhood. If they find me out, I trust I shall stand to my opinions like a man, but until I am forced to declare my views, I shall endeavor, not to publish all I know, but never to speak what I do not believe, and in speaking my belief to give utterance to that which will lead forward, establish vital, spiritual faith, and prepare those whom I may influence for the inevitable day when the legendary character of the framework of the gospel will be generally known.

Some will say I ought to leave the ministry. It is clear as day to me that I belong in the Church, and right where I am. The children run to me when I walk the streets. The poor and humble swing their doors open wide when I knock, unbosom their sorrows and their secret joys, and grant me their benediction. Boys come to me to counsel them what business or profession they shall adopt, and men talk with me freely of the deepest things of life. I enjoy preaching, and Sunday after Sunday I feel myself a very priest of God, ministering holy faith to needy souls and sending men to their tasks with new strength from the touch of the infinite spirit. This was the work to which I gave my life; why should I leave it? I did not consecrate myself to the chattering of a creed or confession; had I done so, with my change of view I could only withdraw. I gave myself to helping men in the spirit of Jesus Christ, and that I can do and will do until my superiors shall say me nay.

I have hopes that before many years the heresies, as undoubtedly they are, of the miraculous origin and resurrection of Jesus will become at least tolerated opinions. With patience, tact and perseverance I hope some day to bring out

this deliverance of my soul, as I have already waited in patience for a time to declare my opinions of the atonement. To expose it now would endamage my real work, which is not to teach history, not even true history concerning Jesus and his Apostles and his Church, but to enlarge lives with real religious faith, and induce sound morals and gentle virtues thru devotion to duty as God gives me to see it. One shrinks from being called a hypocrite, but it is encouraging to remember that in Jesus's time they were not branded as hypocrites who counted themselves still Jews and went to the feasts, while in utter contradiction with the doctors of the law and the prevailing opinion, but they were styled hypocrites whose prayer was not prayer, whose charity was not charity, who were not real in their religious life. Let a man love God with all his heart, live deeply in the spirit of the Prophet of Nazareth, dare to cherish as his creed whatever God teaches him is true, and be wise enough to speak to his fellowmen, not in order to relieve his mind, but to do them good.

Theodore Roosevelt: Recipient of the Peace Prize

BY HAYNE DAVIS

THE award of the Peace Prize for 1905 to President Roosevelt is remarkable for several reasons, as well as gratifying to Americans. Thirty Nobel prizes have been awarded, but this is the first one that has been received by the head of any state. It is the first one awarded to an American. And it is the first Peace Prize awarded to one whose notable services in the cause of peace were rendered during the period for which the prize was awarded. This last fact is all the more remarkable, because one clause of Mr. Nobel's will provides that the Peace Prize is to be awarded each year to the person who has rendered the most effective service for peace *during the previous twelve months.*

When this will became operative (1900) the members of the committee were confronted by this clause and by the fact that those who had done the most notable deeds in the cause of peace had rendered these services during several decades, and not during the previous twelve months.

So they decided to clear the slate by awarding the prizes to the veterans in the war on war before adhering to the strict letter of the will. Had they done otherwise, they would have defeated Mr. Nobel's will by strict adherence to its letter. They awarded this prize to Frederick Passy and William Randal Cremer, the creators of the Interparliamentary Union; to Dr. Albert Gobat, its general secretary, and to M. Eli Ducummon, president of the Permanent Peace Bureau at Berne; to Baroness Bertha von Suttner, who suggested this way of promoting peace to Mr. Nobel, who organized an Interparliamentary group in the Austrian Parliament, and a peace society at Vienna, of which she has been president, during a decade or more.

The logic of events has now compelled them to leave the past and come to the present. Like all the rest of the world, the members of this committee felt a thrill of hope when the Interparliamentary Conference declared at St. Louis for a second general assembly of the nations to consider ideas whose adoption would make permanent peace a possibility. This gleam of hope began to burn strong and bright when President Roosevelt announced, on the 24th of September, 1904, that he would invite the nations to such a conference at an early date.

Count Albert Apponyi declared at the time that the President had rendered a service of supreme importance to the

whole world by this progressive act, done so decisively and in words of almost biblical simplicity.

In my opinion, all the other things that the President has done to promote peace thru arbitration are not equal in value to what he has done and will yet do, in causing this second conference of nations to convene and to declare for the things that pertain to the peace of the world.

Within thirty days after the President promised to call such a conference, the State Department was awaiting replies from all the nations represented at the Hague Conference of 1898 to a communication, ordered to be sent by the President, embodying the resolution upon which the President had acted, and a request that these nations consent to participate in such a conference. Before 1905 was well at sea, so many favorable responses were received that the assembling of such a conference became an assured fact. But as war was still raging in the East, it seemed best to have the conference convene after the re-establishment of peace. Mr. Roosevelt was unaffected by this delay. He kept his eyes on the course of events and grasped the first opportune moment to bring the war to an end.

In proposing a conference to negotiate terms of peace, it is remarkable that he promised to provide a place *where the envoys would not be interfered with by any other powers.* Europe was thunderstruck by this proposition. After China and Japan had concluded terms of peace in 1890, and were pen in hand to subscribe the treaty, its execution was forbidden by Russia, Germany and other European powers. When Roosevelt made this move European statesmen were pondering over terms of peace to which they would give their assent. It is easy to imagine their amazement at Mr. Roosevelt's proposition. When the peace envoys arrived in America they found that the President had prepared a place for them to negotiate at Portsmouth, N. H., where no European diplomat is ever seen. On their way to this quiet place the envoys conferred with Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and felt for the first time the force which is embodied in this man. Later they and the Emperors of Japan and Russia were to feel this force again, for after much negotiation and much cabling to Tokio and St. Petersburg, it seemed as if terms of peace could not possibly be agreed upon. Mr. Roosevelt felt that peace could and should be concluded, and he made both the Emperors feel this, and as a result of his action, at the crisis of the negotiations, peace was re-established.

This was an even greater service to the world than appears on the surface. For by ending this war in this way, *Mr. Roosevelt moved the world's political capital from Europe to America.* That was a greater service than ending one war, for it ended the predominance of European and monarchical governments in international councils, and gave that predominance to America. It placed the heaviest pressure on international politics at the proper point—the point where principle rather than policy or will is the rule of action. This will continue after Roosevelt ceases to act as President, and it will promote progress, and peace founded on justice. Eminent Europeans have confessed this and time will prove that it is true.

The termination of this war opened the way for the assembling of the conference called by the President, and he began at once to press for this. The resolution on which he had acted in calling for this conference did not mention South America, but it was drawn intentionally so as to include those States. In sending out his preliminary invitations Mr. Roosevelt addressed only those States that were represented at the Hague in 1898, and as no South American State was invited to that conference, no South American State was included in his first invitation. But, after securing the consent of the States represented at the first conference, to participate in a second, steps were taken to bring South and Central America into this conference, and in consequence *every real* State in the world will be represented at the coming conference.

We owe this to Mr. Roosevelt, not to him alone, but to him and others, whose work would have been in vain, for the present, if he had not acted as he did: for instance, Mr. Bartholdt, who drafted the resolution on which Mr. Roosevelt acted, Count Apponyi, Lord Weardale, Baron d'Estournelles, Senator La Fon-

taine, Marquis Pandolfi and others, members of the Interparliamentary Union. I confess that I find difficulty in estimating the relative value of the services rendered by these and other gentlemen, who had to do what they did before Mr. Roosevelt could succeed in doing what he has done.

Fortunately the Nobel Committee is prepared to award this prize once a year, and so it can honor all who have rendered very conspicuous services in the order of their apparent importance, without causing serious injustice even if they err in estimating the service of these g and peace workers.

Mr. Roosevelt's services have certainly been both conspicuous and effective. Almost too numerous in fact to mention.

Besides the services already mentioned he has the honor of sending to The Hague the first case ever tried by that august tribunal, from which the reactionary Powers of Europe were endeavoring to withhold all power of action.

When Roosevelt became President he found a long standing controversy with Mexico still unsettled. It involved the right to a million dollars that the Mexican Government had taken possession of; also the right to receive $50,000 annually as interest on a large sum.

Roosevelt sent this contention to the Hague Court, and as a result of this first decision ever rendered by a duly constituted, permanent Court of Nations, Mexico has paid us the $1,000,000 and is paying us, annually, a sum slightly in excess of $50,000.

By this act Roosevelt set the wheels of this actual but inactive court into motion. It has been supposed that he was almost entirely responsible for forcing the European Powers to resort to this court in the famous Venezuela controversy.

Baron d'Estournelles has said that this act saved the life of this court. Mr. Justice Brewer, Count Apponyi and other eminent men in Europe and America have been very high in their commendation of him for this action.

This was certainly a very valuable service to the world, for it compelled the nations that had created the Hague Court to resort to it at a time when they seemed bent on boycotting it, and in this instance they wished to avoid it by inducing Mr. Roosevelt to act as arbitrator. When this suggestion was first made, near the beginning of the negotiations, Mr. Roosevelt let them know that he regarded the Hague Court as the proper judge in this controversy; at the same time their offer to have Mr. Roosevelt act as arbitrator was made known to Venezuela, and that country advised our State Department that it would accept Mr. Roosevelt as arbitrator with pleasure.

Subsequently all questions in dispute save one were disposed of by agreements, concluded at Washington, between Mr. Herbert W. Bowen, acting for Venezuela, and the representatives of all creditor nations.

The unsettled question was whether the Powers that resorted to force for the collection of their claims against Venezuela were entitled to payment in full of the whole amount found to be due them, before the Powers that were forbearing should receive anything.

The contention over this one question jeopardized the peaceful solution of the whole matter, which seemed so near at hand. At this juncture Sir Michael Herbert proposed, not to Mr. Bowen, acting for Venezuela, but to Mr. Hay, that the President settle the remaining point as arbitrator for all the Powers.

It now seems that both Mr. Hay and the President were won over to the idea of having the President act as arbitrator. And Mr. Hay endeavored to secure Mr. Bowen's consent to this. Mr. Bowen now took the position that the Hague Court should judge between all the nations concerned on this one question of pure law.

By making a strong stand for this Mr. Bowen prevented the President from yielding to the insistence of the European Powers; and when the President gave them his declination, he told them the court they had created at The Hague for just this sort of question was the proper place to go with their controversy. And they all went there—fifteen of them—and when this case was called for trial at The Hague, the International Court made another firm and long step forward toward an established legal and effective position in world politics.

The decision rendered was a disappointment, for it gave preferential payment to those who resorted to force. This is not strange, however, for the only way nations now have of collecting just debts from each other is by resort to force.

The court merely stated the law as it stands, and it was well for this law to be declared by this court rather than by the President of the United States. Our relations with South America would not have been improved by our Chief Executive declaring as law a doctrine that sets a premium on quick action in collecting claims by warships.

As it is, this case has improved our relations with all nations, and the whole world is under a debt of gratitude to all the diplomats who took part in this historic event, but especially to Venezuela and to Mr. Bowen, who represented that country, and to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay, who acted for the United States.

The President and Mr. Bowen are under mutual obligation in this matter. Mr. Bowen seems to have saved the President from rendering a decision which placed a premium on resorting to force in collecting claims against South American States, and Mr. Bowen is under obligation to the President for enabling him to cause this case to go to The Hague.

Some of the advocates of peace are loth to acknowledge the place of Theodore Roosevelt in the peace movement, because they are so strongly opposed to his army and navy program.

These good people who, it must be said, are tireless workers in the cause of arbitration and peace, seem not to have an adequate sense of the responsibility which rests upon the chief executive of a great nation. Their very desire for what is much to be desired seems to blind them to duty of handling the actual facts as they are today.

The President must be ready to face conditions as they are, however much he may labor at the same time to alter them for the better.

Furthermore, preaching peace for a century is no greater service of the cause, than working your way to a position where you can speak the word that is to effectuate this aspiration.

All the years of Mr. Roosevelt's busy life, all the bold stands that he has made for right, have been preparing him to take these successful stands in the cause of peace and justice, so that he could end the war in Asia, start the wheels of the Hague Court to moving, convene a world's conference at The Hague.

He has always been a force too strong for mere politicians, and has now become a power too strong for powerful party leaders.

He has already influenced directly the action of every nation of the world, and if he takes a stand for the progressive plan, that has now been approved by the Interparliamentary Union, he will be able to determine the action of the conference he has called, and of the nations that are represented there. And in that case he will be instrumental in establishing the Hague Conference as a permanent part of the world's legal machinery, and in enabling the wheels of the Hague Court to turn automatically whenever international wrongs need to be righted.

He has already availed himself of more opportunities to promote peace thru arbitration and mediation than any other living man, and he still has more opportunities of this kind than have fallen to the lot of any of his contemporaries.

He can be relied on to grasp every opportunity to promote this great cause unless it be in the case of Panama where he himself is a party. And why should we not believe him capable of rising to that hight? It is none too high for the man who sits in the seat once occupied by George Washington, and none too high for the man who should exert the predominant influence in the international politics of our day. Such an act is particularly needed, as an example to Europe, for the executives of Europe are hereditary. Unless our Presidents rise to the hight of allowing their acts to be past upon by the Hague Court, can we expect hereditary sovereigns to do this? And if they must pass away before their acts can be reviewed by International Courts the cause of arbitration has a long hill to climb.

Now that the Nobel Committee has cast its eyes across the Atlantic in its search for great lights in the peace sky it is to be hoped they will see and value properly the works of several Americans

who seem worthy of receiving this prize. There is Hon. Richard Bartholdt, whose action gave President Roosevelt the opportunity to influence to action of every nation along the lines that make for permanent peace, and who has himself influenced directly the action of the Interparliamentary Union in several important particulars. There is Andrew Carnegie, who has taken a place in the very front rank of the doers of deeds that promote peace. There is Mr. Albert K. Smiley, the founder and inspirer as well as the supporter of the Mohawk Conferences on International Arbitration. And there are others whose work is well known, others whose services are rendered in that invisible realm where thought determines action without being proclaimed from the housetops.

It is said the Nobel Committee fears that worthy recipients of the Peace Prize may not be found after a little while. America alone can keep them supplied for a long time, and if individuals seem to fall short of the requirements during any twelve months, where is the Interparliamentary Union? Is that powerful body going to die or cease to act before permanent peace is established?

New York City.

Paid Motherhood

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

Author of "The Home," "Woman and Economics," Etc.

WAS it coincidence, blind and fortunate, or hidden editorial skill, that put the exquisite poetry and truth of the mother-song, "Ted," in the same issue of The Independent with Mr. Wells's stirring article on "Socialism and the Family"?

Whether intended or not they are good neighbors; and the wise student of social laws should read both; the undeniable facts in Mr. Wells's arraignment of the "proprietary family," and the as undeniable facts of maternal love. The mother, even of "an insufficient child or so," is a factor in the case far older and more important than the family in any form.

Let it be understood to begin with that I am not contradicting Mr. Wells, or seeking in anyway to oppose the service he is rendering society. No one man today is doing more to move the thought of the world than this great English author, with his scientific imagination, his passion for beauty, his thrilling foresight of what life may be when we choose; and these particular articles on socialism I consider more timely, wise and true.

But it is not given to any of us to have the complete vision, and in this splendid work of Mr. Wells it seems to me that he misapprehends the nature of humanity when he advances as one element of social solution, a paid motherhood. The idea is well supported, it is true, even by some women, but surely it is only thru a partial and disproportionate view of the facts in the case.

In that chaotic bunch of animal instincts, race habits, religious beliefs, civil laws, social traditions, real and artificial emotions called "the family," we have not yet learned to distinguish between its legitimate bases and its wholly illegitimate and unnecessary additions.

We have accepted it as we found it, good and bad together; and when anyone criticizes an abuse therein, others fly to its defense as if any change would mean destruction. A glimpse at the history of this social group should be reassuring to the alarmed defender, and equally so to the conscientious critic.

Life on earth is continuous; yet the vehicles of life, so far, have proved sadly temporary. As soon as we get a view sufficiently distant; or run the facts along with sufficient speed, we see the continuity of each species, one eternal line of living creatures, in which the birth and death of individuals is but a flickering kinetescope effect. The maintenance of

the race life is the main purpose; the methods vary widely, and matter little so that they serve.

When ages of development brought us the mammalian mother, with an increasing period of infancy, love grew with babyhood; and when the father began to do mother-work, in furnishing economic support to the child, then father-love grew also.

So long as mother and father were the only support and defense of the child, this parental love was all he needed, but that time is long past. We have reached the period when the social parentage is more important to the child than the personal; when the public safety, the public prosperity, the public wisdom and virtue, have more effect on the lives of our children than our private effort and influence.

Education has become more and more a recognized social function, and is extending its service to the child by the will of the majority, irrespective of the parent's ability or preference. The parent has no longer power of life and death over the child as was once the case; nor freedom to neglect and injure; the State is reaching out to protect and benefit its young citizens as well as its older ones; and to deny personal property in human beings, even when babies. It is this relation between child and State which Mr. Wells sees; this duty of social parentage; and he urges as concrete expression, that motherhood be recognized as a social service and rewarded as such—that the mother be paid for her motherhood.

To quote directly, not from his article in THE INDEPENDENT but from one published in the *New York Herald* on November 4th:

"Socialism says boldly the State is the over-parent, the outer-parent. People rear children for the State and the future; if they do that well they do the whole world a service, and deserve payment just as much as if they built a bridge or raised a crop of wheat." And again: "The State will pay for children born legitimately in the marriage it will sanction. A woman with healthy and successful offspring will draw a wage for each one of them from the State so long as they go on well. It will be her wage. Under the State she will control her child's upbringing."

He further indicates a "joint control" by the father; then speaks of "the monstrous injustice of the present time, which makes a mother dependent on the economic accidents of her man," and then goes on to say:

"So, too, the still more monstrous absurdity of women discharging their supreme social function, bearing and rearing children in their spare time, as it were, while they 'earn their living' by contributing some half mechanical element to some trivial industrial product, will disappear."

It is here that I take issue with Mr. Wells, holding that he confuses two quite distinct things—*motherhood,* which is a personal function, with *education*—which is a social function. He refers to "learning" and "rearing" children as if these processes were identical, or at least inseparable; while they are quite dissimilar and detachable.

Further, in this perfectly distinct proposition to give the woman wages for her children, it is admitted that they are hers to begin with; that they must be paid for like any other commodity—as the bridge or crop of wheat; and, logically, that being paid for, they become the property of the purchaser. This is a kind of property right in children which is precisely what we have outgrown. If money is to be earned by producing children, there are fortunes for the fertile African or Italian, and scant support for that unfortunate possessor of the "insufficient child or two." If the reward is in proportion to the value of the children—which is never determinable until late in life—we simply open a field of unlimited struggle and confusion. If the mothers and fathers had any voice in the decision the prizes would be widespread; if they had not, who is "The State" which overrules them?

The Socialist state is the community, men and women together; and they are not likely to come to an agreement as to the relative market value of their babies.

Even health, vigor and beauty at birth; even early intelligence and amiability do not always distinguish the best social servant. There is no scale by which human beings can be standardized and paid for at birth or in childhood. Moreover, if there were, unless we propose to promptly destroy the unfit, the inferior child needs more money than the superior one, more care, more

intelligent training, in order that he may perform his lesser service well.

But, aside from these objections, look at the effect of marketable motherhood on the mother. Mothers are human. Being human, they are open to the same weaknesses as other people. This money, this wage, is to be paid to them as the producers of the children. If it works well it would tend to improve the quality of the children by an appeal to the cupidity of the parent. See the far-sighted young girl improving her health and studying child culture that she may thereby draw larger wages in this, her one profession; for there does not seem to be much prospect of wealth in contributing that "half-mechanical element to some trivial industrial product," and thus, if she influences the offspring at all, handing down a keen eye for the main chance, as well as her health and vigor. But if it works ill, if its direct appeal to the business sense should have the same result in the child market that it does in the cattle market, what a scene of tricking and bargaining in young humanity! No; the element of payment is totally out of place in this relation.

Motherhood is not to be bought or hired without most grievous injury. It is not a process to be undertaken for pay; not a trade to make a living by neither; and here I make my apologies to Mr. Wells for the sharpness of the denial; neither is it necessary for the full extension of that social parentage we both so deeply believe in. There is a broad and vital distinction between maintaining the child and paying the mother. See, for instance, our public-school system. Here social parentage is well represented. The State furnishes education to the children free, paid for by taxes which bear no relation to parentage. That is a totally different thing from paying each mother a fixed sum to devote to the education of her children. It gives no premium to numbers, no appeal to self-interest, no "reward" for motherhood, but quietly performs the social duty of educating the child. Its methods may be greatly improved upon; will be as fast as our people have the intelligence to demand it; but its system is a wise one and works well.

This legitimate system of public education may be extended indefinitely. It has already reached out to the State universities, giving the higher courses of study to older students; it has also crept down to the little ones, in some more advanced communities, and gives the free kindergarten as well as the free college.

There is no logical objection to its continued development along normal lines, until every child of a civilized country will be guaranteed necessary food, clothing and shelter, and all education possible to him, as the parental obligation of the State.

This large and ample provision for the child is not in the least identical with payment to the mother. It does not confuse mere childbearing with the unlimited processes of child-rearing, nor imagine that facility in the first implies the least degree of excellence in the second. Such a form of social parentage as seems to one the normal socialistic development will recognize education as the "supreme social function" perhaps, but will not attribute this tremendous power to every normal female who shares the ability of all viviparous creatures to produce young.

It will call for honor, and nobly reward those specialists in child-care who may most rapidly advance the species, most perfectly develop the child.

Such mothers as are best fitted for this great work will be perfectly free to practice it their lives long, giving the advantage of their special love and skill to many children, including their own, and such mothers as are not best fitted for it will be free to follow other professions.

Every normal woman should know the joy and pride of motherhood, but she is not, therefore, a suitable person to educate young humanity. Every child should have the sweet and tender warmth of mother love; but he should not, therefore, be denied the advantage of a real education.

The mother, in a highly socialized state, will be, herself, a specialized worker, a broad-minded, able, conscientious citizen. She will do her part as a member of society, with valuable special service and as valuable special development.

Here is where Mr. Wells, in his con-

temptuous allusion to woman's work, errs so widely. It is not true that the only thing they can do is to contribute "some half mechanical element to some trivial industry."

Women have human faculties as men have; need to use them, as men do; to serve society by them, as men serve. Human service is not a masculine prerogative, nor a feminine; it belongs to both sexes, for both are human.

Now maternity is not a distinctively human function, and does not satisfy the human soul. Education is a human function, and is satisfying to the men and women adapted to it; but most men and most women are adapted to other things.

Always bearing in mind that those mothers who desire to care for little children, who can prove their fitness, who are willing to study and practice long and hard to qualify for their great profession, may give their whole lives to this service; we may cheerfully look forward to a time when mothers, not so specialized, may proudly and gladly bear children, love them all they are able, and by their organized activities provide for their children better care than they could give personally.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that all women wish to take care of their little ones.

The first servant that a woman hires is a nurse. The nurse is one of the oldest figures in history. Esop's Fables allude to her; Egyptian hieroglyphics recognize her. Mutual assistance in child care is not new. But the women of the past entrusted this great work to slaves or dependents; the women of the present do so still; it remains for the women of the future to give to their little ones a care above the average—instead of below it. Such a line of development as this in no way interferes with the sweet privacy of mother-love and father-love any more than the public school does now. It means much change in our methods of building houses, in our scale of payment for teachers, in our education of those who aspire to take charge of human youth during its most impressionable years. But it means no change at all in the mother's individual love and pride and happiness, and does not intrude upon it with this well-meant but revolting suggesting of paying wages for motherhood.

NEW YORK CITY.

Skilled Artisans

BY BOLTON HALL

AUTHOR OF "THINGS AS THEY ARE," ETC.

"I WANT my coat shaped so," said I to the tailor. "It is not according to my pattern; it will not make a good job," said the tailor.

"But I want it so."

"Then, my dear sir," said he, "you must cut it yourself or find another tailor."

So I tried to cut it myself.

"I want my life shaped so," said I to God.

"It will not be well for you," said God. "It is not according to my law."

"But I want it so," said I.

"Then, my dear son," said God, "you must shape it yourself or find another God."

So I tried to shape it myself.

NEW YORK CITY.

Advice to Literary Aspirants

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

THE writer of this article is of no particular importance in the literary world, but is sufficiently well known in connection with it to receive many letters from young people who contemplate the literary career. And the following reflections are offered in the hope that they may in some degree clarify their minds concerning the requirements necessary to realize such an ambition. For it is plain to infer from their letters that with most of them the idea of a "literary career" is befogged with many vain imaginings. Thus, they nearly all say that they prefer to write fiction. They think that their gift lies in this direction. And doubtless it does; the young have naturally fabulous minds. But if they only knew it, this is their chief difficulty. They do not know enough, which is the truth about the diphthong of good and evil in human nature. They think that fiction is literary copy, easily made out of the virgin imagination—an error, by the way, which they share in common with some popular novelists—but really fiction is, or should be, the scriptures of life put in parables. And more genius, wisdom and inspiration are required to produce it than any other kind of literature, except perhaps great poetry.

Here, for example, is the case of a Western youth who writes that he has withdrawn from college at the end of his freshman year, and will give the whole of his time to the business of becoming a "literary king." I did not advise him to return to college. It would have been useless; besides, there is no better way to break a young man from butting than to encourage him with a stone wall. But for the sake of others who contemplate the crown of a "literary king," it is well to call attention to this fact: The Western youth will never realize his ambition, not because he left school during the shell-pipping stage of his intellectual development—(one of the most popular novels ever published in New York was written by a very young lady who had not and probably never will pip her shell intellectually; the average reader does not know the difference)—but because he has no sense of the value of words. Used as he means them, the noun and adjective in that phrase are separated by the whole history of literature. You may as well speak of a buck-saint as of a "literary king." The terms do not stand for a clarified idea. Here is the point—to write literature, one must understand the finance of language. The greatest evidence of genius is not what a man can think, but it is the way he can say the great things he thinks. If he can set his word like a plow in the sea, if he can measure the heavens and the earth with an immortal verse, if he can tell what love is, if he can give fair visions to small minds, these are signs that he understands the value and the exchange business in words, the finance of language.

This does not imply that the literary career is closed to all who have no particular gift of expression, but only to those who, like the would-be "literary king," have no sense at all of expression. Recently a young man sent me a "piece" which he had written, and which had been published in the county paper. He wanted to know if it "showed any talent for writing." It did not. The patent medicine advertisements on the same page showed more. But this is no reason for him to despair. By examining the

leading magazines, those which are supposed to "mold public opinion," we shall find that the longest, most influential articles are from men and women who have no talent for literary expression. The best essay about Thackeray by an American author is written in a style so rude and obstructed that to read it aloud is like walking over newly plowed ground. Writers of this class cart their thoughts about over the page in heavy, rumbling sentences. They log-roll their ideas with words that merely strain at them. But they have ideas, often so huge that they turn the tides of civilization and lift a whole nation in the scale of things. That is to say, get an idea big enough, sufficiently pertinent, and the world will accept it; the literary critics will bow down to you, credit you with a literary style of almost impenetrable dignity, even if you offer the thing in its stocking feet and with not more than the rude scratching of your pen to outline it.

I have chosen the letter of a young college woman to illustrate another vagary concerning the literary career. She incloses an essay of thirty-two pages on a very grave subject; and it is an astonishingly mature production. Each sentence is securely hemstitched to the next with due regard for logic and for the rules of syntax. But the thing reminds me of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel in one particular—every thought in it has been taken from one or the other of the half dozen books which she read preparatory to writing it, just as Mrs. Ward puts the hero of her story together from the lives of other men. And the only original thing about it is the only original thing about the novel—that is the art and deftness with which it is put together. The author tells me that it "won the prize," and she asks if I think she could ever learn to write. I do not know. When we look at a new-born babe, we may be looking at a great literary genius, but we do not know it. Just so this young woman may be capable of producing literature, but the composition she sends is about as much indication of the fact as if she had sent a neatly pieced-together bed quilt.

Now who is to blame, or, indeed, is any one to blame? Young people have very few ideas of their own, and these are in a state of confusion or gestation. And it is clear that they must learn what is in books, if for no other reason than that a diver must have a springboard from which to pitch his own performance. But here is the rub: mere learning, as most of us get it, tends to subjugate the mind, to "train" it, if you like the phrase better, to increase the critical faculty, and to destroy intellectual individuality, that mental presumption upon which original thinking depends. On the other hand, if you encourage the creative faculty, that separate personal audacity of the mind, you get something obstreperous, unruly on your hands, particularly if you are dealing with the young, which is far more difficult to develop than it is to teach grammar, rhetoric and the history of the literary masters. But, however inconvenient, and doubtful of the issue, this latter seems to me the most desirable reason for educating the young. And at the risk of rushing in where angels fear to tread, I venture some advice to the young college men and women who contemplate writing "prize essays" next spring. Do not write them—that is, not this kind. The man whose essay comes nearest containing the gist of everybody else's ideas on that subject may be the best student, but if that is all, it is not enough. He may have the piggin mind, a mere intellectual teakettle for the boiling of other men's thoughts. Do not be a literary teakettle. In the first place, find out if you really have a mind of your own. Most people have, but very few of them ever discover it. Then do not join the ranks of those intellectual boobies who think that the free mind consists in showing the donkey heels of their wits as often and as antagonistically as possible. On the other hand one should not be lacking in courage. It is the greatest capacity with which we are endowed. Cultivate the superb madness of making seventy times seven dashes at the thing you want, only do not want "prizes." Prizes of one sort and another have damned more people than anything else. If you hanker after medals and "making a name" for yourself, and that kind of brass-button foolishness, it is a sign that you have not the right kind of sense, nor the right kind of courage.

Here is a letter of another young lady who "hopes to write some day." She says that she belongs to a small club of authors, that all of them read their productions when they meet and receive "criticisms" from each other. This is how she came to learn that she had "temperament," but no style, and no sense of color in her use of words. And she was advised on this account to eschew all modern literature, and to read Scott, Ruskin, etc. She says that she is "wallowing in the sea of despair," and she wants to know what she ought to do. The first thing anybody ought to do who is in the sea of despair is to get out. It makes one's literary style lackadaisical. And, of course, it is well enough to belong to an authors' club. They are very interesting people as a rule, and one may learn much about the literary perversions of human nature by observing them, to say nothing of enjoying their more admirable qualities. But one author should never go to another for an opinion of his work. Authors do not make good critics any more than critics make good authors. For it is the nature and law of being an author that he should find fault with the other artist's work, if it is not wrought out as he would have wrought it. So it happens that almost any writer who accepts unreservedly the advice of another loses the hall mark of his own individuality from his work, and is apt to acquire that of his mentor.

But the all-important thing to do is to get from under the literary microscope. You cannot make yourself a genius by feeling of your own intellectual toes, or by allowing the authors' club to feel of them. Nothing so obstructs the mind as a diffident self-consciousness. And so if you do not get out of your own way, you will have only a puddle of distracted ideas where your mind ought to be. And you will never be able to organize or project it valiantly into any effort. Neither is there any reason for congratulation on the score of having "temperament." That is what we all have more or less of in common with teething babies, hysterical women and musicians. It is a regrettable nervous frenzy which does, indeed, impart an emotional quality to literature. But do not wear and tear yourself to develop one, for it is not absolutely necessary. There is a very distinguished writer in New York, whose "temperament" (if he has any) I was not able to discover during an acquaintance of several years. His face never changes expression, his eye never kindles, he has but one tone of voice, no temper, no capacity for emotion that I could ever discover. But he is a master of literary expression as few are masters of it in this country. And I never heard that he or any other important man of letters was put on a literary diet warranted to produce "style" and "color." By all means read Ruskin and the rest, but not as if you were taking a literary health food. Do not fatten even on Shakespeare!

But this reported lack of the sense of color in the use of words is what grieves our young aspirant. She says "I would rather have it than anything!" Why? It is the commonest of all gifts. It is the characteristic vulgarity of modern fiction, where all sentiment is painted red, white and blue, or in some other national colors; where love itself is a glaring poster on a billboard. We talk so much about pigment, our minds are so red with barbaric thinking, that these young people think that literature cannot be produced without a paint-pot vocabulary. Certainly it can be produced that way, or Keats had died a mere drug clerk, but it can be had without so much paint. There is no color in Ossian's poetry. Jean Paul Richter had the mastery of words that produced the impression of limitless spaces, but they were as colorless as ether. De Quincey's sentences rise and roll like the waves of a great sea, but they do not suggest color. Some have a literary style which secures the melodic effect with no hint of color. Most readers prize Stevenson on account of the pigment in his style, but I think that it is far more distinguished by the wittiness, delicacy and symmetry of his thought. And so, being encompassed about with this cloud of witnesses and by many more, too numerous to mention, look about you and reflect whether nature intended you to have a colored literary style. Be assured more particularly of this: there is virtue, chastity and modesty to be observed in the use of words. Nothing is so fine,

elevating, austerely sweet as they are when properly used to convey the simplest idea; and nothing is more disgusting or debauching to mind and spirit when they are improperly used to convey any kind of an idea.

And now I come to the last in my list of illustrations. A young lady who says that she has written a number of stories, but has never had one "accepted," sends her latest production and asks for an opinion on it. What do I think of the plot, the climax—the hero and heroine, "do they live?"

Yes, they all live too much, but not enough in the right direction. The fault is not, as she imagined, with the editors to whom she submitted it, and who, she thinks, failed to examine it because she was "young and unknown." An editor doesn't care how young and unknown you are. There is not one in this country who would not accept a story from Satan himself or from the youngest angel in heaven if the thing was good enough. Nothing pleases one so much as to discover a "young, unknown writer." He kills the fatted calf, publicly speaking, puts a literary ring on your finger, and flouts you as his trophy in the face of all the other editors. Be sure that it will not be any fault of theirs if you are not discovered; it will be your own. And that brings us back to this story. The plot is like a ringworm, waltzing 'round and 'round and 'round in a red circle of horrors; which would be the right kind in a detective story, where there was a dark house in the center, shadowed by Pinkerton men and inhabited by suspicious characters—but in a love tale!—consider the nature of love. It is a pastoral experience, the call of nature back to nature, back to the green rooftree period of domesticity. Therefore to this day lovers seek the woods and fields and primrose lanes as naturally as birds lay sticks for their nests upon flowering boughs in May. They do not sneak into dim, ugly places, nor pursue one another with frowns in a circle of disgusting and compromising adventures—that is, not if you give them half a chance to break for the open. And the "climax" is also inconsistent—inconsistent with the ringworm plot and with the nature of love. If the young author had reached that moonlit end of her own love affair, she would have known better than to have two lovers confess themselves as if the whole world was looking on. Privacy is as much a condition of such a situation as it is for prayer. And lovers do not merely shake hands nonchalantly, but they kiss, cling hand to hand, and all the energy you can think of cannot distract their joyful attention from one another. I have often noticed this disposition on the part of some female writers to avoid the first kiss. Possibly they do it in the interest of morality. There is a certain maiden novelist among us of uncertain years who never permits kissing in her books. She will tease the hero and heroine into the most tempting situations, fill their hearts with the kissing cry of love, and then disappoint them and outrage the reader by holding them maliciously apart. The effect is not so moral as she thinks it is. In all probability she has developed the kissing instinct among her adolescent readers quite as much as the "Duchess" did with her "Molly Bawn" tales. The idea is to avoid the ringworm plot and allow the right man and woman to kiss when the time comes. The commonest immorality among writers of fiction is to encourage the wrong men and women to kiss.

The young story writer should remember, first, that every human life, however commonplace, is organized about what novelists would call a thrilling "plot," else we could not bear the tedium of existence. Next, he should begin by writing mere character sketches of his characters until he becomes intimately acquainted, and can discover what the plot of their lives would have been had they really lived. Let him keep close to the discovery and he will write a story that will lift the hair upon every reader's head and sell a hundred thousand copies besides.

Among the many letters received asking advice and submitting manuscripts, I have often marveled that there has never been one from a young poet. This can hardly imply that there are no young poets; but it raises the question as to whether they seek advice and sympathy at all and from whom. From what we know of poets in general, it is certain that no other class of writers are so

sensitive to praise, so dependent upon appreciation. Therefore, the young ones probably go to the place where they are least likely to be stinted. And this is all very well in the way of courtship, but let no young bard-beau lean too confidently upon his lady love's literary judgment. She may be another Helen, but it is much more difficult to be another Homer.

Now one final sticking word of advice: No matter what line of literature the aspiring writer adopts, let him avoid the whangdoodle spirit. We all know what that is even if we do not call it by this name. It is the various ways we have, in the various walks of life, of dodging the real issue by sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. The revivalist illustrates it in the religious world when he tries to convert lost souls with a mouthful of pathetic anecdotes. The preacher is a foolish example of it when he discusses the possibility of there having been two or three Isaiahs, or raves about the seven golden candlesticks, but neglects to tell how to outgrow temptation, and how to get rid of the particular millstone of vice which usually hangs about the neck of his congregation. The political leader sounds the very keynote of it when he speaks eloquently of the "grand old party," of the glories of the republic, and of how well qualified the candidate he represents is to fit in with these "time honored" traditions, but avoids the real question which must be answered before we can go on, of why so many honest, industrious people are poor, and so many dishonest, lazy ones are rich.

The stern sentimentality and principles of the old-fashioned Northern Abolitionists have degenerated into the meanest kind of whangdoodlism. In many of their misguided descendants it is the ethical snobbery they show when they yap at the heels of Southern men about their faults, preferring the whanging moral sound of their own words to that sense of justice which would enable them to understand that Southern men have been hard pressed these forty years striving to do the square thing, against nature and tradition, and in an impossible situation for which they are not responsible. And, again, it rises to a shriek in the South whenever a blatherskite orator takes advantage of an anniversary occasion to remind us with impassioned sentences and streaming eyes of our grandfathers' swords and of a "glorious past." If those sturdy, honorable, but somewhat choleric old gentlemen from whom we inherited our swords could rise from their graves for a season, one of their first services to this section would be to kick all such puerile talkers into that state of innocuous desuetude where they belong. For, whatever their faults, our grandfathers were not doodle-minded.

It is so important to avoid whangdoodlism that I am giving as comprehensive a definition as space allows, even at the risk of boring some readers who may have contracted the habit. It is rampant in the educational world. Some of our oldest and best known institutions of learning are surviving now only upon the strength of their glorious epitaphs. And, of course, it shows up with a funny, mincing decadent primness, or with bohemian vulgarity in musical and artistic circles. If any one can bear to hear the most senile of all whangdoodlism let him listen to a catalog student talk about pictures, or to a foolish person with two or three fiddle-string nerves talk about "the dra-a-r-r-mah, you know!"

And we must admit that literary copy inspired by it has a steady market value, provided you get the popular whang. But there is always a pose, a gallery ogle in this kind of stuff which proves its inconsequence or insincerity. Eventually, people will know better than to accept it, altho they do not know so much better now. There is, for example, a magazine in this country which appears to be edited by whangdoodlers for whangdoodlers, and it is said to have a very large subscription list. The articles in this periodical are written so that they cannot possibly offend anybody or the devil, while the authors always manage to keep their hats off to heaven. The literary critic writes as if he lived on breakfast food, took his exercise in a perambulator and slept in an old maid's kitten basket. And the editorial Zaccheus, whether he writes of "Mother," or of green meadows and flowing brooks, always caters to the doodle class of intelligences. Even the people who advertise in it are not like other people. They are often whangdoodlers. One young man,

I recall, offered himself at so much per month to accompany an elderly gentleman of good moral character on his morning walks, and to furnish Christian topics of conversation! Lord have mercy upon us when an advertisement like that can appear in a widely read mazagine and not set the whole country to laughing! What priggish conceit, what lack of wit, what bankruptcy of the sense of humor it shows.

In conclusion, I have indicated only a few of the many reasons why whangdoodlism should be avoided, particularly by young literary people who care for the integrity of their minds, to say nothing of morals. I do not say that it will destroy either, but it is sure to introduce an element of spiritual anemia injurious to both.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Young Men to the Battleships

BY PARK BENJAMIN

SOME three or four years ago attention was called in THE INDEPENDENT to the fact that we were fast nearing the perilous position of having no naval commanders capable of handling a modern war fleet in action—this because the naval officers would soon be so old on reaching flag rank that no adequate time would remain to educate them as admirals before they reached the age of sixty-two, when the retiring law ends their active career. The idea of educating an admiral as such—the notion that an officer who had risen thru all grades to the command of a great battleship might not necessarily be competent to manage a plurality of such ships in actual conflict, proved not to be easily assimilable—and hence much adverse comment followed, ranging all the way from the charge of casting needless mud at our own navy (which, it was suggested, might better be hurled at somebody else's navy) to "refutations" based chiefly on the fact that Rodney and Farragut were both over sixty-four when the one thrashed De Grasse and the other entered Mobile Bay.

Meantime conditions having continued to grow steadily worse, their own logic has prevailed, and the recent special message of the President points out substantially the same facts and repeats the same warning, while showing that today the average period of active service of our admirals has become only a year and a half and that of our captains less than five years. The President calls this "startling." To people who have just awakened to it, no doubt it is; to others who have seen it coming for the last dozen years, it is not.

The basis of the Presidential message is the report of a special board of line officers convened by Secretary Bonaparte to consider the trouble and devise a remedy—a decade or so late, as aforesaid. The gist of the proposed scheme is that, by action of law, officers are to be brought to the captain's grade at forty-eight instead of at fifty-five, and to flag rank at fifty-five instead of at sixty, thus giving them seven years to serve in each grade. To the sentimental question of what is to be done with the existing veterans whose active career would of necessity be thus abruptly terminated, the answer is the same as in 1855, when conditions of superannuation prevailed; put them on a reserve list for shore duty only.

While this plan may be the one best adapted to secure permanent relief—while, indeed, any plan looking to a removal of the existing difficulties is to be welcomed—it is one which takes time to put into execution and, by reason of its detail and of other changes in the personnel which form part of the same bill as framed, one which is sure to arouse protracted discussion in Congress. Already it is reported that the legislators are indicating a desire to "fix the matter their own way," which, tho perfectly legitimate in itself, far from suggests speedy action—already there is appearing that constant tendency to obstruct on the

part of senatorial powers that be—and, of course, there is the over-crowded calendar of the short session.

But the peril we are facing is imminent. It is a case for action now "lest the commonwealth should suffer"—as clear as ever confronted the Roman Senate. An attack tomorrow by a foreign enemy—and how sudden such an onslaught might be, the tiger-spring of the Japanese upon the Russians plainly shows—would find us unprepared with naval leaders equal in skill to those who may confront us.

It is not a matter of the patriotism nor of the self devotion of the present veterans. It is a matter purely of professional ability to be acquired not from books or war games at the naval college, but only from actual experience in handling battleship fleets at sea in battle tactics—in reproducing as nearly as practicable the conditions of real fighting—in pitting squadron against squadron. None of them have done this. The navies of other nations are doing it—none more sedulously than those of England and Japan. They are educating their admirals—even their youngest captains—at admiral's work, and they are picking out for the most responsible places the men who excel at it. They are taking these men young enough to get not only the experience but the matured judgment which comes by experience sufficiently long continued. We, on the other hand, are making men admirals solely because they have lived three score years and not been court-martialed. The root of the trouble is simply that the public has not understood it.

And yet nothing has been more persistently dinned of late years into the general ear than the need of naval preparedness—as the cheapest possible insurance against war. The country has responded by naval appropriations of a hundred million per year, by not only authorizing, but demanding, the best types of ships, and has applauded to the echo the reports which come from the fleet of marksmanship rapidly nearing perfection. What, then, are the conditions which have brought us to the present situation?

1. Primarily an implicit confidence, splendidly justified by past history, that our naval officers are equal to any emergency. "Look what Dewey—unknown to fame, not even selected for the task—did at Manila; look what Farragut—eleventh-hour choice, practically already on the shelf—did at New Orleans," etc., etc. But battleship fleet actions, which all agree are most likely to be decisive of future wars on the ocean, were not fought at either place; and, besides, since Admiral Dewey is the oft-chosen example, he can best speak for himself. Hear him:

> "In a fleet action between battleships a *skilled* admiral with experienced captains under him will soon obtain the advantage of position and will win the fight by *superior tactical experience and skill.* Admirals and captains are not born any more than skilled chess players are born. A fight between two modern fleets with high speed battleships for chess men and the ocean for a board, is a most dramatic and intensely interesting game, upon which the fate of two nations may depend. *There is no time for study, each player must be thoroly prepared and experienced, each move must be made instantly without hesitation, and a single mistake will lose the game.* . . . Let us look facts squarely in the face and not follow the example of the ostrich and bury our heads in the sand."

That is the testimony of the naval commander who rose to our last great naval emergency, given in direct reference to the existing crisis.

II. Prior to the Spanish War, and in fact up to the present massing of the battleships on the Atlantic Coast—begun some three years ago—we had no fleets or even squadrons of sufficiently like units to permit of their being handled in what is really "team play." We sent aggregations of ships to this station or that, and called them the "Atlantic Squadron" or the "Asiatic Squadron," but we mixed vessels of the latest types with relics of the Civil War. It was like hitching together race horses and oxen. We never even proposed drilling them in battle tactics; at least until Admiral Sampson went to Porto Rico. Then that much-vexed officer while on the way thither, not knowing when Cervera might appear on the horizon, did—perforce of the emergency—lay out a battle plan which somehow provided for the swift cruisers and slow gunboats and five-knot monitors—the whole museum of marine freaks inflicted on him. But usually in the ante-bellum days the flag-

ship steamed lazily from port to port, with whatever small fry there were on hand trailing along behind her at various distances—and that was sailing in squadron. And occasionally we did have an Admiral—like that brilliant officer, the late Richard W. Meade—who, finding himself with a few vessels which could (with some difficulty) be made to keep within sight of one another, wrote burning letters to the Navy Department about undertaking battle tactics practice during the summer months. What he got in return was the stolid and persistent detachment of one ship after another, despite his protests, to go to flower shows and local picnics at coast towns. The last vessel was taken when the writer happened to be in his cabin. His shout of "Do they expect me to drill fleet tactics with one ship?" is unforgettable.

And since the Spanish War? Last summer the General Board of the Navy did formulate a plan of battle tactics, and it is reported that it was sent to the Atlantic Fleet to be put into execution. The exact reason why it was not carried into effect will doubtless appear later. It could not have been for lack of opportunity, judging from the attendance of the ships at Newport and Bar Harbor when social functions prevailed. A fleet which, in utter indifference to the rules of the road, can drive into Newport harbor thru a dense fog at twelve knots per hour, with ships 400 yards apart, and incidentally have a collision which, among other things, reveals a captain below, with a midshipman in charge of the deck of his battleship, is certainly not one to shrink from any risk due to the close quarters and swift changes of battle movements; nor is it possible to imagine any danger of inaccurate ship-handling by individual commanders, who are not unaccustomed, on suddenly emerging from thick fog, to such a signal from the flagship as "You are twenty yards out of position!" But the public should understand that the fact remains, whatever the reason may be, that the fleets of the United States of America have not yet been drilled at battle tactics.

III. It may be questioned whether the general satisfaction with the marksmanship of the navy has not caused us in a measure to lose sight of the equal importance of admiralship. The President, for example, referring to the augmented skill of our gun-pointers, says that our efficiency is twice what it was five years ago. This, of course, is not quite so inspiring when it is remembered that we have been by no means alone in such progress; and that whatever our advance may be it is debatable whether that of Great Britain has not been equally as great. The "Drake," our visitor of last year in Admiral Battenberg's squadron, has lately made 106 hits out of a possible 133, on a target *four miles distant,* with 9.2 and 6 inch guns. It was just about five years ago that the London papers were excoriating one of the principal British squadrons for a target record of barely 32 per cent. hits.

But granting we can achieve even 100 per cent. hits, the need for admiralship remains just as urgent. Marksmanship means hitting the target after you have been put into a position where you can do so. Admiralship puts you in that position. For the winning of battles between fleets, one is the necessary complement of the other. Marksmanship in peace times is achieved by much practice firing at targets of known dimensions from positions taken at will. But under fighting conditions there is always to be assumed a vigorous enemy consumed with ambition not merely to prevent you getting into such positions, but to put himself in places whence he can hit you and you can't hit him. He will get his battle column, for example, across yours and in front of it—"T" you, as it is called—and converge his whole broadside fire on your leading ships and tear them to pieces *seriatim,* while you can only bring your forward guns to bear on him, and do other unpleasant things to you, if you have not the skill and nerve to do them to him first. That is the marine chess game which Admiral Dewey speaks of, and which Admiral Togo played with such consummate ability and marked success in the Sea of Japan.

IV. Not only has the stress on marksmanship somewhat obscured the importance of admiralship, but so also to some

degree has the great public interest in the building of war vessels. Because England built the "Dreadnaught"—and because Japan is building the "Satsuma"—we are going to build a leviathan of 20,000 tons and ten million dollars cost. England has not yet any fleet or squadron of "Dreadnaught's," nor Japan of "Satsuma's," nor do we exactly contemplate a fleet of, as yet unnamed, Colossi. Of just what use in the present order of things, when strength is dependent on team play—and team play means homogenous units—a single monster is to be whose draft of water will make many harbors unaccessible to her; whose superior speed, if she steams in squadron, will have to be reduced, and whose size impairs her maneuvering qualities is not yet clear, but there seems to be a popular notion that her main function, regardless of circumstances, is to seek out and destroy somebody else's monster. As if the days of naval duels of the "Constitution" and "Guerrière" type, which never decided wars and never will, had not long since gone by. Naturally the concentration of the public mind on a single extra-big ship rather withdraws from view the peculiar skill which handles an aggregation of smaller units to the best effect.

Again the size of the whole navy has been a more or less absorbing issue which has tended to put in the background the question of admirals. Between the extremists on the one hand who have demanded a fleet greater than that of any other nation, and those on the other who have merely wanted a small ocean police, all shades of opinion have found room, and there have been many to insist that until this was settled we had better bear the admirals we have than fly to others that we know not of. But the President's unexpectedly moderate proposal of only one battleship per year and that merely to replace the vessel in existence nearest to obsolescence, for the present, at least, is a quietus; and we can safely assume that what we want, and want as quickly as they can be got, are admirals competent to handle the fleet as it is, regardless of what it may be. Now let us marshal our assets.

We have the Personnel Board's scheme, commended by the President, but even if taken up by Congress at all this session likely to go over in interminable debate, if not to be choked by obstruction in the Senate.

We have also a proposition to create three vice-admirals. Vice-admirals have various uses, but touching the present question, inasmuch as they are to be taken from the existing source of supply, it is not evident that they will know any more in the higher grade than they did in the lower.

We have certain officers among the existing admirals and captains—one admiral in particular—who, by common consent of their fellows, know theoretically much more naval tactics than the others and, indeed, have a natural bent that way. The particularized admiral happens to be one of the youngest, and his available term of active service, short enough at best, is double that of the average, or nearly three years. Common sense would indicate utilizing him at sea at once. Official sense sends him to waste his time attending the Hague Peace Conference, which isn't his business.

We have a peculiarly fine lot of lieutenant commanders—mostly men who have been in the service a quarter of a century or thereabouts—and are in their forties. These have not had to devote the beginnings of their lives to filling their heads with sail and spar seamanship, and the ends of them to forgetting it so as to let the new things in. They found the problems of the new navy waiting for them when they got out of their professional swaddling clothes. They are the men we have got to depend upon, and the quicker we get *them* in train for their real future work the better.

By no means all of the important innovations in the navy have been made in the first instance by Congress. Many—the establishment of the Naval Academy for instance—were done and finished long before Congress was asked to authorize them. That body has a way of accepting accomplished facts when they are successful.

Wherefore and by way of conclusion it is submitted.

1. That there is not only no further use of wasting time educating as admirals and captains, officers whose period of active service is too short, but that to con-

tinue doing so any longer is to keep in needless peril the national safety.

2. That lieutenant commanders should be sent at once to the command of battleships, to start their experience in full command now. As lieutenant commanders are always second in command on such ships no great upheaval—other, of course, than the to-be-expected sentimental one—need occur. Any lieutenant commander who for a two years' cruise has been a successful executive officer, ought to be and undoubtedly is fitted to take over full charge of his ship. The seniors in this grade have fifteen years or so of active service ahead of them—plenty of time for education in command and flag ranks. It is safer to assume that they know their profession after twenty-five years' service in it, and that we shall suffer less by letting them skip their intermediate gunboat and cruiser commands than by leaving matters as they are.

3. The fleet and squadron commanders—admirals—should be chosen from all the existing active admirals, captains and commanders, and should be the men who by general service consent—really not difficult to ascertain even without a Board of Five Rear Admirals of Great Seniority—are best suited for the work and who have fairly long periods of time to serve before retirement. There is nothing particularly sacred in regulations whereby specific duties are attached to the several grades. Their alteration is conceivable, and the President could doubtless find authority enough if he saw fit to order even a lieutenant to take charge of a fleet. It is not proposed, be it clearly understood, to confer advanced rank, but advanced duties. Or, in other words, to send people to do work and to become educated in it, who are competent not only to do it now, but have the years before them to grow up to the highest skill education can give. Their titles are of no consequence. A midshipman if commanding a battleship would be called captain anyhow; and what with dock builders, bookkeepers, physicians and even clergymen nowadays usurping the military title of admiral, it is an open question whether we had better not leave it to them altogether, and give back to the real naval officers the fine old style of commodore.

4. The General Board of the Navy and War College should be set at once to prepare complete plans for battle tactics, and the commanders-in-chief ordered to keep their fleets at sea practicing them until the highest possible proficiency is attained.

With young men in command and squadrons pitted against squadrons, the emulation will be intense and healthy. Those who lose in the mimic fights should be sent back to the subordinate duties of their grade. Those who win, retained or advanced. Let us have young captains on the battleships now, and skilled admirals will follow in the shortest possible time.

NEW YORK CITY.

"She Is Not Dead, but Sleepeth"

BY EDWARD N. POMEROY

THE Master saith, "She is not dead, but sleepeth";
Her hands demurely folded on her breast,
Whoever worketh and whoever weepeth,
From toil and grief exempt, she is at rest.

She slumbereth too deeply to be dreaming;
No track of trouble mars her placid brow;
The sunlight on her face serenely streaming,
Nor tears nor laughter she regardeth now.

Her early passing deem not a disaster;
Her birth was gentle, but the world is wide;
No further vex the patience of the Master;
Be it sufficient she hath lived and died.

"Let her arise. Whatever may befall her,
Whatever joy and grief before her lie,
To meet and measure them I will recall her;
Better for her to live, for Me to die."

WELLESLEY, MASS.

The Suppressed Evidence of the Kongo Commission

BY JOHN H. HARRIS

[Altho King Leopold refuses to allow the publication of the testimony taken by the Kongo Commission, some of whose sessions were attended by the writer of this article, yet the knowledge that such evidence is in existence has caused his administration to be sharply criticized, even by his own subjects. Mr. Harris was a missionary in the Kongo and speaks from first-hand information.—EDITOR.]

IT will be remembered that the Acts of Berlin and Brussels, by which King Leopold became mandatory for the Powers, were framed to secure two conditions.

1. Freedom of commerce for all nations.

2. The bettering of the conditions of the native peoples, as well as the protection of their rights.

It is now conceded even by the King's apologists that the first has been flagrantly violated, for thruout 800,000 square miles of upper Kongo territory "the State can prosecute as a poacher any one who takes from the land the least of its fruits, or as a receiver of stolen goods any one who receives such fruit." *Vide* the Report of King Leopold's Commission.

The main controversy, however, has been waging round condition No. 2. All doubt on this was set at rest by the publication of the report of King Leopold's Commissioners. True, all the evidence upon which that report is based is completely suppressed, but the period of doubt and wholesale denial is ended.

For some years statesmen in different countries have declared that apart altogether from "atrocity" reports they were convinced that King Leopold's system must be responsible for the gravest abuses.

Briefly, what is this system, so "unique in its conception, so marvelous in its results?"

It must first be borne in mind that the produce of the forests of Africa is the only means whereby the natives can secure the produce of civilization, therefore if the native is robbed of that produce all means of bettering his condition are removed from him. King Leopold has by a stroke of the pen written off the whole of the forests as the property of the State, not only the forests and their produce, but the very animals that roam those forests. In the event of "capture or death of an elephant . . . the animal must be handed over to the District Commissioners." *Vide* Commissioners' report.

This was the first act in this piratical system. When once this step was taken, others followed and in quick succession. The vast territories were parceled out to concessionary companies for exploitation. Some are administered directly by the State (which is King Leopold) and others by boards in Europe, but in all these the State holds the largest number of shares and receives not less than 50 per cent. of the profits. On the Kongo they are administered by subordinate whites, who receive bonuses on the amount of rubber and ivory they are able to extort. The instructions to the officials are illuminating. The following was received by one M. Tilkens:

"I beg to bring to your notice that from January 1st it is necessary that 4,000 kilos (4 tons) of rubber be furnished every month. To ensure this result, I give you *carte blanche*. You have two months in which to work your people. Use gentleness first of all, and if they persist in not accepting the State's impositions, use armed force."

In order to force the natives to bring in the forest produce, certain powers are legally placed in the hands of all white collectors. Each white carries a license signed by the Governor General authorizing him to practice "hostage-taking" or the capture and holding of villagers until they are ransomed with forest produce.

But how are these captures to be effected? The white cannot carry them out because the entrance into a village of "Bondele wa Botofe" (rubber man) is always the signal for a stampede, the natives seeking the depths of the impenetrable forest as hiding places. The white cannot follow, therefore he is allowed to employ auxiliaries in order to capture hostages. These sentinels are uncivilized and in many cases cannibal or semi-cannibal, chosen from tribes remote from those over whom they are placed; into their hands are put weapons and pouches of cartridges.

The most favored method of employing these auxiliaries is that of sending them, ten to forty at a time, to raid a village for prisoners whenever the fortnightly demand of rubber is short. The inevitable effect of this system is forcibly described by the King's Commission:

"These auxiliaries, especially those stationed in the villages, abuse the authority conferred upon them, convert themselves into despots, claiming the women and the food, not only for themselves, but for the body of parasites and creatures without any calling, which a love of rapine causes to become associated with them, and with whom they surround themselves as with a veritable bodyguard. They kill without pity all those who attempt to resist their exactions and whims."

In order to illustrate the foregoing, I take the following extract from my diary regarding a raid which was known quite well to me in detail from several other witnesses, whose depositions are in my possession and also in King Leopold's.

Conversation with Inunga:

Q. You were in the raid on B——, were you not?
R. Yes.
Q. In what capacity?
R. I carried some of the sentinels food.
Q. Why was Isekitoki's raid sent?
R. The rubber was insufficient, so three days after they had brought the rubber M. L. sent Isekitoki, and also called up the State force.
Q. Where did the two white men meet?
R. In B——.
Q. Where were the B—— people (villagers)?
R. They were hiding (in the forest).
Q. What did the sentries do?
R. They followed and killed, and then brought the corpses into the town. The M—— people and others cut them up and ate them.
Q. Did the white men see them eating the corpses?
R. Yes.
Q. Did you see them?
R. Yes.
Q. How many corpses did you see?
R. First they killed three in one spot, and brought them in to eat; the next day they went again to kill, and killed six and caught five prisoners (hostages).
Q. Were many killed in the forest?
R. Yes, very many.
Q. What did they do with the viscera?
R. Some they stretched on the trees in the forest, and others they stretched across the path. We took the heads and impaled them in the forest.
Q. Did the white man order this?
R. The white man said, "Destroy their corpses, and then the relatives will bring rubber quickly."
Q. Were any women killed?
R. I saw three women killed and also saw them being cut up.
Q. What ages do you think they were?
R. One old woman and two young ones.
Q. Were any children killed?
R. I did not see any with my own eyes, but the others said they had killed a large number. L—— asked the white man to give them salt to eat with the corpses, but he gave them only two large spoonfuls; most of them had brought salt.
Q. Had these fighters any other food with them?
Q. No, they dug up manioca, and also took it from the spring. They had that and human flesh only.
Q. When the chief promised to bring rubber, how many baskets was he told to supply?
R. Two hundred (per fortnight).
Q. Did the M—— and other spearers eat all the "meat" at B——?
R. Some they ate, and others they dried and brought back with them.
Q. Did the white man pay the fighters?
R. Yes, a cup of salt each.
Q. Had they no loot?
R. Yes, beads and anklets that they took from dead women.

Outrages such as the foregoing have been reported first from one part of the Kongo territory and then from another, and it was this continuous stream of testimony that led Lord Lansdowne to send Roger Casement, C.M.E., into the Kongo to investigate.

The Casement report is, perhaps, the most damning indictment ever made against another State. King Leopold, however, did not hesitate to stigmatize it as untrue, and subjected the British Government to thinly veiled insult.

In spite of this attitude, the Kongo sovereign was forced to send out a commission of inquiry. This was composed of three gentlemen, one a Belgian, one a Kongo State official, and the other a Swiss. As one who watched this commission at work for many days, I must admit that they were fair in every way, but it must be borne in mind that the men

had to report not to the world, but to King Leopold. This they did in March last, but for over seven months that report was held back. At last such portions as King Leopold chose were allowed to appear. These, however, contained merely the findings of the commissioners; the depositions of the witnesses were absolutely suppressed.

This is not surprising, because had they been made public an irresistible demand would have been made for the prosecution of highly placed officials. Considering, however, these men hold specific instructions from the King, the difficulty of prosecuting them is at once apparent. Moreover, it is emphatically asserted on the Kongo that at least one of the high officials is of the same blood of King Leopold.

Another reason for the non-appearance of these depositions is that no printer could publish the horrifying and reeking tortures to which some of the women have been subjected, and these not always by the King's black "sentinels," but by the white agents.

The report then, tho lacking the most instructive part, confirms the truth of the allegations that have for years been leveled against the Kongo administration.

We are told if King Leopold had been able to reform the Kongo administration he would have done so long ago. In this the Kongo reformers quite agree. It is now two years since Consul Casement went into the Kongo State to investigate, but no cessation of pillage or murder has been brought about; even the last mail from the Kongo added to the long list of horrifying outrages.

For years those acquainted with tropical administration have felt that such a system was incapable of reform, and it would seem that the public at last is beginning to grasp the fact. The only way to end the Kongo horrors is to do away with the cause; not the branches, but the roots must be cut away, namely: The removal of the absolute claim to the soil and its produce, and the labor of the people.

There is one great element of danger in sweeping away this system. There is a great army of black soldiery, numbering, regulars and irregulars, 30,000. For years this body of men has been indulged and kept quiet by almost unlimited power to loot, whenever and wherever they liked. Now, it is obvious that to start repressing such an army is a very ugly undertaking. This is made the more so by the unification of language. Formerly only sections of this army mutinied, but during the last few years one language has been used. This, while facilitating the work of the non-commissioned white officers, has had the effect of uniting the army. This body of men make no secret of their intentions if any attempt is to be made to suppress their looting propensities.

Viewing the situation as a whole—the obliteration of trade from the Kongo Valley, the admitted inhuman treatment of the natives, the grave internal dangers—it would seem that it is the duty of the Powers signatory to the general acts of Berlin and Brussels to come together in conference and discuss the situation. That these Powers have that right is indisputable. First, because those acts have been grossly violated, and secondly, because that right is specifically laid down in Article No. 36 of the General Act of Berlin: "The Powers signatory to the present General Act of Berlin reserve to themselves the right of bringing in such modifications, the utility of which has been shown by experience." There are several potent reasons why this action should be prompt, not least among them the fact that the conditions now in Kongo are getting worse. The Powers will be forced some time to act, but the longer that action is delayed the greater will be the task.

There must be international adjustment of these serious conditions. The only tribunal which can try King Leopold is the interparliamentary union which created this great International Trust, and appointed him Trustee; or, as Baron Fitzmaurice, the present Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the present English administrator, remarked some few months ago: "What the Powers created they can uncreate."

Let the arm of the Christian world be stretched forth in its might and grasp this murderous hand, and this system of pillage, murder, outrage and extortion will be removed from the Kongo forever.

ATLANTA, GA.

Leguminosæ: Another of Our First Families

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "The Country Home," "Old Farm Days," Etc.

I AM at a loss to determine which member of this family deserves leadership, for recently some of the more insignificant have become world important. The word "legume" has come into every one's mouth, possibly without a clear apprehension of its meaning. The present outlook is that the productive interests of mankind will in the future depend more upon the legumes than upon any other form of vegetation. Under this general head we have not only our beans and peas, but our clovers, and some of our lawn and shade trees, of more or less importance. New England brought the common bean into fame, because it was so well adapted for Sunday use, when cooking was held to be irreligious on the holy day. The dish of baked beans was so very universal among our fathers that not to "know beans" was the most contemptuous phrase that could be applied to any member of the community.

Under the general head of legumes we have at least seven thousand species of plants, and the very largest proportion of these are useful as food for man or for his domestic animals. The number of varieties of beans alone goes up into the hundreds, and includes some of the choicest foods for our table. Perhaps the lima bean stands at the head of the list. By cross-breeding I have produced and tested several hundred new varieties. As usual with new productions, most of these showed no marks that qualified them to secure a permanent place in the garden. Perhaps a dozen are really superior, while not more than half that number deserve general dissemination. It was a very difficult matter to break into the heredity of some of the conservative old stocks, like the lima, and compel them to breed with the less aristocratic. Such crosses, however, were obtained, and the result has been to combine the qualities of the lima with the greater hardiness and prolific qualities of other varieties.

In our gardens beans drop into two groups, those that climb and those that hug the earth. For the amateur gardener, who has little time, and cares to avoid expense, the bush beans are best; but most of the very choice sorts must be poled and frequently tied as they climb. I have never succeeded better with the lima than by growing it on a trellis, at the edge of my garden, and allowing the trellis to lean against the bordering fence. It was supposed at one time that beans would grow on any soil, and of excessively barren land it was said to be "too poor to grow beans." It is now understood that good, rich soil is required to grow fine, fat beans. There seems, however, to have been in this popular saying a dim appreciation of the fact, recently discovered, that the bean had some way of taking care of itself that other plants have not. Science has recently found out that the whole legume family has a specific method of taking a part of its nourishment directly from the air. The roots have little tubercles, scattered along the fibers, caused by and infested with bacteria.

These bacteria are always present, but they multiply more rapidly in good soil. They are minute bodies, branching out into many forms. The branches become nodulated, and these nodules feed directly upon the nitrogen of the air. While other plants are compelled to find their nitrogen in the soil, thru decomposition of manures, the whole legume stock, by means of this peculiar root system, gets its supply from the atmosphere. As a consequence the bean is not only largely independent of manures, but it fattens the soil instead of exhausting it. This is true not only of the beans, but of the peas, the clovers, the cow peas and many legumes not known in our Northern States. For this reason also the Kentucky coffee tree and the honey locust and the mimosa may be grown for shade where it is desirable to retain a good turf, while the ash and the elm and the maple will soon prevent the grass from finding nourishment.

Pure cultures of this nitrogen-hunting substance are called nitragin, and are sold to farmers whose soils are deficient in these specific micro-organisms. Soil inoculated with these cultures is in condition to furnish alfalfa or any of the clovers, where before they could not be produced. It is an important fact that these legumes may then be grown on the same land for successive years without exhausting it; on the other hand, they are constantly increasing the foodstuff contained in the soil. Used as cover crops, and then plowed under, the nitrogen is left in the soil for other plants to feed upon. Some species possess bacteroids peculiar to themselves, but in other cases the same bacteroids are common to two or more varieties. They are distributed thru the soil by the action of the cultivator, and to some extent by minute currents of water. Here we have one of the most wonderful provisions of nature for recuperating worn-out soil—restoring exhausted corn lands and wheat lands to fertility.

One of the most remarkable members of the legume family is the cow pea. This is peculiarly a gift of nature to the Southern States, altho a few varieties will thrive anywhere in the corn belt. In reality it is a bean growing on a rambling vine. In the North it is used mainly as a cover crop, but in the South it gives a heavy yield of hay, may then be used as a cover crop, and finally plowed under. Here we have a triple value; the hay itself being of excellent quality; as a cover crop it is an important winter protection in the orchard; and again the stubble adds a vast amount of humus to the land, and the roots furnish the nitrogen. A cover crop is simply a crop sown in the latter part of the summer—generally after some early crop has been removed. This is allowed to remain thru the winter as a cover to the roots of trees. The more advanced orchardist does not think of growing peaches, pears, or even apples, without seeding down his orchard with a cover crop—a blanket over the roots of his trees. This cover crop is plowed under in the spring to give humus to the soil and nitrogen to the trees.

No plant has startled the world more for its general availability to furnish food for domestic animals than the alfalfa. This is that one of the legumes which is adapted to the widest range of climate, and is about equally good for horses and cows. Its palatability is reckoned as about equal to that of corn. It thrives especially in limestone soils, and needs only to be fed with a small amount of phosphorus and potash—it will get its own nitrogen from the air. In Colorado and New Mexico it will give four crops in a season, and in New York it will give three. So large is the amount of its vegetation that a poor man can feed his horse from a single acre and have a fair lot of feed laid away for winter. As a cover crop it is hardly surpassed by any other plant, furnishing a splendid carpet of foliage during the winter. Plowed under in the spring, alfalfa furnishes a very large body of humus for the soil, besides a big storage of nitrogen. The stubble and roots, of a mature growth, are estimated to contain fertilizing constituents on each acre to the value of $35. Nor do we yet count up all the remarkable work done by alfalfa until we note its mechanical effect in deepening the soil and preparing it for subsequent crops of other kinds—its roots often running from ten to twenty feet and sometimes farther. All in all, it is the grandest gift of the nineteenth

century to our forage plants and general farm values.

The farther south we go the more we find legumes to abound. No State in the Union more needs some provision for making and mending soil than Florida, and in no State has nature been so provident and generous to furnish what is needed. No farmer needs to undertake agriculture in this tropical part of the country unless he first masters the legume problem. He will find them in the form of minute plants, frequently covering the soil, and from these up to plants that make an annual growth of twenty or thirty or even fifty feet in a season. Among these are the cow peas, and to some extent the crimson clover. The soya bean and the beggar plant are exceedingly important. The last of these was for many years known only as a pestiferous weed, the plague of cotton growers, but is now considered one of the most valuable forage plants in the State; useful for all animals, but especially liked by the horse. It is a legume adapted to almost all the sandy and barren soils of that vast State. But the story is not half told until we consider the qualities of a very remarkable plant, brought into Florida as an ornamental vine. It certainly is an ornament, grown over the doorway or porch of a cottage; but after a few years it was demonstrated to be of far more value as a forage plant. It will not grow at all in the Northern States, and is not worth the planting in the Gulf States, but in Florida it makes an annual growth of fifty to seventy feet, and this it will do even in the poorest sand. Its capacity for storing nitrogen is enormous; it is, however, of equal value to the land for the quantity of humus that can be plowed under, after several crops of hay have been mowed and placed in storage. The velvet bean, as it is called, is simply a bean of about the size of a garden cranberry bean, but is a special gift of nature to the tropics. With this plant alone one may transform barrens into rich fertility, altho to its aid may be summoned the vetches, the soya bean, the beggar weed and many more legumes—all nitrogen gatherers. These plants take their food directly from the air and add it to the soil.

Of course, no gardener will let us pass by the pea in our enumeration of the valuable legumes. Good green peas are the glory of a country garden. One would be warranted in seeking the country for a home, if for nothing else, to find out the capabilities of the wonderful bean family to please the appetite. A snug little farm home can secure a succession of delicacies of this sort all summer. I have not only my green peas until the last of August, but my string beans, from my own cross-breds, clear down into November. I break down a few poles, so that they will lie close to the ground, about the time that the early frosts begin, and when needed throw over them an armful of hay or some other easily lifted covering. In this way the most delicious of all the vegetables, the string bean, can be had until hard freezing weather begins. The lima can be treated in the same way to give us the best of shell beans. A thoroly good list of peas can be made out without including a single variety that needs brushing. Among these I include as indispensable May Queen and A No. 1—as thin skinned as they are deliciously sweet. To these you can add Market Master, Prosperity, Hero and Improved Pride of the Market. This garden pea is one of six varieties of a single division of this great family of legumes. It reaches us from Asia, coming around the Mediterranean, and cultivated along the route for at least three thousand years. The Chinese have many varieties that we are just beginning to introduce. The average value to the farmer and gardener of these legumes brings his garden stuff to about $150 per acre, while the cereals do not net him more than $10 to $15 per acre.

Nearly all our first families in the vegetable world are as generous toward beast as toward man. This is particularly true of the legume family. Beside the fodder value of cow peas, field peas and beans, with vetches and velvet beans, we have the clovers in all their rich varieties, set apart by nature to feed the bees and the birds as well as the animals. Nor must we overlook the fact that they all contribute an immeasurable sum to the intellectual pleasure and profit of human beings. I have never enjoyed a ride on a railroad more than thru the great meadow lands of Michigan when clover was in full

bloom. The dew-moistened hours were full of volumes of perfume, that roll for miles over the land. The sensation produced is peculiarly nerve resting. The clovers are said to be great producers of honey. I do not think, however, that the honey-bee works very extensively in any of our clovers where the linden and raspberry flowers are abundant.

Nor even yet have we recounted all the glory of this family. It is not confined to garden plants and meadow crops, but lifts its head high on our lawns, in some of the most beautiful trees that we possess. The Kentucky coffee tree is, among these, the most unique, delicious in flower; and its huge pods hold seeds that may be used for coffee. If you wish to know the full witchery of a moonlight evening, stand underneath a gleditschia or honey-locust, and let the moonbeams sift down thru the delicate foliage. Asked why I allowed a great (but thornless) acacia to grow in my berry garden, I answered that it was in part to enrich the soil. With limbs trimmed high enough to prevent shading, this tree will do no harm to its neighbors, if it does not in fact feed them. An ash tree in the same position will exhaust the soil for a diameter of fifty feet or more.

Look over the range of this whole family, and, while you cannot say that it is more important to man and beast than the corn family or the rose family, you will be more and more amazed, not only at its economic importance, but at the complex problems which it helps us to solve. It reaches down to plow the soil deeper than any other family of plants; it reaches higher in the way of analyzing atmospheric elements; and it does what no other family of plants can do, it enriches the soil instead of exhausting it. It is of growing interest from the scientific standpoint, and of growing value from a food standpoint. The species and varieties have now become so differentiated that crosses and recrosses are liable to produce something important and novel at every turn. Alfalfa even is being improved, and we shall probably have improved sorts of velvet bean. These first families of ours would hold their rank less high if they could not make progress.

CLINTON, N. Y.

To a Sea-Gull

BY L. N. CHAPIN

THY strong wings fly Atlantic's sky,
A thousand miles from land;
What power provides, what compass guides,
We faintly understand.
Dost thou not fear thy course to steer
So far from cliff and strand?
Oh, hasten home, no longer roam,
A thousand miles from land.

Soon the dark cloud of night shall shroud
The sea from east to west;
The storms that fleck the deep shall wreck
The pilot in thy breast;
Thy wild mates fly in yon safe sky,
By cliff and scar and sand;
Oh, hasten home, no longer roam,
A thousand miles from land.

My soul, like thee, is out at sea,
A thousand miles from land;
I fear to sail, I dread the gale,
I shrink at His command;
Oh, share with me strong wings at sea,
Thy nest within His hand;
Then shall I roam, nor fear the foam,
A thousand miles from land.

[illegible], N. Y.

Literature

The Documentary History of Reconstruction

It is hard to know whether to treat Professor Fleming's new work* as an outline history, a topical bibliography, or a source-book on reconstruction, since it possesses something of each of these characters, and yet is not wholly subordinate to any of them. It is imposing, well printed, and redolent of careful, active editorial supervision, yet we cannot but wonder for whom it is intended and by whom it will be used.

As to the purpose of the monumental enterprise, of which we have the first of the two volumes before us, the author is himself entitled to be heard. "To make more easily accessible to the student and to the general reader some of the original sources relating to the Reconstruction period," he states to be his aim; his title page speaks of political, military, social, religious, educational and industrial conditions from 1865 to the present time; and to these phases of life during the first four years of his period he devotes a volume of four hundred and ninety-three pages. We turn to his volume with grateful anticipation of the services which it promises to render, for we know Professor Fleming as a faithful worker in the field of reconstruction, and the most active of that group of scholars which Dunning of Columbia has in recent years directed toward the history of the South. We leave the volume with a fear that neither of its two classes of readers can be content with it.

The careful student, as well as the general reader, needs a book different from this. The former can never be satisfied with a volume of pre-digested sources, however worthy may be the master mind of their editor. He can use systematic collections of complete documents, or careful editions of isolated ones; but selecting and excising is the work of the historian in preparing his finished literary product, not that of the editor in gathering the raw materials. Professor Fleming's collection will be invaluable to him when he comes to write his own great history of reconstruction. It can never be of fundamental value to another scholar.

The general reader will also be disappointed in the book, for it is too large for his needs; it is too scrappy and detailed; and the threat of another volume to follow may well frighten him as he starts to read it. For him a source-book should be briefer. For the special student it should be more systematic and less shaped to the editorial opinion. For neither is the present work perfectly adapted.

And yet this *Documentary History of Reconstruction* represents much conscientious labor and materials of great historic value. We are satisfied that its editor knows the reconstruction sources as probably no other historian does. In using his work the student will derive much profit in spite of the minute logical analysis which breaks up the constituent documents into tantalizing fragments. He will regret that the arrangement is as it is, and grieve over an opportunity of which the most has not been made, but he will, nevertheless, be thankful for that which is set before him. There has been so little done on reconstruction that is worth while, that no serious contribution can fail of value.

The six chapters of this first volume deal with the South after the war, theories of reconstruction, reconstruction by the President, race and labor problems, the Freedmen's Bureau and Bank, and Congressional reconstruction. It covers the years 1865-1868. Every chapter has a brief historical introduction, a topical bibliography and a collection of extracts grouped in analytical array. The materials from which the extracts are drawn include Federal and State laws and public documents, newspaper articles on both sides, contemporary opinions expressed by travelers of all sorts and unpublished manuscripts. It would be more accurate to call the volume a note-book on reconstruction than a documentary history.

* The Documentary History of Reconstruction. *By Walter L. Fleming.* Vol. I. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co. $5.00.

The Viper of Milan

It is to be hoped that the number of infant prodigies we produce these days is not an indication of the approaching senility of the race. Still when little boys of three years can decline their own personal pronouns, and little girls of eighteen do write wonderful books, it is time to be alarmed. We had a case of this kind several years ago in New York when Bertha Runkle wrote the best selling novel of the season. But now Marjorie Bowen has surpassed her in two particulars, she is younger by a couple of years, and she has written by all odds a better story.*

Otherwise there is a remarkable similarity between them. Both are daughters of literary mothers. Both wrote historical novels and laid the scenes in countries where they had never been themselves. Miss Runkle chose Paris during the sixteenth century, and Miss Bowen has given us a tale of Lombardy in the fourteenth century when the Visconti Gian Galeazzo Maria was Duke of Milan and horrified the world with his fastidious cruelties. It so happens that this elegant monster has figured in another novel this year, "Bembo," which was written by a much more mature author, but to read the two no one would think so. There is little obvious evidence to prove the youth of Miss Bowen beyond a young person's natural preference for the up-and-doing nominative case, where older, more subjugated minds would have yielded to the grammatical demand for the objective case. These faults in grammatical construction are so apparent indeed as to give the impression of having been granted for a purpose. But reading shrewdly between the lines the following evidences of the author's youth and immaturity are to be found: She does not know the country, she has only heard about it, and so, while her literary style is pictorial to such a degree that the book contains some of the best descriptive writing to be found anywhere in fiction, the topography of her story is vague. Neither does she make any attempt to reconstruct the shell of the age historically, but she is concerned to tell merely this particular story which appears to touch it only in dashes of color and a skirmish here and there. And while her dramatic genius carries it forward with astonishing splendor and swiftness, there is no stirring of the deeper human consciousness or conscience. The Visconti passes without a qualm from one imaginable crime to another. And the author tells of his madness, rather than his remorse, because she does not conceive of it. She is still in the fairy tale stage of intellectual development, when youth secure in its own life has no conscience in cultivating a blood-curdling imagination. Neither is there a hint of the dissolute love-passions of the age. The chastity of the book is really wonderful in this particular, and can only be accounted for by the fact that the author's own sense of sex was not sufficiently sophisticated or brazen to portray a feature so obvious that a more mature artist could not have omitted it.

And finally, she is so young and hopeful that she has dared an unhappy ending, not the melancholy unhappy endings which depress, but one in which evil is as triumphant and spectacular as good as usually represented to be. The effect therefore is startling rather than depressing. And when all is told there is no attempt to excuse or justify. There is not a philosophical sentence in the book, not a single appeal to religion, it is simply a gorgeous fairy tale of human life with a diabolical hero, worked out thru every imaginable irony of circumstance, and considered within these limitations, it is almost beyond criticism in style, construction and fascination.

* THE VIPER OF MILAN. *By Marjorie Bowen.* New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

Recent Theological Opinion

THE doctrine of Dr. Gordon[1] is that the heart of all things is to be found in the character of Jesus; that Christ is the interpretation and issue of the soul of the universe; and that therefore, since "the universe consented to his existence, and was able to give him his existence, it must be as good as its best issue." The central thought of the book is that the way to God is thru the revelation made in the life and character of Jesus, or as Dr. Gordon expresses it, "We ascend to

[1] THROUGH MAN TO GOD. *By George A. Gordon.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

God thru man and his sovereign leader." Here may be seen the basis of the criticism of the late John Fiske's "Thru Nature to God," which suggested the title of the volume. It may be questioned whether this criticism is justified, for man was certainly a very large part of nature as Mr. Fiske interpreted it. What may be termed Christocentric theology, of a modern and progressive sort, has a virile exponent in the Pastor of the Old South Church.

Professor Beckwith's volume[2] might have been entitled "Thru Life to Truth." He betakes himself to experience as the source of Christian doctrine, and employs the Scriptures as a witness to religious experience rather than as a storehouse of Christian dogma. His object is to construct doctrines that are certainly vital and real from the facts of life to which the saints of the Christian ages bear testimony. This method has a radical sound, but the doctrines which Professor Beckwith derives from the use of it are not heterodox, nor are they conceived and stated with the clearness of insight and firmness of grip on fact sufficient to make them either clear, or interesting, or forceful.

Professor Beet's *Manual of Christian Theology*[3] expounds the views on the intermediate state which brought him into difficulty with the English Methodists some years ago, but otherwise it follows well-worn paths to conclusions which are now familiar and trite.

Mr. Brierley is the editor of the *Christian World,* of London, and the thirty-four papers comprising the volume entitled *The Eternal Religion,*[4] appeared first in that publication. They are worth preservation, for Mr. Brierley is a forcible and suggestive writer on religious themes, whose productions bear study and re-reading. We know of discerning clergymen who value his books highly and find them stimulative of earnest thought. He has the faculty of opening up a subject and enticing one to further investigation, never saying quite all you wish he would say, but leaving you wondering what ought to follow. He is not a writer for the lazy-minded, who wish all their thinking done for them, but his sincere candor, his large store of information, his wealth of happy illusion, recommend him to sincere lovers of truth. His outlook is broad, his sympathies are wide, and if more who write and speak on things religious were possessed of his spirit and his insight we would hear less of alienation from the Church, both of the learned and of the masses.

[2] Realities of Christian Theology. *By Clarence Augustine Beckwith.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.00.

[3] A Manual of Theology. *By Joseph Agar Beet.* New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. $2.25.

[4] The Eternal Religion. *By J. Brierley, B.A.* New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.40.

The Masterful Hand in Egypt

Those who believe, within the limits imposed by a respect for the United States Constitution, that it is the destiny of the English-speaking peoples to hold the best parts of the earth, and elevate the inferior races, will read with interest *The Making of Modern Egypt,* by Sir Auckland Colvin.* The book is not exactly either literature or journalism; neither very serious nor very engaging; it is but a well-written digest of official reports, skillfully edited by a "Financial Adviser" who had a fair share in the "making."

In one sense the volume is an apology for the British occupation of Egypt, which, however justified in the end, was highly irregular in the beginning; and which still presents the anomaly of a European government administering the African estate of an Asiatic ruler. Sir Auckland excuses the ignorance of stay-at-home British Cabinets, eulogizes the administrators on the spot, and frankly admits the difficulties, past, present and future, that beset the handful of aliens who were, and are, convinced of their mission to reduce chaos to order in Egypt, who have already displaced the camel by the electric car, and stretched the civilizing telephone wire along the Nile.

In 1883 the Turkish rule in Egypt was merely nominal, and she was threatened with rebellion, insolvency and hordes of Dervishes. The people were overtaxed, irrigation had been neglected, there was graft in every department, and the only visible patriot was the of-

* The Making of Modern Egypt. *By Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.S.I.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.00.

fice-seeker. The British navy put an end to Arabi's rebellion; skilled British and French financiers adjusted the fiscal problem; Egyptian troops under British and native officers annihilated the Khalifa; Anglo - Indian engineers, building on French foundations, have controlled the overflow of the Nile; and education, strict justice and efficient policing are making even the Arab honest.

The process has been like mending a watch without stopping the works. The program, we are told, was at first economy, then the remission of taxation and lastly the spending of available surplus to increase the productiveness of the soil. Much of the land of Egypt, which means, in the words of the ancient proverb, the fields overflowed by the Nile, now yields two crops a year, and the new dam at Assuan is increasing the area under cultivation. The principal crop is cotton. In 1884, Egypt exported cotton valued at $38,000,000; eighteen years later the amount had risen to $83,000,000. In 1884 the total imports of Egypt were valued at $40,000,000; in 1904 they were $100,000,000.

Egypt is now in a fair way to settle with all her creditors, and by 1915 she will be practically free. In 1881 she was bankrupt. The coupons were overdue; foreign bondholders were within the gate, and international control was being established; the Caisee de la Dette Publique was taking mortgages on every source of revenue, and the dual control of France and England threatened to lead to war. When Lord Cromer arrived in 1882, Egypt could not borrow a penny even at 10 per cent. But failure was not in the program. In the ensuing eighteen years the Egyptian Treasury has raised and expended nearly a billion dollars, of which $465,000,000 went to the foreign bondholders and the Sultan of Turkey; $60,000,000 was needed for military expenditure; about $50,000,000 for irrigation, sanitation and public works; and the Khedive's civil list took $30,000,000 more. The reconquest of the Sudan, not counting expenditure on railways and telegraphs, cost the Egyptian Government less than $6,000,000, in addition to the $3,500,000 contributed by the British taxpayer. In other words, this formerly insolvent state has contrived to raise an average of $55,000,000 a year from a population of 9,000,000, 88 per cent. of them illiterate, and at the same time the native's tax burden has either been lightened, or he has been placed in a better position to bear it. There is financial equilibrium and "the economic margin fructifies in the pockets of the peasant." The causes which, in the velvet phrase of Lord Cromer, "have led to the decadence of so many Oriental states," are being offset by a persistent policy of decentralization, which recognizes "a remote potentiality for self-government." Agriculture is flourishing, industrialism is fostered, there is nothing to fear from either Khartum or Paris, even the Sudani is learning the alphabet of progress, and the Valley of the Nile is secure from the Equator to the Mediterranean.

The Text of Shakespeare. By Thomas R. Lounsbury. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $2.00.

Prof. Lounsbury's title is rather misleading. It is hardly a fair index to the contents of his book. That book itself is the third of a series, the so-called "Shakespearean Wars," dealing with the controversies to which the work of the great dramatist has given rise. The two former volumes are devoted to such of these disputes as were literary or esthetic in their character; with the present volume the quarrels of the textual critics begin. So far the subject tallies with the title. But as a matter of fact the interest soon shifts from Shakespeare to center in Pope's enmity for Theobald, whom he detested for his superiority as a Shakespearean critic and whom he undertook, not unsuccessfully, to gibbet in the "Dunciad." In this sense Prof. Lounsbury considers the "Dunciad," as originally written, "a Shakespearean document pure and simple." As such he proceeds to tell its story, for the first time, as he says, in its entirety and to extricate Theobald's reputation, as far as may be, from the falsification and misrepresentation with which Pope has been instrumental in involving it. To students of the period the exposure of Pope's shabby and unscrupulous dealing will cause no particular surprise; his character is pretty well un-

derstood by this time. It is desirable, however, that his obscure and subterraneous transactions should be unearthed and his falsehoods corrected. In this respect Prof. Lounsbury's volume is a contribution to the literary history of the eighteenth century. His sense of Theobald's injuries may be rather exaggerated, for Theobald's scholarship is coming to be pretty generally recognized nowadays; his pity, too, for Theobald's damaged fame seems a little overwrought in view of the fact that Theobald's care for posterity has ceased long since—in short he has been at some pains to invest his narrative with an atmosphere of romance which contrasts rather incongruously at times with the subject matter and purport. But at all events the story, tho rather diffuse, is on the whole highly entertaining. It is not only a revelation; it has the farther interest of intrigue and no doubt to some extent that of scandal, tho it is only literary scandal and by this time quite innocuous.

Historic Towns of the Connecticut River Valley. By George S. Roberts. Illustrated. Kobson & Adee, Schenectady, N. Y. $4.50.

The Ohio River: A Course of Empire. Illustrated. By Archer Butler Hulbert. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

These two books are the offspring of the growing interest in all details of United States history, but it is difficult to see any excuse for such an unrelated mass of odds and ends as has been put within the covers of Mr. Roberts's volume. That some portions are more carefully done than others is true. The towns are treated in geographical order, beginning at the mouth of the river, with, consequently, neither historical nor chronological sequence, and the only connecting link, the region itself, has scant notice in the introductory chapter on the Indians and the geologic formations. Mr. Roberts has note as a compiler of local history, and in the Connecticut Valley, happily known to the Indians as the "Smile of God," he has a subject rich in history and legend. He writes pleasantly, but he has not written a chronicle, for he has written loosely. It is as tho a clever reporter had run up the river in a launch, gossipped at town after town with the oldest inhabitants, taken snapshots of ancient houses and sites of mills and forts and afterward steamed thru county histories, those fearful compilations, had then shaken together his gatherings and measured them off in pages. It is readable, for he is a clever reporter, but he is unreliable—perhaps he did not aim to be so; names are spelled wrongly, dates are awry, and now and again some statement amazes those familiar with the old towns. There is a newspaper flippancy too that should lie outside the work, of flippancy quite unlike humor. All this is too bad, for now Professor Hulbert probably will not write on Connecticut Valley as in the volume before us he has written on the Ohio, for Professor Hulbert's volume, one of the series of local histories from the Knickerbocker Press, is of another order, tho it, too, is published in the size sacred to the parlor center table, and peculiarly inappropriate to history. The Ohio has played a part in the drama of American history. Missionaries, explorers and pioneers followed its course. The French and Indian War touched it; blockhouses and forts were built along its margin; it saw the Revolution, and later was the threat to make it a boundary between two nations, one slave, one free, tho our author does not reach that point in history. Meanwhile the accounts of the towns along its course are for the most part smoothly treated in the general narrative. Professor Hulbert too often acts on the notion that such expressions as "make a mess of it" and "'a hold-up' proposition" add to sprightliness. Fewer extracts and a more concise treatment would make for vividness, but the book, with its excellent illustrations, shows careful research and gives a thoro knowledge of the region with which it deals.

The Master Man. New York: John Lane & Co. $1.50.

This is a story that will interest some people and disgust others. The climax of dramatic interest is reached when a mob attempts to lynch a negro who has committed the nameless crime. Doubtless it is anonymous for this reason. But any reader will discover the spirit

marks of femininity in every sentence. More women than men get mobs into their stories. But here is the difference. In a man's story the mob usually controls the situation. In a woman's it never does. It is a zephyr which they blow up as they list. Nothing ever was so perfectly controlled or so completely outwitted as a mob when it makes a mistake and gets into a woman's novel. And there are other infallible signs of female authorship in these pages. For example, women never are to men what they are to one another, and in this book that is their limitation. They are not mates for men. Even Marguerite is a little rose-bush heroine, born to blush and to be seen, of course, but eventually she is only worn like a bridal wreath by the hero at the marriage altar. No man could really marry a thing like that. And men are never what women think they are, which is another proof that this book is written by a woman. The leading male characters are too much the lofty "lion-headed" products of the admiring female imagination. Doctor McIntyre is too brave, too successful a physician, too willing to throw his life like a snowball into every emergency. Amos Neal is more of a man than any man can ever be, and the closing scene represents Dan Haskell, the hero, as dismissing a crowd of mourners who had been in the mob the night before, "with a gesture of his hand." Such majesty is overdone. It doesn't happen away from a woman's guiding penstaff. However, for that class of readers who adore lion-headed doctors, and the excitement of facing mobs on paper, this may be an interesting story.

The Upper Hand. By Emerson Gifford Taylor. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

A benevolent pirate who coerces his bitterest enemy into bringing up the daughter of a man he had wronged, is an unusual figure in a quiet New England town. So is a labor leader, who is also a fanatical revivalist full of the crudest kind of religious and social theories and as crassly ignorant and disreputable as a man could well be; but the author of *The Upper Hand* seems to think nothing of peopling his pages with these and similar types, nor does their manifest unreality disturb him at all, secure in his presentment of a leading lady of such peerless beauty and charm as neither New England nor any other locality ever saw outside a melodrama. The Paragon heroine has not flourished in recent fiction, which prefers personified problems or paradoxes instead, and the older fashioned lady, who is so beautiful, so good and so satisfying a model for young girls, comes to us with the freshness of a dramatic star after a long rest in the country, full of captivating and disingenuous wiles, but with a sweet-brier freshness of fields and fragrant old gardens lingering about her. The mystery of the story is nowhere lucidly explained in terms understandable to people who like their plots printed in large type, and the construction of the book is somewhat loose and episodic. It is not local in flavor, but might have happened in New Zealand quite as naturally as in New England, where the scene is laid.

Letters to Women in Love. By Mrs. John van Vorst. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. John van Vorst has swept aside the so-called problems of the day so far as women are concerned, and come down to the fireside particulars which are responsible for the problems. And if we are to believe Mrs. Van Vorst the trouble is not what those social economists think who have so much to say about ameliorating the conditions of feminine existence. Her point of view is at the same time far from sensational. She thinks that "the thing which counts about a woman more than almost anything else, from beginning to end, is her age. She spends half of her life 'not being old enough and the rest in being 'too old.'" And she tempers her advice accordingly. For example, if a woman is over thirty-eight she must have patience in dealing with the man she loves; if she is less than twenty-five she may risk defiance in order to bring him to terms. She is startlingly shrewd in dealing with wives who have reached the "center of indifference" in the married life, and her instructions should be equally helpful to another class who become so easily "incompatible" or disap-

pointed in their husbands and hysterically contemplate divorce as a release. Few women will like the book, it is so pertinent, but most of them over thirty years of age could profit by Mrs. Van Vorst's suggestions without injuring society, which is more than can be said of much advice given women these days.

Literary Notes

....*Who's Who* for 1907, the original English book of that name, containing both British and American men of prominence, is issued by Macmillans. ($2.50.)

....Dean Hodges' pleasant genius for saying important things that are perfectly clear when once he has said them for you is manifested in his cheering essay on *The Pursuit of Happiness,* issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. (75 cents.)

....A reverent study of Christ, *The Master of the World,* by Charles Lewis Slattery, Dean of the Cathedral in Faribault, is published by Longmans, Green & Co. ($1.50). The author endeavors to unite the dogmatic definitions of Christ, the devotional aspirations to him, and the gospel records as interpreted by critical scholarship, which is too large an undertaking to allow of much success.

....The only translation of Heine's works that approached completeness has been that made by the late Charles Godfrey Leland ("Hans Breitmann"), and this has now been republished, with the addition of four volumes of other translations, by E. P. Dutton & Co. This edition includes both the prose and poetry of Heine, nearly complete except for those passages which the translator thought it necessary to expurgate. (12 vols., $25.00.)

....In order to secure a wider audience for his theories on how the happiness of the human race may be increased and extended, Mr. James Mackaye has published in cheap unbound form the third book of his large work on "The Economy of Happiness," which we reviewed at length and favorably in our issue of October 4th. The reissue is called *The Politics of Utility,* and in it the author describes his model social system, "Pantocracy." (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

....*Book by Book,* by Prof. James Robertson, Prof. A. B. Davidson, *et al.*, contains a brief introduction to each book of both Testaments. Questions of date and authorship, structure, literary quality, and religious teaching are considered. The names of scholars of note appear on the title page, but the studies were written several years ago for a London publication and they are not now reliable as to scholarly opinion on the subjects of which they treat. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.)

Pebbles

"How did the bookkeeper manage to break into the safe?"

"He was so used to making entries."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Solemn Senior—So your efforts to get on the team were fruitless, were they?

Foolish Freshman—Oh, no! Not at all. They gave me a lemon.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Quoth dad, "Your lips look red tonight."
Said she, "Well, yes, perhaps,
But papa darling, that's all right,
It's only from the chaps."
—*Pittsburg High School Journal.*

Student—There must be some mistake in my examination marking. I don't think I deserve an absolute zero.

Inspector—Neither do I, but it is the lowest mark I am allowed to give.—*The Intercollegian.*

The Congressman
Sat in a train
And murmured in
A tone of pain:
"Of all sad words
In times like these,
The very worst
Are 'Tickets, please!'"
—*Washington Star.*

Mary had a little lamb,
It's fleece was gone in spots,
For Mary fired her father's gun,
And lamby caught the shots!
—*Columbia Jester.*

He kissed her on the cheek,
It seemed a harmless frolic;
He's been laid up a week
They say, with painter's colic.
—*The Christian Register.*

Distracted Mother (at her daughter's wedding)—Oh! oh! oh! What shall we do? The groom hasn't come, the guests are beginning to giggle and my daughter is in a faint.

Friend of the Family—Calm yourself, madam. I saw the groom, only two hours ago, entering the Great Dry Goods Emporium at the corner. He said he had forgotten to get gloves.

(Suddenly breaking into smiles)—"Oh, then, it's all right. He's probably waiting for his change."—*New York Weekly.*

ONE MORE GEM.

There's one more gem in the Master's crown,
One more to sing of his love,
When he bid his great Angel stoop down;
And pluck a flower for the garden above.

No one to love or own you,
Like a flower that blooms in the night;
Only to close in the morning,
Too tender to bear the light.

I guess they didn't want you,
You frail little flower,
But they wanted you in heaven,
Where the Angels are.
—*M. D. F., in Endeavor (Wis.) Epitome.*

Editorials

Theodore Roosevelt's Great Opportunity

THE article in this issue by Hayne Davis, dealing with the President's past services in promoting the peace of the world, contains a suggestion in regard to services which could be performed in the near future. Present conditions call for careful consideration of this suggestion, namely, that the President of the United States is now in a position to cause the establishment of a Permanent International Conference or Congress at The Hague.

In our February 22d issue of last year we commented favorably upon Baron d'Estournelles' proposition for the creation of an International Council, as soon as France and the United States could be induced to appoint and pay permanent members of such a body; and we suggested then that the proper place for ex-Presidents, not only of the United States but of all republics, is in a properly constituted International Congress, which shall concern itself exclusively with questions of common concern to all nations. Events since then have been hastening the world to the inevitable day of establishing such a Congress, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not issue from the approaching Conference at The Hague.

This idea is several centuries old, having come into political literature thru its consideration by Henry the Great of France, and its development in the "Memoirs" of his Prime Minister, the Duke of Sully.

In the 30's it was suggested, vaguely, it is true, by resolutions introduced into a number of American State Legislatures, and approved by one or both Houses in several States, notable among them being Massachusetts, from the fact that in 1903 both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature passed unanimously a resolution which distinctly and definitely called upon the United States to move in the matter of creating a permanent International Congress, with at least advisory powers. Since then it has been endorsed by the Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, composed of eminent jurists, educators, editors, business and professional men.

It is specified in the resolution of the Interparliamentary Union, past at St. Louis in 1904, as one of the ideas that ought to be considered by the International Conference called for by that resolution, and which is soon to convene.

The press of America was very hospitable to this idea in 1904, and has become still more so since the action of the Interparliamentary Conference, at London, in July of last year, calling for its presentation to the next Hague Conference.

This idea has found able and outspoken advocates, therefore, among all classes of society, in Europe and America, save one —the chief executives of the nations. It cannot become effectual until this class accepts it and declares for it.

Every one admits that neither peace nor justice has any possible chance of being securely and permanently established until such a congress is not only created but endowed with suitable authority for declaring the principles of law which ought to control the action of nations in their intercourse with each other. How can there be observance of law till law is established? How can law be established among nations except by an International House of Representatives?

Eminent men in every nation are waiting for some executive to declare for this Interparliamentary plan. The most eminent men of France have practically invited Mr. Roosevelt to be the man by sending him recently a copy of the "Memoirs" of the Duke of Sully, in which this idea was first and fully developed.

The President has himself declared in his message to Congress that some sort of international organization for administering justice among nations is necessary and timely.

State legislatures are now passing resolutions which call for the earliest possible creation of political machinery to administer justice among nations, as it is now administered among several. Im-

portant political changes, which have recently taken place in Europe, indicate that the hour has struck for effective action in this matter; for instance, the election of Fallieres to the Presidency of France, the elevation of Campbell-Bannerman as the Premier in England. Leaders of all political parties will rush to the support of the executive of any important country who espouses this plan of the Interparliamentary Union. Everything conspires to invite the President to declare for that form of International organization, outlined by the recent Interparliamentary Conference, which contemplates:

(1) A permanent International Congress, to convene periodically and automatically, for discussion of those international questions which the current of events makes paramount.

(2) Jurisdiction for the Hague Court in a clearly defined area of international rights.

(3) Mediation, or an investigation of disputed facts, prior to the commencement of hostilities, in all those controversies that are reserved for trial by force of arms, instead of by judicial decision.

All the great work that the President has thus far done to promote peace will pale before the great light of being first among chief executives to come out boldly for these things which pertain so vitally to the peace of the whole world. Indeed, the President now has an opportunity that was never open to any chief executive in any age. He can carry this great plan to a successful issue, and perhaps without opposition, at a time when he is using his force to press for reforms of a purely local character and much less important, and is making headway against considerable opposition.

Not that he should leave these local matters undone, but that he can take refuge from the resistance occasioned by doing them, in the larger and grander work in which men of all parties will aid him.

Of course nothing impractical can be accomplished, but nothing possible should be left unattempted.

The Hague Court issued from the first Hague Conference. Shall nothing come from the second Hague Conference greater than a definition of what constitutes contraband of war or a resolution concerning the rights of neutrals? The next few months are critical. No man as yet understands the present situation who does not clearly see that international peace must come not before, but after, the earth is politically federated and organized and as a direct and inevitable result of such federation and organization. All talk of permanent peace or reduction of armaments till then is premature. The next step, therefore, is for every friend of progress to do what he can in the next few months to make the forthcoming Hague Conference declare for an international parliament to supplement the international court the last conference gave us. All other questions before the conference are side issues. If any one man in the whole world today can bring about this poet's dream of the "Parliament of man, the Federation of the world," it is Theodore Roosevelt. He is not a man to stagger at the magnitude of an undertaking, nor to fear the obstacles that stand in the way. Opportunity for service is what he desires, and certainly here is an unparalleled opportunity to do peaceably and on a world-wide scale what Washington accomplished only after a war on a continental scale.

The Heretic's Dilemma

An interesting and radical article in this issue, which we could not well refuse to publish, and to which we have invited replies, raises a question of no little importance as to the right of those to remain in a Church who believe themselves to be in essential agreement with its faith and purpose, but who know that they are not in agreement with its articles of faith as usually understood and interpreted. Our writer appears to be a somewhat extreme illustration of this condition of mind. He belongs to a Church which has an old formulated creed. He acknowledges that some of its important articles he does not believe. He does not believe in what is usually meant by the inspiration of the Bible. He believes that in the New Testament, as well as the Old,

the mythical element is prevalent and accounts for the stories in two Gospels of our Lord's birth and in the four Gospels and in St. Paul's Epistles of his resurrection. Whatever the disciples and the women saw, or thought they saw, or are said to have seen, he explains as mental vision or imagination or legend. And yet he says that these elements in the Bible account and these articles in the creeds are not essential, are merely questions of history and are not spiritual facts, and that the ethical and religious teachings of Christ and his Apostles are all that is of essential value. He loves the Church of his birth and his training. He thinks he can do most good by remaining in it. He holds these opinions, not for disputation, but for private consumption. He does not preach them; he does not tell them to the general public; he is too much engaged in the work of his ministry to endanger it by stirring up hostile charges of heresy. He hardly defends his silence, but merely declares his policy of silence until the change of public opinion and tolerance achieved by the agency of more belligerent doubters shall make it safe for him to publish what he believes. Of course he believes that his reticence is right—for him.

It is not for us to judge and condemn him; to his own Master he stands or falls. That Master is his own conscience, his God, and, perhaps, his ecclesiastical court, if he is ferreted out. But he challenges, or seeks, or desires no ecclesiastical martyrdom. He does not envy Dr. Crapsey's fate.

His case is a more than usually typical one, because it covers pretty much the whole gamut of dogma. It raises the whole question whether one who seems to deny the resurrection of our Lord—and with it goes, or may seem to go, the entire miraculous element in Christianity, and what was to Paul the chief proof of the immortality of the soul and the future life—has any place with organized Christianity, and whether all that is important in Christianity is the ethical, the spiritual, the fellowship and service of God, which Jesus taught and which the Church has tried to develop in all its members, and as to which Christ is recognized as the great religious prophet and teacher of the world. By this anonymous confession the question is brought directly before the Church, apart from all disturbing personal considerations.

We have said, and we repeat, that to his own master, to his own conscience, and, later, to his own ecclesiastical authorities, each man must stand or fall. It may be hard for others to agree that the accepted history of the origin of Christianity and of the life and resurrection of Christ is not essential to Christianity. Those who take this usually accepted view, expressed as it is in ancient and modern creeds, must exclude such a one from their fellowship. That is their right and their personal duty. But such is not his view. He believes that such history is unhistoric, therefore unimportant, and that the vastly superior elements in Christianity are those in which he agrees with the teachings of Christ and his Apostles as to the privilege and duty of the sonship of man toward his loving Father in Heaven. With such a conviction he cannot withdraw. He will go peaceably if required, but he will try as long as he can to teach and preach this love of God and this discipleship of Jesus Christ. But we cannot put blame on those who discover his failure to accept very important articles in the creeds, and who tell him, and with authority, that his place is not with those who believe. They may properly bring and press the charge of heresy, which he would as properly try to avoid.

Governor Hughes's Message

When Gov. Hughes was inaugurated at Albany, it was noticed that nearly all of the old bosses or so-called leaders of his party were absent. He had not asked any of them for advice as to his policy or the recommendations of his message. Having some knowledge of his character, they could not reasonably expect to find those recommendations acceptable to themselves and to men of their kind. Therefore they wisely had engagements elsewhere. They were right in thinking that Albany was no place for them on that day.

It is a good and strong message—this first one from the new Governor of New York. It is directly aimed at the evils of the time. There is no waste of words, but plenty of clear, straightforward reasoning and assertion.

Mr. Hearst, the Governor's defeated opponent at the recent election, gained a part of his support by reason of the belief of many that he had been robbed of the office of Mayor of New York in 1905. There should have been a recount of the votes. He could not get it from the courts or the Legislature, and the Republican Attorney-General declined to test by legal proceedings the present Mayor's title to the office. Governor Hughes now recommends that provision for a recount be made immediately by the Legislature, that the courts be empowered to order recounts after future elections, and that power to authorize suits for testing title to office be transferred to the courts from the Attorney-General. He is right. All this should be done. There is ample warrant for it in the events of the last twelve months.

If this be favorable to Mr. Hearst, the following recommendations for laws limiting the amount of money which a candidate may spend to procure his election, and empowering the courts to review the fraudulent or corrupt exclusion of delegates from political conventions, are not necessarily to be classed with it. For it was Mr. Hearst who reported an expenditure of $256,000 in the recent campaign, and it was by the exclusion of about sixty delegates at the Buffalo convention as a result of his alliance with Mr. Murphy and Mr. Conners that the nomination of Mr. Hearst by that convention was assured. But it would be unjust to ascribe to the Governor a personal motive for any of these recommendations. They are clearly of a non-partisan character and in the public interest. In that interest the entire message was written.

We have said that it is aimed at the evils of the time. This appears most distinctly in those parts of it which call for the abolition of the State Railroad Commission, the State Commission on Gas and Electric Lighting, and the Rapid Transit Commission of the City of New York. The reasons given by the Governor are sufficient in themselves, but there are others of much weight that would have been out of place in an inaugural message. Having pointed out that Federal legislation to prevent rebating and other kinds of discrimination designed to promote monopoly should be supplemented by State laws for traffic wholly within the State's boundaries, he says that the present Railroad Commission has no power to compel obedience to its orders, that for disobedience there is no penalty, and that the commissioners' salaries, which should be drawn from the general revenue, are paid by the railroads. Some corporations are subject to the jurisdiction of both the Railroad and the Gas commissions. He would substitute for both one new commission, with all the powers (he enumerates them) necessary for safeguarding the public interests.

What he says about the Railroad Commission is true enough, but it is also true that the Commission has not properly used such power as it has, and that it has been a refuge for discredited politicians and party hacks, and a stronghold of political jobbery. In asking for the abolition of it, the Governor strikes directly at political bossism in his State, and strikes with the courage that an ideal Governor should have. It is necessary not only to have new and better railroad laws, but also and especially to have a new Railroad Commission. We hope he will get one. But it will not be given to him merely for the asking. The Gas Commission is young, and has a better record, but one Commission of the right sort could do the work of both.

He would abolish the Rapid Transit Commission (substituting for it a new one with greater powers) mainly because it divides with the Railroad Commission supervision over the several municipal railways, all of which are controlled by one corporation. The proposed new Commission would also supervise and regulate the gas and electric lighting of the city. Undoubtedly, as he says, more strict supervision is needed to secure better service on the city's existing railway lines:

"Overcapitalization and the improvident creation of guaranties and fixed charges to suit

the exigencies of successive combinations entered into for the purpose of monopolizing the traffic have produced their natural results. There are such unjust burdens upon earnings, and the tendency constantly to effect economies at the expense of proper service is so strong, that it is imperative that the people shall have vigilant representatives clothed with ample authority to compel the corporations to perform their public duty."

The Rapid Transit Commission does not deserve to be classed with the Railroad Commission, but it no longer enjoys a sufficient measure of public confidence. A majority of the people are not convinced that it uniformly places their interests above those of the great railway corporations. Such a Commission as Governor Hughes would appoint, possessing the powers which he suggests, is to be preferred, altho in the creation of it there should be due regard for home rule.

Probably the Governor realizes that in these recommendations for the adequate supervision of public service corporations by new Commissions he is exciting the opposition of very powerful corporate interests which are not without political influence. At the very beginning of his term he has a fight on his hands. The people, for whose welfare he contends, should help him in every possible and legitimate way. Among the rewards of success must be counted one which we think he does not seek—deserved prominence in the field of national politics.

Scientific Versus Classical Education

THE central theme of the New York meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science—if so complex a body can be said to have a single theme—was the question of the relative values of scientific and classical training. President Butler, of Columbia University, deserves praise for having violated the tradition that an address of welcome shall contain nothing but platitudes and compliments. It was certainly not a platitude and it could not be construed as a compliment to the scientifically trained men he was addressing, to say that science had failed to fulfill its promise of twenty-five years ago that it was equal or superior in educational value to the old humanities.

"I should respectfully submit that this development has cost us something and gained us not much. But we are still in a period of transition, and I simply throw out to you this word in discussion of the effectiveness of this field of general interest, for I cannot help feeling that the sciences are properly to be classified as the humanities, and to take the place, perhaps, in education, of old humanities, and with the same power to reform and uplift. And, so far, I feel we have come for short of organizing them properly to obtain this end. The next decade may see this desired result obtained. In the next generation the sciences may contribute to a more uplifting and humanizing influence, organized and perfected for educational work of the highest sort."

In his reply to the address of welcome Dr. W. H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins, president of the Association, and one of the foremost medical men of America, met this "impeachment of science as an educational instrument" in a frank and tactful manner by suggesting that the aim of science was not to provide a more or less satisfactory substitute for the classical methods in producing the same result, but that the old ideal of the humanistic education was not the right one, and that the scientific form of education would supply its lacking elements.

This thought, that science brings into education not merely a different method, but a different ideal, was the keynote of the address of the retiring president, Prof. Calvin M. Woodward, of Washington University, St. Louis. He stated in bold contrast the two opposing ideals, conflicting aims, and told of the harm that had been done to the world by the adoption of the classical ideal and its extension to other peoples and social conditions, in particular its injurious influence at the present day in cultivating a spirit of caste, a contempt for the useful arts, a taste for semi-gladiatorial athletics, and a tendency toward regarding a life of refined selfishness as the purpose of culture.

"The Greek idea of education and culture was based upon the existence of a privileged class, fed, clothed and sheltered by the labor of slaves—a real aristocracy devoted to war, art, literature and luxurious living.

"The education we must study is the universal education of the American people. We have put science, and ever more science, into the world's work; we must now give science and culture and skill to the world's workers."

In support of his theory that the classical ideal of education was antagonistic to the progress of civilization he quoted both ancient and modern humanists:

"Philosophy, according to Seneca, 'had nothing to do with teaching men how to rear arched roofs over their heads; and they were not concerned with the various uses of metals. She teaches us to be independent of all material substances, of all mechanical contrivances.' The wise man, said the Roman philosopher, lives according to nature. Instead of attempting to add to the physical comfort of his species, he regretted that his lot was not cast in that golden age when the human race had no protection against the cold but the skins of wild beasts, no screen from the sun but a cave in the earth. To impute to a philosopher any share in the invention or improvement of a plow, a ship or a mill was an insult. The invention of such things, wrote Seneca, is drudgery for the lowest slaves. Philosophy lies deeper. It is not her office to teach men how to use their hands. The object of her lessons is to form and nourish the soul.

"As for Seneca, he sang the praises of virtue and literary culture, and then closed his career by an exhibition of meanness, ingratitude and corruption which threw a blanket of infamy over his fine advocacy of a philosophy which was to form and nourish the soul."

Scientific men take the view that studies so far as possible should be both interesting and useful to the student, but the ideal of the classicists is quite the opposite. Even mathematics, one of the pillars of the old-fashioned education, has now gone over to the enemy, since it has been found to have practical value even in its abstract branches. The classicists will have to take refuge in the fourth dimension since they are being crowded out of the other three. President Patton, of Princeton, a few years ago expressed his regret that the higher mathematics had been found useful in the study of electrical appliances, for, said he, "as the utility of the subject increases its educational value decreases." Professor Wendell, of Harvard, holds that "the very fact that the abstractions of mathematics must generally seem repellently lifeless, is part of the secret of their educational value."

In many of the sectional meetings of the Association speakers took up the glove which President Butler threw down at the opening session. The tone of the discussion showed that science was no longer pleading for a humble share in an education essentially along the old lines, but is prepared to substitute very different ideals from those to which teachers have for centuries been devoted. Actions speak louder than words and nothing shows this more clearly than the recent action of the alumni of the Boston School of Technology in successfully opposing the alliance of that institution with Harvard University, because, as some of them frankly said, they believed the classical, aristocratic and athletic influences of Harvard would taint the atmosphere of the school and impair the character, scholarship and efficiency of its students.

The Agricultural Basis

ONE of the most striking facts brought out in the various annual reviews of the business world which have received passing attention within the week is the tremendous growth of agricultural operations now in progress in the United States. "The passing of the American farmer" was almost a wail of lamentation half a dozen years ago. Present indications are that the American farmer will not abdicate his functions as the substantial creator of American wealth and American institutions for some years to come.

The total value of last year's harvested crops is estimated at $6,800,000,000, an increase of half a billion dollars over the product of the year preceding, which then surpassed all records. This estimate, we are told by Mr. George K. Holmes, of the Department of Agriculture, is undoubtedly below the real figure. So also, probably, is the Department's estimate of the value of American farming capital. The census of 1900 put this farm property, including land, improvements, buildings, implements and live stock, at $20,000,000,000. The present value, according to the Department, is not less than $28,000,000,000 —a respectable increment for seven years. Of this total, $23,000,000,000 is credited to the value of agricultural real estate.

If the farming land of America had turned out to be in fact substantially that area of tillable surface which seven years ago would have been so inventoried, our satisfaction in this exhibit of agricultural

wealth would have been subject to serious qualification. We should have been obliged to say that these years of great general prosperity had raised farm values to practically their final level for perhaps generations to come, and that we must now face the certainty that agricultural interests must play a relatively smaller and smaller part in the further development of this country.

The unexpected that now and then happens has been this time one of the most genuinely unlooked for things in the history of man's economic life. Between the rich, wheat-bearing prairies of the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountain ranges lay the semi-arid lands. When the first Pacific Railroad was built these lands were called desert. It was supposed that they were as nearly worthless as any area of dry land could be. When their value for grazing was demonstrated, it was wonder enough, and to grazing they were consigned for all coming time. Then the possibility of irrigation was dreamed of, but rather as a bonanza of the imagination than as a great practical undertaking. Now all at once, comes the really amazing certainty that these lands, without any irrigation whatever, are among the most productive wheat fields in the world, and from every quarter a land-hungry horde is moving in upon them. Twenty-five years from now the dreary plains of alkali and sage will be green with all manner of luxuriant crops, and a farming population numbered by at least tens of millions will have planted them with villages equipped with all the comforts of a civilized existence.

This tremendous prospect we owe to the discovery of "dry farming," which is simply the application of a few elementary scientific principles to the preparation and treatment of the soil, whereby every bit of moisture that falls is stored up in the ground itself and made to serve the needs of the growing crops. Some marvelous achievements have been reported within a year. In the Eastern sandy section of Colorado, without any irrigation, 28 and 30 bushels of wheat to the acre are obtained, not as exceptional yields, but as regular business returns.

That thousands of rash and incompetent men, lacking both the knowledge and the patience to succeed by scientific methods, will take up arid lands, only to fail, is probable; but very surely, if slowly, natural selection will sift the boomers, and the surviving population will be one of the most intelligent and resourceful sections of the American people. So, also, will be the population of the more than 5,500,000 acres now being reclaimed by irrigation.

What a splendid recruiting this will be of the elements that can be depended on to support the best traditions and to push the most hopeful reforms of American political life! These millions of farmers will be no helpless creatures of corporation rule; they will not tamely submit to the building up of a great plutocracy on the ruins of republican institutions. The agricultural basis of our American political experiment is still sound, and instead of narrowing, as we had too precipitately feared it must, it is to be wider and firmer than ever before.

Those Negro Soldiers

THE negro regiments have had a fine record up to the Brownsville affair. Negro soldiers did brave work in the Civil War. They have done well in Cuba and the Philippines. Their white officers have fully approved their discipline and their courage. But that most unfortunate and criminal Brownsville shooting, which seems thus far to be proved, has most unfortunately dimmed their fame and grieved their friends, whatever may have been its provocation, and it is now reported that all the negro soldiers are to be sent to the Philippines.

This raises the question, very distinctly formulated by Captain Steele, whether it is a right policy to have separate negro regiments at all. They were organized in the interests of the rights of the negro to equal part in the public service of war as well as peace. The negroes have accepted the policy and taken pride in it, just as they do in their separate colored churches. They have not seen in it any Jim Crow policy of the Government, and yet the segregation of negroes in army or church or school is a real discrimination on account of color and race, and therefore a recognition of inequality.

Yet, on the other hand, it is such a recognition as prevails, more or less, all over the country, and is accepted, in part, on all sides. We do not defend it in the least, but for the comfort of those concerned it seems best that, for the present, colored churches should exist. This is the defense of the colored regiment.

And yet it were well if there were no colored regiments and if colored men were equally admitted as soldiers in all our regiments. We do not believe that they would usually be treated unfairly. Fellowship of experience and work and danger makes fellowship of heart. There was no such trouble about their fellowship in our Revolutionary War, when white and black were mixt indiscriminately in the ranks, and when, as a German officer remarked in his diary, lately published, about half of the soldiers from Rhode Island were negroes, and doubtless they were admitted in all the regiments. What was done then could be done now. The army should know of no caste.

The Jamestown Exposition Program

It is amazing that the managers of the coming Jamestown Exposition should have so utterly misconceived the purpose of such an exposition. The object of every great exposition thus far has been to develop the industries of peace; this one they undertake to make a display of the art of war. This is the tercentenary of the settlement of Jamestown, in 1608. It should be historical and should show the development of a great nation, whose achievements are chiefly those of peace. We have had wars, to be sure, and we have a little army and a larger navy; but our wars are occasional and our army is incidental, as also is our navy. Our grand growth has been in education, manufactures and trade, in arts and sciences. These are what the Jamestown Exposition should record and exalt.

But the managers think otherwise. They thus open their program:

"Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. Character: Military, naval, marine and historic exhibition."

So it is to be first "military and naval" and only last "historic." This is a shocking inversion of not only what is right, but of what was first planned and proposed when Congress was wheedled into giving a very large appropriation. Of the thirty-eight "attractions" announced in the official organ of the exposition, eighteen are military and naval. It is to be "the greatest military spectacle the world has ever seen"; "magnificent pyrotechnic reproduction of war scenes"; "greatest gathering of warships in the history of the world"; "the greatest military and naval parade ever witnessed"; "a great living picture of war, with all of its enticing splendors"; and even we have—what should never have been reproduced—"Reproduction of the famous battle between the 'Monitor' and the 'Merrimac,' at the place where that battle was fought."

Is it conceivable that Congress gave $1,700,000 for this purpose? Did Congress understand that this exposition was intended to magnify war instead of peace? Would the people's money have been appropriated if Congress had had in view this announcement of the official journal:

"The Exposition will be primarily a military and naval celebration, commercialism being relegated to the rear; but certain industrial features will play an important part in showing the progress of art, science, and the great inventions and improved methods of the present."

Congress at first appropriated $200,000 for the exposition. The managers sought a very large additional appropriation, but were opposed by Speaker Cannon, and it was tacked on as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill in the Senate by the effort of the Virginia Senators, and then, by much lobbying, was put thru the Lower House. But it was months after the appropriation that we were informed that this exposition was to reverse the history of previous expositions, and was to be devoted to the art of destroying what their object was to build up.

We do not object to an appropriate display by our Government of the work of its departments of war and navy, such as was had at St. Louis, and equally we believe in a reasonable army and navy. But all that was and is secondary. Here we are told that what was secondary there is to be primary now. Commer-

cialism is to be relegated to the rear. Foreign troops are to be on exhibition; there is to be "a continuous and varying scene of martial splendor from beginning to end," with pictures of "sham battles" and "battleships endeavoring to force a landing"; "the most colossal aggregation of fighting strength that has ever been gathered in one spot," "with the single purpose of destruction." And this is the enticing and detestable show to which our citizens and our youth are invited. We do not like to say that Congress was buncoed, but we cannot believe that, with such a program in advance, the appropriation could have been made. This is the age of the The Hague conferences and of arbitration; the Jamestown Exposition is harking back to the spirit of bygone savagery.

The Reform Wave in Buffalo

PROBABLY no police force in the entire country has shown such marked improvement during the year 1906 as that of Buffalo, N. Y. When its new chief executive, Mayor Adam, took office on January 1st, he was confronted with the deplorable police conditions. During the campaign preceding the election the press of all parties frankly conceded that intolerable conditions had grown up under the old *régime:* gambling, vicious dives, disorderly resorts and wide-open sections of the city had been flourishing until there was need for drastic action.

Immediately upon taking office the Mayor began investigation of the police department, which revealed the sudden payment of $13,000 of deferred funds long since due. The superintendent resigned. The Mayor protested against the acceptance of his resignation, but was overruled by the two other police commissioners, who were a legacy from the preceding administration. The term of one of these commissioners expired by limitation. The Mayor appointed as his successor the vice-president of one of the largest banks in the city and the head of one of the largest tanning and leather industries in the country. Straightway the reorganization of the police department began. A new superintendent was appointed. Over ninety dives and dens of iniquity were closed outright and policemen stationed in front of the doors. The Mayor summoned the brewers and informed them that such places must not be reopened and would not be tolerated. The brewers promised co-operation. Entire city blocks were cleansed of such resorts. Gambling was suppressed. Disorderly places were wiped out. Conditions were completely changed from the worst to the better.

The new superintendent has won high praise. He began as a patrolman and thru sheer merit and ability has worked his way to the top. He knows the police business from the ground up, and the disorganized force became under him a reorganized force, cheerful, willing and obedient.

The merit system prevails in the department, and all appointees for patrolmen, sergeant, captain and inspector are taken from the civil service list. There is no State control. There is no countenancing of crime or criminals. There is no social evil crusade, but there has been effective measures to root out vile dens and to see that there is no flaunting of vice upon the people.

Mayor Adam, in the performance of his duties as chief executive of the city, preferred charges against the holdover commissioner. Under the law the Mayor himself has no power of removal of the commissioners, this being vested in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Court appointed a referee, who heard the charges, and reported it to the Court that the commissioner should be removed. The Court, to the surprise of the community, received the report of the referee and then failed to order the removal of the official.

Mrs. Eddy

McClure's Magazine having issued the first part of its series of the exposure of Mrs. Eddy's career and teachings, Mrs. Eddy has made no delay in categorically denying nearly the whole of the damaging assertions about her and her family made in the first article. She seems to understand that this attack on her record will be most damaging if not met, and that it must be met in the most positive

way, by absolute contradiction. An example of her denials is this:

"Regarding the allegation by *McClure's Magazine* that all the family, 'excepting Albert, died of cancer,' I will say that there was never a death in my father's family reported by physician or post mortem examination as caused by cancer."

Similarly she treats every other disparaging story. Now all these things are matters of history. They are in the knowledge of people now living. The *McClure* article claims to give facts gathered on the spot from those that have knowledge. Mrs. Eddy also has knowledge, and she is deeply concerned. While her philosophy and her religion are matters of no little importance, and appeal to many people more than they do to our judgment, the details as to her three husbands, or the questions whether she was hysterical as a child and whether as a grown woman in her illness she was rocked and swung, are personal matters which do not concern us, nor do we care whether she has one or a dozen genuine coats of arms. Let those fight the matter out who are interested in them. Mrs. Eddy's quick reply to the first of the articles will seem to necessitate her reply to the others as they appear, which may be more necessary than dignified.

Delays of Criminal Justice

What the distinguished judge Emory Speer, of Georgia, says of the subversion of justice under our present legislation has been said by other distinguished justices even of the United States Supreme Court, but never better said:

"Today it is almost impossible for a judge in our State, who feels his nature outraged by crime even the most heinous, so to conduct a trial as to avoid what has been denounced as 'error,' in the construction of certain baleful statutes, which ought to be swept from the pages of our legislation. When strong men are weeping in the presence of crime, which has brought desolation on a happy family, by a technical objection to an indictment a single judge may exonerate the criminal, and the people have no appeal. . . . .

"A skilful or crafty attorney, tho guilt is plain, tho sentence has been pronounced, tho the Supreme Appellate Court may have affirmed it—may by repeated motions on the same point, which has already been decided, renew his motions and renew his appeals, and thresh over the old straws, altho the highest court in the land again and again may have decided against him, until a horrified people stand aghast that laws, made for the administration of justice, are utilized for its shameless obstruction."

And it is such laws, and such legal practices, that is the excuse for popular violence.

The Hittites and the Jebusites

Professor Sayce first took up in 1873 and 1874 the study of the Hamath inscriptions as published in the third *Statement* of the American Palestine Exploration Society, and a little later found three or four similar characters on the so-called bas-relief of "Niobe" near Smyrna, and drew the conclusion of a great Hittite empire that covered Asia Minor and Syria during the more flourishing period of Egyptian history. His rashness was bitterly denounced by the Grecians, led by Professor Jebb, so that the followers of the two scholars were called "Jebusites" and "Hittites." We have lately told of the remarkable discovery by Dr. Winckler of two thousand inscribed tablets at Boghaz-keui, which was the chief Hittite capital. It is pleasant to learn from an article in *The British Weekly*, by Sir William R. Ramsay, the distinguished explorer of Asia Minor, that at his request Lord Strathcona, Chancellor of Aberdeen University, has agreed to give $2,500 a year for five years, for excavations of another principal site among the Hittite ruins of Asia Minor. Professor Ramsay says we may look to the soil of Asia Minor for the next most important discoveries in ancient history.

Anything so earnest as a Welsh revival among the stolid Chinese, and that as against opium, is very interesting. Such is the phenomenon reported from the Chinese at Singapore. They have the notion that a certain plant will cure the opium habit—which we much doubt—but 14,000 opium users are reported to have been cured in one district alone, and opium shops are shut up. It is well to have some such curative suggested to encourage those who wish to break off from a habit, even tho the cure is really a matter of will and suggestion.

Insurance

Some New Insurance Laws

THE International Policy-holders' Committee announced last week that bills will be presented to the New York Legislature at an early date during the present session, having for their objects the correction of some of the defects which the campaign just closed in the New York and Mutual Life companies demonstrated now exist. These bills will seek, first of all, to bring about the abolition of proxy voting as entirely unnecessary when a mail ballot obtains, and because of the claim advanced that the only province of proxy voting is to the disadvantage of the policy-holders. It is designed to so draw the new bills as to make it a misdemeanor for any agent or officer of a company to use the policy numbers in campaigning, and prohibiting even the affixing of these numbers to ballots by any one except the voting policy-holder.

The new bills also make it a misdemeanor for any officer or company agent to electioneer or take any other part in elections hereafter, and they will provide that the only valid ballots will be the official ones. It is contemplated to have these ballots sent out by the Superintendent of Insurance at the expense of the interested companies, and no other expense will be permitted in connection with future campaigns. The International Committee believes that the support of Governor Hughes will be given to the new bills.

The Governor of Massachusetts on Insurance

In his second inaugural address to the Massachusetts Legislature delivered last week Governor Guild made several recommendations regarding insurance matters. One of these recommendations had to do with reducing the cost of industrial insurance. He said in part as follows:

"Many excellent suggestions will be laid before you for insurance reform. I would particularly urge upon you two, in which I trust you will agree that Massachusetts should lead the way, as she has ever led the way in insurance legislation. The experiments are, I admit, radical, but no more radical than the original suggestion of insurance itself.

"The expense of life insurance largely consists in the cost of solicitors and collectors. If neither were necessary the insured could secure protection at greatly less expense. To the poor the expense of so called industrial insurance is very severe; to the very poor it is prohibitive. I suggest for your earnest thought and careful consideration the subject of insurance of the lives of those able to pay but a very small premium, but whose honorable pride is now in too many cases urging them to pay what they can ill afford if they would avoid a pauper's burial. Life insurance without agents or collectors is an experiment in which the demands of the people are supplemented by practical plans. I commend for your consideration the study of plans to be submitted to you for cheaper industrial insurance that may rob Death of half of his terrors for the worthy poor."

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT, the late president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose death was announced in THE INDEPENDENT of last week, was insured in The Equitable Life Assurance Society for $100,000. His policy, which was one of the fifteen-year ordinary life variety, was taken out in 1899. Upon this policy, at the time of his death, he had paid eight premiums, amounting in total to $59,064.

THE Ancient and Honorable Order of the Blue Goose is the fantastic name of an order started in Wisconsin early last summer, the object of which is to furnish fire insurance. Its growth has been a remarkable feature in Western fire insurance, since the Blue Goose has acquired five hundred members during the last six months, and continues to grow at a wonderful rate. The organization is now regarded as likely to prove an important factor in fire underwriting. It is the only organization in the West in which both union and non-union field men are members.

IN the annual report of the Postmaster-General it is set forth as follows, viz.:

"The number of burglaries of post offices reported during the past year was 1,802—a notable increase over the 1,581 reported the year before. In recent years the 'yeggmen,' who sent guards to watch the street prepared to kill the citizen who interferes while one of them operates upon the safe, have devoted much of their attention to safes in post offices. When they are caught it is frequently found advisable to leave their prosecution to State courts, for there the sentences are usually more severe. A Federal statute prescribing longer imprisonment than is now provided, say, fifteen years, for burglary that involves the use of explosives would seem advisable and such legislation is recommended."

Financial

The Cotton Exchange

An attack of an extraordinary character upon the New York Cotton Exchange has been made by Representative Livingston, of Georgia, and Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, who have formally applied to the Postmaster-General for a fraud order to prevent the Exchange from using the mails. While the main cause of this movement is the Exchange's rules as to differences in value represented by the various grades of cotton, the applicants in their long complaint make all sorts of charges, asserting that the Exchange is merely a gambling place, that its official quotations and its rules are fraudulent, that its business is fraudulent, that it deals in cotton which cannot be used for commercial spinning purposes, and that, by advertising its fraudulent business and quotations daily thru the mails, it seriously injures the legitimate cotton trade. Naturally, the members of the Exchange are angry, and their board of managers has authorized the counsel of the Exchange, Henry W. Taft (brother of the Secretary of War), to sue the two complainants for libel.

It seems unnecessary to say that there was no warrant for the intemperate charges of the complaint or for an application for a fraud order. There is room for argument as to the character of the Exchange's contract and as to rules for differences in value (these rules having been made before it could be foreseen that so large a part of the crop would be of low grade), and argument has been made in the Exchange itself. But it is absurd and hysterical to assert in a formal complaint that the business, quotations, rules and purposes of the Exchange are fraudulent. Cotton growers who object to the rules should have sought in some reasonable way to obtain the changes they desire.

President McCrea

James McCrea, who was elected president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 2d, is in his fifty-ninth year and was born in Philadelphia. Like the late President Cassatt, he entered the service of the company as a rodman. That was forty-two years ago. He has worked his way up, holding responsible places of various kinds and in all the divisions. For some years past he has been at the head of the entire system west of Pittsburg. He is regarded as a builder and an operator rather than as a financier, and has been notably successful in improving and perfecting the subsidiary lines taken into the Pennsylvania system. Six feet two inches tall and physically strong, he has great capacity for work. He is an approachable man, cordial in manner, and much liked by his subordinates; and he is known as a foe of graft.

....In the new statement of The Brooklyn Trust Company, of which Theodore F. Miller is president, it is seen that the capital stock is $1,000,000, the undivided profits are $2,321,875, the deposits are $17,479,502, and the total resources $20,984,616.

....The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, of which Thomas M. Mulry is president, and John J. Pulleyn is comptroller, has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable January 21st. This bank has 118,000 depositors. Its surplus is $11,000,000 and its deposits are $93,000,000.

....The report of the Bankers' Trust Company, published in response to the call of the State Banking Department, under date of December 31st, shows that the institution has continued to enjoy a marked degree of progress. The company has, since its organization, earned $777,673 in undivided profits, which show an increase for the past year—after the payment of dividends of $130,000—of over $263,000. The deposits of the company during the same period likewise show a gain in excess of $3,000,000, and are now nearly $24,000,000. The total resources of the institution are upwards of $28,000,000. The company has built up a reputation for solidity and conservatism, and the fact that its board of directors is made up exclusively of bankers accounts in large measure, no doubt, for its steady progress and the excellent business it has acquired.

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Survey of the World

The Dismissed Negro Soldiers

Mr. Roosevelt sent to Congress, on the 14th, a special message relating to the Brownsville affair and the dismissal of the negro soldiers. It contains the additional evidence collected by Assistant Attorney-General Purdy and Major Blocksom, who were sent to Texas by the President to make an investigation. There are maps with it, and exhibits of various kinds. Mr. Roosevelt says that the outrages of August 13 were committed by some of the negro soldiers afterward dismissed, and that some or all of the members of the three companies had knowledge of the deed and shielded the guilty, whom he calls "midnight assassins." Very few, if any, of the dismissed men, he asserts, could have been ignorant of what occurred. He revokes that part of his order which barred the dismissed soldiers from all civil employment under the Government, because it was "lacking in validity," but he retains that part which prevents them from re-enlisting in either the army or the navy, as to which, he says, "there is no doubt of my Constitutional and legal power":

"The order was within my discretion, under the Constitution and the laws, and cannot be reversed save by another executive order. The facts did not merely warrant the action I took—they rendered such action imperative unless I was to prove false to my sworn duty.

"If any one of the men discharged hereafter shows to my satisfaction that he is clear of guilt, or of shielding the guilty, I will take what action is warranted; but the circumstances I have above detailed most certainly put upon any such man the burden of thus clearing himself."

——The action of the President has been supported, as a rule, by members of Congress from the South, but on the 12th Mr. Tillman made a characteristically bitter speech in opposition, asserting that the dismissal of the soldiers had been "lynching," and that Mr. Roosevelt's preaching of race equality had encouraged the soldiers to commit acts of violence. On the 7th, Mr. Lodge spoke at length in defense of the President's course, and Mr. Foraker made an argument in reply. Mr. Lodge was induced by general disapproval to withdraw the ingenious amendment by which he had sought to force a vote as to the President's Constitutional authority before action on the resolution for an investigation could be taken. At the end of last week it was understood that a majority of the President's friends in the Senate were of the opinion that he had gone beyond the limits of his authority in that part of his order by which it was provided that the discharged soldiers should not hereafter be permitted to enter the Federal civil service, and it was predicted that the part in question would be rescinded.

Bids for Panama Canal Work

Contractors' bids for the work of completing the canal were opened on the 12th at Washington. There were four of them, and the lowest was that of the firm of Oliver & Bangs, of New York City, which offers to do the work for 6¾ per cent. of the money expended. The percentages in the other bids were 7.19, 12½ and 28. Both of the partners in the firm bidding 6¾ per cent. are well known in connection with work upon large projects, and

their assets exceed $5,000,000. Within the last ten years, one of them, William J. Oliver, has done $18,000,000 worth of work. The other, Anson M. Bangs, built the Poe ship lock of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and the Delaware and Buffalo breakwaters. At the present time the firm is engaged upon projects representing an expenditure of $31,500,000. ——Last week Senator Flint and the ten members of the House (two from California and four from Illinois included) who have been making an investigation on the Isthmus arrived at New York. Their report as to progress, housing, sanitation, etc., was wholly favorable and in agreement with that of Mr. Roosevelt. But they insist that Chinese laborers are not needed. They say that no officer with whom they talked while they were in the Zone is in favor of the employment of Chinese, and that the supply of Spanish laborers, who are coming at the rate of 1,000 per month, is sufficient. Senator Flint and his associates, before they went to the Isthmus, opposed the employment of Chinese, and it was the main purpose of their journey to obtain evidence that Chinese were not needed.——It is said that recent borings at the site of the proposed Gatun dam have shown that a safe foundation cannot be obtained for this great structure, which is regarded as essential to the use of the lock plan. Full reports of the borings have been called for by the Senate Committee, some members of which think, it is said, that it will be necessary to make the canal at the sea level.——In the suit of Warren B. Wilson, of Washington, who sought to restrain the Government from paying $40,000,000 to the French canal company, alleging that the title of the United States to the Zone was not good, the Supreme Court has decided that the title is sound beyond question.

The Harriman Railway System

When the investigation of the Harriman railroads was resumed, in Chicago, on the 8th, the first witness was E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé road for the last eleven years. He did not know, he said, until he read the testimony of a few days ago, that the Union Pacific had bought $10,000,000 of Atchison stock since June 30th. Two years ago he was told by Mr. Harriman that the latter and his friends had bought $30,000,000 of the stock. Mr. Harriman first, and Jacob L. Schiff afterward, proposed that H. H. Rogers and Henry C. Frick should be elected directors, as representing this stock interest, and, altho they were directors of the Union Pacific, they were taken into the Atchison board. He would have objected to the election of officers of a rival company to these places in the board, but Mr. Rogers and Mr. Frick were not officers of the Union Pacific. He regarded them as being merely representatives in the Union Pacific board of large holdings of stock. They had been loyal directors of the Atchison. He said that the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific had competed with each other for not much business before their consolidation, and consolidation had had but little effect on this competition. But the Atchison had been, and still was, an active competitor of both. It had no agreement with them as to rates. It was true that the Atchison had leased 110 miles of road in California to Senator Clark's new road, which is controlled jointly by the Harriman companies and the Senator. J. C. Stubbs, traffic director of the Harriman system, asserted in his testimony that competition was not prevented by consolidation, because of the personal rivalry of subordinate officers. He admitted, however, that the two Pacifics had one and the same officer in each of many departments. But the two roads had not fundamentally been competing lines. Still, he was led to admit that they had been natural competitors for a considerable quantity of traffic. They were now, he said, competing as much as ever. Rates were reasonable, altho since consolidation they had been increased. Mr. Hill, he asserted, could not prevent competition between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, altho he controlled both. In all this Mr. Stubbs was supported by J. M. Hannaford, traffic director of the Northern Pacific, who also held that it would be better for everybody if all the roads west of the Mississippi should come under the

same ownership. But he declined to discuss the question of a Commissioner who asked if he thought a combination of all the roads of the United States under one ownership was to be desired for the good of both the roads and the public. Mr. Stubbs said he would not permit the Southern Pacific to cut rates with the purpose of drawing business from the Union Pacific. Mr. Hannaford insisted that competition between the two parallel Hill lines was now sharper than at any time in the past. But M. C. Markham, traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific, testified that the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific had competed actively before consolidation, and that this competition was lessened afterward. Traffic Manager Hiland, of the St. Paul road, admitted that consolidation of all the roads would "take off the edge" of competition, and that consolidation had checked the competition of the two Pacifics. It was shown by the testimony of Julius Kruttschnitt, who has charge of maintenance and operation for the entire Harriman system, that there was no competition in these departments. It appears that the Harriman interests have large holdings in the express companies doing business on the system.——On the 12th there was announced an alliance which was regarded by some as evidence of intimate relations between the Harriman roads and the Atchison. The Southern Pacific had owned four small roads, and the Atchison two, in Northern California. On December 31st, all these were taken over by a new company, capitalized at $35,000,000, and controlled jointly by the Atchison and the Southern Pacific. ——At Los Angeles, on the 9th, a Federal grand jury returned two indictments, containing seventy-six counts, against the Atchison for granting rebates and other unlawful concessions to a company dealing in lime and cement. This company was also indicted.——Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, has brought suit to dissolve the combination alleged to exist in what is called the Gould system, which includes the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, the Iron Mountain, certain coal and express companies, and other corporations. He asserts that the natural competition of parallel roads has been suppressed.

Lynch Law in Iowa

At Waterloo, Ia., on the 9th, a mob of about 1,000 persons broke into the jail, took out a prisoner named James Cullen, and hanged him. It was nine o'clock in the evening when the mob battered down the door of the jail. Some resistance is said to have been offered by the sheriff. One week before the lynching, Cullen had murdered his wife and his stepson, a boy of fifteen years, and had then tried to commit suicide. He was an eccentric man, and some say he was demented. The people feared, it is said, that his life would be spared by executive clemency, because of the recent treatment of a murdered named Louis Busse. This man had murdered his wife. He was saved from the gallows twice by reprieves, and then his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. The dispatches say that there were several clergymen and many women in the mob at the Waterloo jail when Cullen was lynched.——The daughter of a farmer living six miles from Lynchburg, Va., was assaulted on the 7th by a negro who had followed her to her home as she returned from school. After the arrest of the negro he was with much difficulty saved from a mob by the sheriff, who succeeded in placing him in the jail at Lynchburg.——In an address to a grand jury at Meridian, Miss., on the 8th, District Attorney J. H. Currie said:

"Our own people, our white men, are destroying the integrity of the negro race, raising up a menace to the white race, lowering the standard of both races, and preparing the way for riots, mobs, criminal assaults, and finally a death struggle for racial supremacy. The trouble is at our own doors. It is time to rise up and denounce this sin."

Washington Topics

In the course of a debate upon the service pension bill in the Senate, last week, several Senators from the South objected to the words "War of the Rebellion," which were in the bill. Mr. Carmack moved that the words "civil war" be substituted. Mr. Money thought that the great contest would be described more accurately by the words "war between the States." After some discussion as to the causes and nature of the conflict, the words "civil war" were substituted in the bill for "War of the

Rebellion," and the bill was then passed without opposition.——Secretary Root and Mrs. Root will go to Ottawa this week, and for several days will be the guests there of Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada. The Secretary says that this visit will be purely of a social character. Some expect, however, that it will facilitate a settlement of certain questions at issue between Canada and the United States.——Postmaster-General Cortelyou has resigned the office of chairman of the Republican National Committee. His successor is Harry S. New, heretofore vice-chairman.——The Senate has passed, by a vote of 70 to 1, the bill to prevent railroad companies from requiring or permitting any employee on trains engaged in interstate traffic to remain on duty for more than sixteen consecutive hours, or to require an employee, after he has been at work sixteen consecutive hours, to go on duty again until he has had ten hours for rest. The original bill was Mr. La Follette's, and it had been greatly changed by amendments. It was upon his motion to substitute his original bill that a contest arose, but the vote was 36 to 32 in his favor. Then the bill thus substituted was passed.——The President has sent to Congress a message of considerable length, recommending that an appropriation of $2,000,000 be made for repairing the break in the bank of the Colorado River to which is due the inundation of the Imperial Valley in Southern California and the formation there of what is called the Salton Sea.——The passage of the pending bill to prevent the employment of children in factories by forbidding the transportation of the products of their labor by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, has been opposed in a speech by Senator Overman, on the ground that the method is unconstitutional and that such legislation would be in violation of State rights.——The number of immigrants arriving in the last fiscal year was 1,100,735.——Senator Alger's successor will be William Alden Smith, who has represented a Michigan district in the House for ten years past. The successor of Senator Burton, of Kansas, will be Charles Curtis, whose mother was a half-breed of the Kaw tribe of Indians. For twelve years Mr. Curtis has been a member of the House.

Trust Questions

In the United States Circuit Court at New York, on the 10th, the McAndrews & Forbes Company, of New York, and the J. S. Young Company, of Baltimore, were found guilty of forming an illegal combination and maintaining a monopoly of the licorice paste industry. But at the same time the jury acquitted the presidents of the two companies, Karl Yungbluth and Howard E. Young, who were tried on the same charges. Whereupon Special Assistant Attorney-General Levy, one of the prosecutors, said: "The verdict indicates that business men will not find business men guilty of violations of the Anti-Trust law where conviction means imprisonment." The defendant companies are controlled by the Continental Tobacco Company and the American Tobacco Company, and the suit was commonly known as one against the Tobacco Trust.——R. S. Waddell, of Peoria, president of the Buckeye Powder Company, continues to oppose, by published statements and in other ways, the combination of powder companies in which Senator Du Pont is largely interested, and which is sometimes called the Powder Trust. He asserts that the Du Pont Company exacts too large a profit from the Government, and he urges that last year's appropriation of $165,000 for the manufacture of smokeless powder be increased by $3,000,000, in order that the Government may no longer be dependent upon the combination for its supply.

Labor Riots in Mexico

Strike riots in the Mexican city of Orizaba have been suppressed at a cost of many lives. In the last week of November the textile workers at Puebla went on strike. Workmen elsewhere took similar action, and the 28,000 employees of 53 factories became involved. President Diaz was asked to arbitrate. He granted some increase of wages, and on the 5th inst. it was announced that the strikers would resume work on the 7th. In the mills of Eduardo Garcin, at Orizaba, several thousand men were employed. It is said that when these were returning to

work on the 7th they were induced to continue the strike by the exhortations of a woman, who denounced them for cowardice. Then the strikers looted the company's store, burned the building and took much property from the houses of citizens. Two regiments were sent to Orizaba. On the 8th the strikers attacked the mills in the neighboring town of Nogales. When the troops came they resisted, whereupon 30 strikers were killed and 80 wounded. The mob was dispersed, and many of the rioters fled to the mountains. On the preceding day Mr. Garcin escaped from the strikers in a curious way. He hid himself in a sack and was carried thru the mob on the shoulders of a faithful servant, who said, in answer to the strikers' questions, that the sack was full of beans. The value of the property destroyed in Orizaba is reported to have been $1,500,000. On the 12th, 5,500 of the strikers there returned to work. In their sight, as they were approaching the mills at an early hour, seven of the leaders of the mob were executed by a squad of soldiers, who shot them after placing them in line upon the ashes of the burned store. Two of the men thus punished were Rafael Moreni, president of the workmen's union, and Manuel Juares, secretary of the same organization.

The German Colonial Question

The present campaign for the Reichstag elections is of the greatest importance in the history of Germany, because the Kaiser, in dissolving the Reichstag, has appealed direct to the people for support to his colonial policy. Neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals are inclined to accept the recommendation of Chancellor von Bülow that they unite in support of the Government in order to counteract the opposition of the Clericals and Socialists in the Reichstag. On the other hand, the Clericals in eight of the election districts of the Rhine Province have condemned what they call the unpatriotic course of the leaders of the Center party, and have nominated Nationalists. The greatest aid to the Government side has come from Herr Dernburg, who has been making some vigorous and telling speeches in favor of the Government's colonial policy. The Kaiser has reason to congratulate himself on the appointment of Herr Dernburg as Director of the Colonial Office, altho the bureaucrats were highly indignant at the appointment of a Jewish business man to this important post as the successor to Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Herr Dernburg, who got part of his business training in this country, makes use of his knowledge of American conditions and politics in enforcing his arguments. In regard to the charge of mistreatment of the natives, he points out that even in the United States there occur similar atrocities to those which the Center brought against the Government in the recent Reichstag debate, and that the negro question is still the most serious problem of the greatest republic in the world. Against the charge that German Southwest Africa is barren and worthless he quotes the experience of the United States in the acquisition of Alaska and Oregon, which was opposed on similar grounds. Germany must secure colonies in order to be independent of other countries for raw material and food supplies. He stated that West Africa could send Germany cotton of the American grades, while East Africa produced the Egyptian qualities, and the cotton lands of Egypt and Texas were three or four hundred times as expensive per acre as those of German Africa. Copper mines were also being opened at at Otavi, German Southwest Africa, and wool, hemp, rice, coffee and similar products to supply German industrial needs could be obtained from the African colonies. Germany requires annually $35,500,000 worth of rubber, of which only $1,500,000 is now obtained from her colonies. The rest has to be bought at high prices from Americans and the British, who control all the principal sources of supply. The Americans are crowding out the Germans in Brazil and on the west coast of South America. Japan and the United States are gaining on Germany in supplying the Chinese market. The highlands of German Southwest Africa and East Africa afford an area twice as large as Germany, which can be settled by Europeans. It is necessary for Germany to pursue an aggressive expansion policy in order to hold her own against the English-speaking race.

In the middle of the eighteenth century there were only 9,000,000 English-speaking people against 20,000,000 Germans, while today 120,000,000 speak English and only 70,000,000 speak German.

The Pope's Position on the Separation Question

Just previous to the opening of the council of the French bishops in Paris, on January 15th, Pope Pius X issued an encyclical to the French Catholics stating the position of the Church on the separation question. He states that the Church did not seek a religious war or court persecution, but this was forced upon him by the attacks of the French Government, which were directed not only against the Christian faith, but against all spiritual ideas. French Catholics must remain united both among themselves and with the Holy See. The importance of this is shown by the efforts of the enemies of the Church to destroy this union. It was impossible for the Church to accept the conditions of the Separation Law, because it imposed upon the Catholics an organization which would imperil the existence of the Church as a divine institution. The proposed cultual associations were contrary to the ecclesiastical hierarchy given to the Church by the Divine Founder himself. Therefore, the Church must endure the unjust spoliation now going on rather than submit to the law. The annual declaration required for public worship according to the law of 1881 did not offer any legal guarantee which would insure the independence of the Church against governmental aggression:

"It remains to examine the law recently voted by the Chambers. From the point of view of Church property the law is a law of spoliation and confiscation and has consummated the pillage of the Church. Altho her Divine Founder was born poor in a stable and died poor on the cross, and altho she knows poverty from the cradle, the property she was possessed of none the less belonged to her, and no one had the right to deprive her of it. This ownership, indisputably hers from every point of view, has been officially sanctioned by the State. The statement that the Government disposed of the abandoned properties of the Church is adding derision to spoliation.

"From the point of view of the exercise of religion the new law has organized anarchy. It installs a régime of uncertainty and arbitrariness. There is uncertainty as to whether the churches, which are always liable to disaffection, shall or shall not in the meanwhile be at the disposal of the clergy and faithful. In each parish the priest will be in the power of the municipality, with the consequent possibility of conflicts in all parts of the country. In addition the clergy are under an obligation to meet the heaviest expenses while their sources of revenue are subjected to the strictest limitations. The new law aggravates the law separating Church and State. We can only condemn it with precision and without ambiguity.

"Certain articles of the law throw new light on the real aim of our enemies. They wish to destroy the Church and de-Christianize France without attracting too closely the attention of the people. If their course was really popular, as they pretend it is, they would pursue it openly and take all the responsibilities.

"Instead, against the rising tide of popular reprobation, the Government attempts to throw the responsibility on the Church, its victim, but the object will not succeed. As for us, we have done our duty as any other Roman Pontiff would have done it. The high office with which Heaven invested us, as well as our faith in Christ, determined our line of conduct, and we could not have acted otherwise without betraying our conscience or breaking the oath we took when we mounted the throne of St. Peter.

"Therefore we await fearlessly the verdict of history, which must be that with our eyes fixed unceasingly on the transcendent rights of God we did not intend to humiliate the civil power nor combat a form of government, but only to safeguard the spiritual temple of Christ.

"What we demanded and demand for the Church, of which France is the eldest daughter, is respect for her hierarchy, the inviolability of her property and liberty. If that had been granted the religious peace would not have been disturbed, and the day our demand is heeded the longed-for peace will be restored.

"Assured in advance of your magnanimous generosity, we did not hesitate to tell you that the hour for sacrifice had struck, and to recall to the world in the name of the Master of all things that man here below must have a goal above the perishable things of earth, and that God, honored, served, and loved despite all, is supreme joy."

"In full confidence that the Virgin Immaculate, daughter of our Father, mother of the Word, spouse of the Holy Ghost, will obtain for you from the most holy and adorable Trinity better days, from the bottom of our hearts we give you, venerable brothers and the whole people, our apostolic benediction."

Russian Assassinations

The news from Russia continues to be nothing more that a monotonous record of apparently futile assassina-

tions of police officials. The most important victim of the Terrorists during the week was Lieutenant-General Vladimir Pavloff, who was shot while walking in the garden of the Military Court building. The assassin was captured after having shot a policeman and wounded a boy, and was hanged two days later without disclosing his identity. He wore the uniform of a military clerk attached to the Court, and his arrest has disclosed the existence of a secret organization of revolutionists among the clerks of the army and engineer corps. General Pavloff incurred the enmity of the revolutionists by the numerous executions which he conducted by summary courts-martial after the suppression of the rebellion in the Baltic Provinces. When called before the Duma he justified his action in such a defiant and contemptuous manner that the members were aroused to fury and drove him from the hall with shouts of "Murderer!" and "Hangman!" The chief of gendarmes in the Lodz district and the chief of police of Daghestan have been assassinated by Terrorists. Altho the issue of the election is uncertain it looks as tho the Socialists and Constitutional Democrats would be strongly represented in the new Duma, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to prevent this by ingenious police regulations. If the new Duma adopts an attitude of opposition similar to that of the old, it is predicted that it will be dissolved and a more restricted election law requiring property qualifications for voters will be put in force. In St. Petersburg the number of electors registered is 136,171. Political meetings are being held in all the cities, altho under close police vigilance. Meetings can only be held when they are in charge of persons of good charcter and approved by the police. They may be attended only by the electors of the district where they are held. The chief of police must attend each meeting with an adequate force, and disperse it if any revolutionary cry is uttered or if the speeches are calculated to excite one section of the populace against another, or if the Government is attacked, or if money is collected

The New Shah and the Constitution

Muzaffer-ed-Din Mirza, Shah of Persia, died on January 8th, and his son, Mohammed Ali Mirza, immediately succeeded to the Peacock Throne. The day for his coronation has been fixed by the court astrologers on February 2d as the most auspicious date. There was no opposition to his accession in Teheran, and he will have the support of the two dominant and rival foreign Powers in Persia, Russia and Great Britain. It is reported, however, that Aboul Fath Mirza, the third son of the late Shah, has taken up arms against his brother with a force of 10,000 men in the mountains of Luristan. Whether the rebellion spreads to the capital will depend upon the attitude of the new Shah in this crisis. He is supposed to be somewhat reactionary in his political views, and during the weeks that he has been awaiting his father's death he has been in conflict with the newly elected National Assembly over the conditions of the constitution they had prepared. The Crown Prince wished to have the Senate composed largely of his own appointees, but the members of the Assembly would not consent to this. Finally a compromise was effected, and a constitution providing for a Senate of 60 members, half elected and half appointed, was signed on January 2d by the late Shah. On the following day Persia's first National Assembly was duly organized. The constitution gives the Assembly control of all financial matters, including local and foreign loans and commercial treaties and of the formation of domestic and foreign companies for the construction of railroads and other public works, but in matters relating to the administration of the provinces the Assembly has only the right of discussion. The Assembly can only be dissolved with the consent of the Ministers and two-thirds of the Senate. The new Shah was born in 1872, and has received a European education. His sympathies are said to be rather with Russia than England. An unfavorable impression was created by one of his first acts, which was the recall from Khorassan of Ain-ed-Dowleh, the conservative Grand Vizier, who was

forced to resign by the popular rising which brought about the new constitutional Government. For a portrait of the new Shah and an account of the inauguration of the Persian Assembly the reader is referred to articles by our Persian correspondent in THE INDEPENDENT of November 29th and September 20th.

Conditions in Turkey

A correspondent in Turkey writes us that in Erzrûm, which borders on Russia, the people have been learning something from the example of the rebels against the Government. The Mufti and some others, who had taken the part of the people in resisting the payment of some new taxes, were seized by imperial order during the night, gagged and put into wagons and started on the road to Constantinople. An alarm was given. Several thousands of people gathered. The chief of police and his son and an assistant were murdered and their bodies mutilated. The Vali was imprisoned in a mosque and the banished men were hurriedly brought back and for four days the markets were closed. The Vali was finally allowed to leave for Constantinople and the Vali from Harpût was sent to take his place and try to bring order out of the general chaos. The economic conditions all thru that part of Turkey have for years been poor, but there is a steady decline to still lower depths. There is little business. Permission to travel to different parts of the country is obtained with great difficulty. Intercourse with other countries is positively forbidden, so that men who are in America and wish to join their families are not allowed to come, and if they smuggle themselves into the country they are summarily sent away. Work is very difficult to obtain, even at very small wages. In the region of Van the situation is particularly desperate, and food has reached almost famine prices. The work of the American missionaries is carried on with increased success, but help is needed for the enlargement of the college premises at Harpût and for the support of the orphanages and hospitals.

Famine in China

The reports indicate that the famine which prevails in the north of Ngan-whei, the east of Ho-nan and the north of Kiang-su is worse than any China has experienced during the last forty years. It is estimated 4,000,000 people are in danger of starvation. In the refuge campus at Tsing-liang-pu there are 450,000 destitute persons, many of them entirely without support. Relief work has been ordered, but the Chinese officials have been dilatory in starting it. Women and children are to be seen everywhere tearing up grass and roots and gathering leaves and twigs for cooking. Fifteen thousand bags of American flour have been purchased and will soon be distributed. The American Red Cross has issued an appeal to the people in this country for $150,000 to purchase a ship load of flour and corn meal for the sufferers. The Pacific Mail Line has promised free transportation to Shanghai. In Canton at a large mass meeting it was resolved to renew the boycott on American goods and to dissuade laborers from going to Panama in order to force the American Government to modify the oppressive features of the exclusion law. The British merchants at Shanghai and Hongkong are seeking indemnity from the Chinese Government for the loss they will sustain on account of the prohibition of opium. India now produces and exports to China annually opium to the value of $38,950,000, and enormous stocks are now on hand in the treaty ports. The British Government has announced that it will not oppose, as it did formerly, the prohibition of the opium trade. It is reported that China will call a conference of the Powers to discuss the question of political and commercial interests in Manchuria. The United States, Germany, Great Britain, Russia and France will be invited to send representatives. An imperial edict has been issued raising Confucius to the dignity of a god having the same rank as Heaven and Earth, whom only the Emperor is worthy to worship. It is said that this is done in order to relieve the Christian students in the Government colleges from kotowing to the memorial tablet of Confucius which is placed in all such institutions.

Poverty: Its Cause and Cure

BY JAMES MACKAYE

[Several months ago students of social science were surprised by the appearance of a large and comprehensive work, entitled "The Economy of Happiness," from an unknown author, expounding an original theory of human society and advocating radical methods for its future development. Amid the present flood of literature of social reform, well intentioned but mostly half thought out and loosely written, this book was distinguished by its thoro analysis of the factors involved, and especially for the scrupulous care taken by the author to define all the terms he used. A long review of "The Economy of Happiness" will be found in THE INDEPENDENT for October 4th. In the following article the author applies his theory and method to the question of poverty. Mr. MacKaye is a graduate of Harvard and a technological chemist by profession.—EDITOR.]

IF it is assumed that the objects to which the policies of society should be directed are the increase of happiness and the decrease of unhappiness among men, it at once becomes obvious that society should seek to abolish all causes of pain. Poverty is one of the commonest and most effective causes of pain known to man, and hence should, if possible, be abolished. I propose, very briefly, to discuss the problem of poverty in order to suggest a means of abolishing it. To this end I shall consider first what poverty is, second what causes it, and third what may cure it.

First: *What is poverty?*

Poverty is simply a name for a deficient rate of consumption of wealth per capita. Any normal member of society, whose means of subsistence and recreation are insufficient to make him happy, suffers from poverty, and hence produces the very thing which society should avoid producing—pain. The absence of poverty may be called prosperity.

Second: *What causes poverty?*

Poverty is an effect of some cause or causes. Therefore if any considerable number of the normal members of society suffer from poverty it is because one or more of the causes of poverty are present. If so, one or more of the causes of prosperity must be absent. Let us, then, seek to discover the cause or causes of poverty by discovering the cause or causes of prosperity.

In order to achieve a condition of prosperity thruout society, the following three requirements must be met:

(1) *A sufficient rate of production of wealth per capita.* (2) *A substantially equal distribution thereof.* (3) *A degree of simplicity in the tastes and needs of the normal members of society such that the actual rate of production of wealth is sufficient reasonably to satisfy them.* A community in which these three requirements are met will be free from poverty. One in which they are not met will not be free. In order to reveal the causes of poverty, let us discuss briefly, but systematically, each of these three requirements of prosperity.

First requirement: The rate at which wealth can be produced by a community is a function of two variables: (1) The availability of natural resources—*i. e.*, the natural adaptability of the raw materials supplied by the earth to the uses of man. (2) The degree of advancement of the productive arts—*i. e.*, the degree of development of the artificial facilities for converting said raw materials to said uses.

As any given land area increases in population the raw materials supplied by the earth are progressively developed, the most easily available being utilized first. The most fertile soils, the best timber ranges and the most easily accessible coal and ore deposits are taken by the first comers, and as the population increases in density, the natural resources diminish in availability, poorer and poorer soils, timber lands and mineral deposits are resorted to, the cultivation of the soil becomes more intensive, and thus the return in wealth for a given expenditure in labor tends to progressively diminish. This is known as the *law of diminishing returns.*

The exhaustion of natural resources which results from the operation of this

law may be offset by developing the productive arts thru the invention of machinery and the organization of industry. The more mechanical devices are introduced into industry, the easier it becomes to convert the raw materials supplied by the earth to the uses of man, and the greater will be the return in wealth for any given expenditure of human labor. This may be called the *law of increasing returns.* It is evident then that, other things being equal, the poverty of a community will increase when the law of diminishing returns is stimulated more effectively than the law of increasing returns, and will decrease when the law of increasing returns is stimulated more effectively than the law of diminishing returns. Therefore, so far as the first requirement of prosperity is concerned, it would appear that the way to cure poverty is to stimulate the operation of the law of increasing returns and impede the operation of the law of diminishing returns. Nature, however, tends to do exactly the opposite of this. In the absence of special precautions every community in the world spontaneously adopts a policy which progressively stimulates the operation of the law of diminishing returns, and thereby plunges itself into poverty. New nations are better off in this respect than old, only because they have not yet had time to run their normal course. The tendency toward national impoverishment thus referred to is of transcendent importance as a factor in the problem of poverty. It is known as the *law of Malthus,* and may be explained as follows:

Man, in common with other organic beings, tends to increase in numbers in a geometric ratio. In new countries the population has often been known to double itself in twenty-five years by propagation alone. Darwin has calculated that should man everywhere increase at this rate for a period of 1,000 years "there would literally not be standing room for his progeny" on the earth. Wherever there is plenty of cheap and fertile land the natural increase of mankind approximates this rate, but such a rate is unknown in countries whose population is dense. Now why is the rate of increase of population in densely populated countries slow? It is because the earth will not yield the subsistence required for a rapid rate. That is, it is due to the operation of the law of diminishing returns, which becomes more and more marked as the population increases in density. The time must eventually come when the domain, however carefully cultivated, is unable to support a larger number of persons. The population is then in equilibrium—the death rate equals the birth rate—the law of diminishing returns is in full operation, and poverty is at a maximum.

Other things being equal, the older a nation is, the nearer it approaches a condition of equilibrium. China and India, the oldest nations in the world, are practically in equilibrium. Their poverty is greater than that of any other nation, and even a partial crop failure dooms thousands, or even millions, of the inhabitants to death by starvation. Were it not for the restrictive effect of the law of diminishing returns, all nations would soon have populations far greater than the whole earth has today. For example, if we assume the present population of the United States to be 80,000,000, and assume that it could double every twenty-five years—*as it did without difficulty in colonial days*—then in one century the country would have a population of 1,280,000,000, in two centuries a population of 20,480,000,000, and in three centuries a population of 327,680,000,000. These figures show more clearly than any argument that there must be a check on the increase of population in all nations, operating progressively as the density of population increases, and that it is already in evidence in the United States.

As in any population in equilibrium the death rate must equal the birth rate, it is clear that an increasing population can come to equilibrium in only two ways: (1) By decreasing its birth rate. (2) By increasing its death rate. Experience shows that nature always adopts the latter of these ways. In India, for example, the birth rate is one of the highest in the world, yet the population increases little if at all, and in famine years it actually decreases. Now, unless provision is made to check the birth rate, all nations will eventually be brought to natural equilibrium by an increase in their death rate, for populations left to nature continually

tend to increase to the extreme limit set by the available means of subsistence. This is the law of Malthus.

From these considerations it is obvious that poverty cannot be permanently abolished without discovering means of suspending the operation of the law of Malthus. Stimulating the operation of the law of increasing returns alone will not accomplish the object. Indeed, in the end, it will increase instead of decrease poverty. No greater stimulus to the operation of that law was ever applied than by the invention of agriculture. Yet see what it has done for the nations of the East. If the inhabitants of India, for example, still lived by the primitive method of the chase they would, as now, be in a condition of natural equilibrium, but their misery would be vastly less than at present, because their numbers would be vastly less. To be sure, hundreds of thousands would be in the direst poverty and misery, but today, as a direct result of the invention of agriculture, hundreds of *millions* are in that condition. In other words, *to stimulate the operation of the law of increasing returns without suspending the operation of the law of Malthus must, in the end, constitute a cause instead of a cure for poverty—a curse to mankind instead of a blessing.* This is the most important truth to be derived from a consideration of the first requirement of prosperity.

Second requirement: For the purpose of discovering the condition of society which must be realized in order that the second requirement shall be met, it will be convenient to divide the members of society into two classes: (1) The producers. (2) The non-producers.

As in a family, so in a community, "many hands make light work." The work of the world, as of the household, should bear heavily on no one if each bears his proper share. In a properly ordered community all able-bodied adults should constitute the producing class, bearing the principal burden of the world's drudgery, the men, as a rule, operating the industries which create the wealth of the community, the women, as a rule, carrying on the work of the household. The non-producing class should include the children of the community, the aged, and those defective in faculty, mental or physical.

Selecting the family as the most convenient fundamental unit of society, it should consist, in general, of both producers and non-producers, the former being the support of the latter in each family. Now, a condition of substantial equality in the distribution of wealth will result if society is so organized that the average family shall be *self-sufficient*—that is, shall consume the equivalent of what it produces, and that all means by which persons properly belonging to the producing class can live upon the labor of others shall be done away with. If this condition is not met an inequality in the distribution of wealth will result, for affluence is nothing more than a condition of overconsumption, as poverty is nothing more than a condition of underconsumption, and if a community is so constituted that some classes consume more than they produce it can only be because other classes consume less than they produce. It is certain that in any community the natural variation in the habits of industry and thrift among individuals will produce some degree of inequality, but this cause alone is insufficient to produce the extreme and chronic condition of inequality to be observed in civilized communities of our day.* As a means of fulfilling the second requirement of prosperity, then, a condition of self-sufficiency of the average family in the community is necessary and sufficient.

Third requirement: As poverty is but a deficient rate of consumption per capita, and as any rate thereof which results in happiness is not deficient, it is clear that whether an individual can be classed as in a condition of poverty or not will depend upon the rate of consumption of wealth required to make him happy.

Men may achieve happiness in either one of two ways: They may get what they like, or like what they get. They may adapt their means of consumption to

* In 1900 the per capita wealth of the United States was estimated to be $1,235.86. The average family contained 4.7 members. Thus the wealth per average family was $5,808.54. The statistics given by Charles B. Spahr in "The Present Distribution of Wealth" would indicate that less than ten per cent. of the families in the United States possess an estate so large. If deficiency of wealth under the present system is to be attributed to indolence and extravagance then, it looks as if about ninety per cent. of the population were chargeable with those defects.

their desires, or they may adapt their desires to their means of consumption. Now it is obvious that the fewer an individual's needs and the simpler his tastes, the more easily may the first be relieved and the second gratified; whereas the more numerous his needs and the more extravagant his tastes, the greater will be the rate of consumption required to satisfy them. Consequently, other things being equal, the less the needs and the simpler the tastes of a community the less will be its poverty. But human nature is so constituted that as the available rate of consumption of an individual increases, his needs increase with it. The more accustomed a person is to luxury, the less easy it is for him to dispense with it. The poor clothes, food, shelter and conveniences of life of our ancestors would, for example, cause us much more unhappiness than it caused them, and a condition of consumption which would be poverty to the rich would be prosperity to the poor. This tendency of human nature to increase its needs with increase in the means of satisfying them may be called the *law of increasing needs.*

By the proper kind and degree of education it is possible to offset this law. By deliberate training of the desires, aspirations and interests of men, their needs can be caused to diminish and their tastes to be simplified. Other things being equal, the more the law of increasing needs is stimulated into operation in any community, the more will its poverty increase, whereas the more educative influences tending to offset it are set in operation, the more will its poverty decrease. This is the lesson to be learned from a consideration of the third requirement of prosperity.

To summarize: Poverty will be cured if the three requirements of prosperity are fulfilled. To fulfil the first requirement the operation of the law of increasing returns must be sufficiently stimulated, and that of the law of Malthus suspended. To meet the second requirement a condition of self-sufficiency of the average family must be secured. To fulfil the third requirement the law of increasing needs must be offset.

Having thus sufficiently analyzed the cause of poverty to be able to specify the conditions of its cure, let us next proceed to seek that cure by discovering what policies society must pursue to fulfil the conditions thus specified.

Third: *What will cure poverty?*

In the present condition of public opinion it will be useful to specify first a class of policies which will *not* cure poverty, to wit, those which nations have heretofore pursued, and are at present pursuing. No modern community, if we except a few small and youthful ones in Australasia, is even measurably free from poverty, and in most nations it is the chronic condition of the great majority. History has even a worse record to show. Christ said: "Ye have the poor always with you," and since His time the policies of society have been consistently directed to the highly successful production of poverty, to the end that "it might be fulfilled as was spoken by the Prophet."

Yet it cannot be denied that within the last century or two some great force has been in operation tending to the amelioration of poverty in civilized states. Despite their present unfortunate condition, the people of the states of western Europe are, on the average, better off than they were in the eighteenth century; and at no recent period has the population of those states increased so rapidly as during the nineteenth. There are several causes for this condition, but the principal one is not difficult to discern. The mighty force whose operation has produced this result has been the law of increasing returns, stimulated to an activity never before equaled by the application of modern science to the productive arts thruout the whole range of industry.

Thus the modern industrial policy of the Western World, which stimulates so successfully the operation of the law of increasing returns, must be credited with having solved one of the difficulties involved in the problem of poverty. It has met one-half of the first requirement of prosperity. This is highly important, but before passing judgment on that policy as a means of curing poverty, we must examine its further effects. It promotes the operation of the law of increasing returns, but does it tend to suspend the law of Malthus? If it does not, then its effect on the law of increasing returns will, as we have already shown, in

the end, prove a curse instead of a blessing. It will increase instead of decrease poverty. Now the extraordinary spurt which the populations of the more advanced nations of western Europe have taken in the nineteenth century, shows that the law of Malthus is still in operation. Even in such crowded countries as Belgium, Holland, Italy and Spain the birth rate exceeds the death rate, and the amelioration of poverty which improvement in the arts has brought about, is tending to become offset by the resulting growth in population. No amount of increase in total wealth, even with equality in its distribution, can cure poverty so long as the population so increases as to bring the wealth per capita back to its original condition of deficiency, for poverty is due to a deficiency, not in total, but in *per capita* wealth, and the difficulty with the present system thruout the civilized world is that while it increases the total wealth permanently, it increases the per capita wealth only *temporarily,* since however much, under that system, the operation of the law of increasing returns may tend to increase the per capita means of subsistence, the resulting increase in the population soon nullifies the benefit. Thus the present policy of nations does not meet the first requirement of prosperity.

When we examine the effect of present policies on the second requirement of prosperity we find a further failure. The inequality in the distribution of wealth in all civilized states is everywhere acknowledged. This is due to several causes, such as vicious systems of taxation, inadequate education and consequent shiftlessness, etc., but the chief cause is to be found in that unique feature of the capitalistic system known as *profit.* The ownership of capital permits the capitalist to avail himself of a large portion of the labor of the wage-earner. This portion is called his *profit,* and thru its accumulation the bulk of the wealth of society is directed steadily into the possession of the capitalist class. The system of capitalism inevitably divides society into two classes, one of which is supported by the other. Such a condition is entirely incompatible with the self-sufficiency of the average family. It always has led, and it always will lead, to extreme inequality in the distribution of wealth, and the policy which permits it can never result in the fulfilment of the second requirement of prosperity.

Nor is the present system any better adapted to meet the third requirement. Under the reign of the commercial ideals of a world consecrated to "business" the old puritanical and monastic ideal of asceticism has been effectively dispossessed — and good riddance to it. Asceticism is devil-worship. It is practiced in the fear of a being—fortunately fabulous—who delights in human suffering, deeming it essential to "the manifestation of his glory." But, unfortunately, our business civilization has but replaced one base ideal with another. Commercialism has substituted money-worship for devil-worship, and has transferred the allegiance of mankind from Moloch to Mammon. Success is the modern ideal, and the measure of success is wealth. Yet wealth is the most unsatisfying of ideals, for few are content with the amount of it they can secure, and whatever the amount, whether much or little, they always want more, and the more they have the more they need. This love for, and pursuit of, wealth is contagious, infecting practically the whole of modern society, and obviously tends to stimulate, instead of to suspend, the law of increasing needs. Under this stimulus expensive needs are cultivated more than inexpensive tastes, luxury is sought and simplicity slighted, and hence the third requirement of prosperity fails to be fulfilled.

Thus if we examine the policy of modern states we discover that it fails to meet all three of the requirements of prosperity. True, it meets one-half of the first requirement, and so creates a delusion of prosperity from which posterity must awaken to a reality of poverty unattained and unattainable by the less civilized communities of the past. In the face of this universal delusion it cannot be too insistently reiterated that to meet the first half of the first requirement of prosperity without meeting the second, is but to employ a possible means of happiness as a certain means of mis-

ery. It is but to enlist the ingenuity of man in the service of his own ruin.

Having thus specified a policy which *will not* cure poverty, and pointed out why it will not, I shall now seek to specify a policy which *will* cure poverty, and to point out why it will.

The policy to be briefly described here has been more elaborately expounded elsewhere* under the name of *pantocracy,* a term signifying the rule of the conduct of all in the interest of all, and intended to denote any policy which employs the *means* of science or common sense to attain the *end* of utility — the happiness of humanity. As applied to the United States, the particular pantocratic policy which I propose as a means of curing poverty contemplates the features outlined in the following eight sections:

(1) Acquisition by the government of all public utilities, meaning by that term all utilities the conduct of which affects the interests of the public, including not only the railroads, telegraph lines and other means of communication, but the insurance, coal mining, meat packing and other great industries of the country. These means of production and distribution should not be taken over all at once, but gradually and experimentally, so that the assumption by the government of its proper functions shall not result in chaos, or in crude and unsuccessful policies of administration. This is the policy known as *Fabian socialism.*

(2) Organization of each publicly owned public utility on the same lines as the Post Office, whereby the output shall be regulated by a *Department of Distribution,* in such a manner that it shall be of the quantity required to meet the demand. Just as the Post Office adapts the supply of stamps, wrappers, postal cards, etc., to the demand for them thruout the country, and provides stations for their distribution, so all publicly owned commodity producing industries could, and should, adapt their supply to the public demand, and provide stations thruout the country for the purpose of distributing their output. Thus one, or a few, government distributing stations in every town would suffice to supply most, and perhaps, in the end, all, of the commodities required by the public. In small settlements, one, in large cities, a number, of distributing stations should be provided, just as in the case of the Post Office. Such an organization of distribution—impossible without public ownership—would do away with our present enormously wasteful methods of distribution, and constitute an improvement in the industrial machinery of the nation measurably comparable with the invention of agriculture.

(3) Organization of a national *Labor Exchange,* by means of which the supply of labor could be adapted to the demand in a manner similar to that whereby the Department of Distribution would adapt the supply of commodities to the demand. The function of the labor exchange should be: (1) The distribution, by means of the public distributing stations, of information relative to all vacancies, or prospective vacancies, in the government works thruout the nation. (2) The custodianship of applications in writing for said vacancies, or prospective vacancies, from any and all citizens qualified to apply. (3) The notification of all applicants of their appointment, and specification of the time and place at which to enter upon their new duties.

(4) Organization of an *Inspection Bureau,* the function of which should be to fix the standards to which commodities must conform, and to see that they conform to them. It should regulate the quality of products as the Department of Distribution regulates their quantity. As we shall presently point out, the duties of an inspection bureau, under pantocracy, would involve none of the difficulties to be met under present conditions, since the incentive supplied by the present system to adulteration, substitution and swindling would be absent.

(5) Institution of a policy of production whereby the antagonism of interest of the present industrial system is replaced by an identity of interest, to the end that the united power of men's self-interest shall be employed in the task of curing poverty, instead of the disunited power of their self-interest employed in the task of causing it. The means where-

* The Politics of Utility. Chapter 4.

by pantocracy attains this result are very important, and tho they cannot here be specified in detail, the principle employed may be illustrated.

Industrially man exists in a dual capacity—as a producer, and as a consumer. As a producer he is generally either a buyer of labor—an employer, or a seller of labor—an employee. As a consumer, he is always a buyer of the product of labor. Now, under capitalism, there is an essential antagonism of interest between buyer and seller, and hence between employer and employee, on the one hand, and between producer and consumer, on the other. The buyer, either of labor or of the product of labor, wishes to buy low, and the seller to sell high. This is the essence of the material opposition of interest which permeates the modern economic system. When, under the present system, a wage earner wishes to sell his labor to an employer, he knows that his desire to receive high wages and short hours will be met by the desire of the employer to give low wages and long hours; and when a consumer wishes to buy from a producer he knows that his desire to receive products of good quality at a low price will be met by the desire of the producer to give products of poor quality at a high price.

Now pantocracy completely reverses this attitude. It makes the self-interest of all classes of the community identical. Its policy is so constructed that the desire of the employer (or the pantocratic homolog of the employer) to give the wage earner high wages and short hours is as great as the desire of the wage earner to receive them; and that the desire of the producer to sell products of good quality at a low price is as great as the desire of the consumer to have him do so. This result is accomplished by the practice of the policy now to be described.

The government in its capacity of proprietor of all national public utilities would hire, for the purpose of conducting them, two classes of employees: (1) wage earners, (2) directors or managers.

The compensation of the wage earners should be a wage, fixed by law, as in any department of government, such as the Post Office, the amount thereof being determined in the same manner, namely by the skill and experience required in each case. Provision for promotion or discharge should be made, as at present under the Civil Service, so that the advancement or lack of advancement of a wage earner should be a function of his merit or lack of merit, and not, as at present, be determined by the whim of an employer.

The compensation of the directors or managers, who would be the homologs of the present class of capitalist managers, should be of two kinds: First, a wage, fixed by law, and proportional in amount to the skill and experience required. Second, conditional compensation determined as follows:

In any commodity producing industry it is easily possible to determine the average time required to complete a given product. Call this the *producing time* for that product. It will be a function of several things, but principally of the mechanical facilities at the command of the producer, and the skill and zeal with which he employs them in production. In an industry producing several different commodities, the producing time of the several commodities, divided by the number of different commodities, may be called the *average producing time*. Now the compensation awarded the director of a given industry, in addition to his salary, should be, at any given time, conditional upon the percentage decrease in the average producing time which has been achieved since he entered upon his duties. This method of compensation would supply all the incentive now supplied by profit to improve the arts, while not supplying the incentive now supplied by profit to oppress the producer with low wages and long hours, and the consumer with inferior products and high prices.

As an illustration of how conditional compensation should be employed as an incentive to improve the productive arts, let us assume an industry the average producing time of which is, on a given date, 100 minutes. Assume further the salary of the chief director to be $5,000 per year, and his conditional compensation to be fixed by law at a rate which will yield him $2,000 per annum for every five per cent by which, under his administration, the actual producing time is diminished. The following table indicates how the compensation of such an

industrial director would increase as the producing time decreases:

Average producing time. Minutes.	Decrease in average producing time. Minutes.	Conditional compensation. Dollars.	Total compensation. Dollars.
100.	0	0	5,000
95.	5.00	2,000	7,000
90.25	4.75	4,000	9,000
85.74	4.51	6,000	11,000
81.45	4.29	8,000	13,000
77.38	4.07	10,000	15,000
73.51	3.87	12,000	17,000
69.83	3.68	14,000	19,000
66.34	3.49	16,000	21,000
63.02	3.32	18,000	23,000
59.87	3.15	20,000	25,000
56.88	2.99	22,000	27,000
54.04	2.84	24,000	29,000
51.34	2.70	26,000	31,000
48.77	2.57	28,000	33,000

Of course, as the actual producing time diminishes, the difficulty of further diminishing it increases, and this should be recognized in establishing the rate of conditional compensation, and in the above table it is recognized, in a measure. Thus the increase in conditional compensation for a decrease of 25 per cent. in the original producing time would be about $11,000, whereas for a decrease of 50 per cent. it would be nearly $27,000. Under such conditions the amount of compensation which a managing director received could be made an accurate index of the degree in which he had benefited the community by decreasing the producing time of commodities. It is obvious that managers of particular departments of an industry could be similarly stimulated to improve the arts in their departments by decreasing the producing time of the commodities, or portions thereof, which it was their function to produce.

We thus see how the self-interest of the directing class is, by pantocracy, directed to decreasing the producing time of commodities. Let us next see how the self-interest of the wage earning and consuming classes is directed to the same end.

It is evident that a decrease in the producing time of commodities can be made to accrue to the benefit of a community in two ways: (1) It can diminish the working hours of the community. (2) It can increase the rate of consumption per capita of the community by increasing the rate of production per capita. If the first policy is exclusively adopted, then the community is benefited only in its capacity as a producer. If the second policy is exclusively adopted, then the community is benefited only in its capacity as a consumer. If both policies are adopted then it is benefited both as a producer and as a consumer. Hence to make the interests of director, wage earner, and consumer identical, the third policy must be adopted. Pantocracy accomplishes this by what is called the *industrial coefficient,* a fraction which determines in just what ratio the benefit of reduced producing time thruout the nation shall accrue to producer and consumer respectively. The industrial coefficient should be determined by the free choice of the people of the nation, since they are the best judges of whether they prefer to devote the increased power of per capita production arising from improvements in the arts more to shortening their working day than to increasing their rate of consumption, or *vice versa.* Should the industrial coefficient be fixed at one-half it would divide the benefit equally. Assuming such a value for it, a decrease in the average producing time of products thruout the nation of 50 per cent. would mean a decrease in the working hours of 25 per cent., and a rise of real wages of 25 per cent. thruout the nation. The rise in wages would be caused by a fall in the price of commodities as their producing time diminished, without any fall in nominal wages. This, of course, would mean neither more nor less than an increase in the rate of consumption corresponding to the rise in real wages. Without entering here into the technical discussion of the specific means provided by pantocracy for automatically adjusting the wages, prices, and personnel of an industry so as to accomplish this result, it is obvious that the policy we have proposed will attain the end we have been seeking, namely, an identity in the interests of the directing, the wage-earning, and the consuming classes thruout the community. The director will seek to introduce improved machinery and methods into the arts in order to increase his own compensation, the wage earner will employ said machinery with all the skill and zeal with which he is capable in order to shorten his hours of labor, and the consumer will offer no objection to the arrangement,

since as the working day shortens, the prices which he must pay for commodities decrease.

Under competition each man serves his own interests best by rendering society disservice, getting as much from, and giving as little to, society as possible. Under ordinary socialism this antagonism of interest is abolished, but no specific community of interest substituted for it. Under pantocracy each man serves himself best by serving society best—the more he does for society, the more he does for himself, and hence his self-interest as well as his public spirit, his egotism as well as his altruism, urges him to serve, instead of to exploit, his fellow men. Thus while our present system is competitive, and ordinary socialism is *non*-competitive, pantocracy is *anti*-competitive.

(6) The operation of industry under public ownership, involving as it would production on a prodigious scale, under a single directing head or board, would enable each great industry to support, at a cost trifling compared to the total receipts of the industry, one or more large experimental laboratories, the function of which should be the development of improved machinery to be used in decreasing the average producing time of commodities. These should be equipped with the best available appliances, and employ the best technical experts and inventors, and the latter should be stimulated by conditional compensation to exert themselves in producing improvements in the arts, just as the directing class are stimulated by the same means to introduce them advantageously into industry. These laboratories should cooperate with one another in the work of research and invention, and should constitute a great invention producing industry turning out inventions as other industries turn out commodities.

(7) In order to avoid poverty in old age, or when otherwise rendered incapable of production, the government should provide insurance, preferably compulsory, for all adult members of the community. This is a function which the state has already begun to assume in advanced countries. As a means of preventing poverty its effectiveness is so obvious as not to require discussion.

(8) Simultaneously with the reform of the industrial system already outlined, a reform of the educational system should be inaugurated. The two main objects of such a reform should be: (1) To instruct thoroly the youth of the nation in the scientific method of thought, to the end that common sense and not custom shall serve to guide the conduct of mankind. (2) To introduce such tastes, interests, and aspirations among the youth of the nation as shall lead them to adopt habits of simplicity of life and activity of thought, in place of the ostentation of life and atrophy of thought induced by the present system.

Public instruction should be placed on a national, instead of a local, basis, and its deliberate aim should be to stimulate to the utmost those habits of "plain living and high thinking" which, while diminishing the needs of men, increase and simplify their tastes; for the less men's happiness depends upon their environment, the less difficulty will be encountered in adapting their environment to them. I shall not stop to specify the precise character of the educational system suggested, except to say that it should include training in the fine arts and in science, in order that while exercising their faculties in their own interest and for their own entertainment, men shall, at the same time, be contributing to the interest and entertainment of their fellows.

The pantocratic system thus outlined, if adapted to cure poverty, must be adapted to meet the three requirements of prosperity. Let us see if it meets them.

As a means of stimulating the operation of the law of increasing returns, pantocracy is obviously far superior to the present system. By the provision it makes for the elimination of the wastes of competitive distribution, by the incentive it offers all classes of the population to combine their efforts to improve the arts, and by the impetus it gives to the development of machinery thru the organization of invention, pantocracy makes ample provision to meet the first half of the first requirement of prosperity.

This is the strongest point of the present policy, yet its inferiority to the proposed pantocratic policy is so obvious as not to call for comment. How the second half of the first requirement is met will be explained after discussion of the two remaining requirements.

The replacement of private by public ownership of all public utilities, and the abolition of profit, eliminates at once the principal cause of inequality in the distribution of wealth under the present system. The mere ownership of property will no longer carry with it the privilege of levying tribute, as at present, and each man will receive benefit from society strictly in proportion to the service which he renders society. As no means will be provided by which any average family can consume more than it produces, it follows that no average family will be forced to produce more than it consumes, and as a result the average family will be rendered self-sufficient, producing no more and consuming no less than its own share of the world's wealth. Thus pantocracy provides means of meeting the second requirement of prosperity which the present system fails entirely to provide.

A social system which would meet the third requirement of prosperity must do so thru the adoption of an educational policy, which will so influence the habits of the people that vanity and the love of luxury are minimized, and simplicity and the love of inexpensive pleasures are promoted. Not otherwise can the law of increasing needs be offset. As already shown, the policy of pantocracy would accomplish precisely such a result, for the aim of education under that system would be to make men seek happiness less in wealth and luxury, and more in activity, physical and mental, less in the material and more in the mental and moral worlds, less in things and more in thought, to the end that happiness may, so far as possible, become independent of environment, and the law of increasing needs be offset by a habit of increasing tastes. Thus would pantocracy seek to meet the third requirement of prosperity.

What now would be the effect of such a policy on the equilibrium of the population? How would it meet the second half of the first requirement of prosperity? Having stimulated the law of increasing returns to active operation, having rendered the average family self-sufficient, and having nullified the law of increasing needs, what would be the effect on the law of Malthus? Could the population finally be brought to beneficent equilibrium by decrease in the birth rate, or would it, as under the present system, finally attain natural equilibrium thru increase in the death rate? The answer is apparent.

It is everywhere observed that prosperity combined with education tends to diminish the birth rate. Wherever we turn we find that the poor and ignorant breed far faster than the prosperous and educated. Among the latter class, any curtailment of the means of subsistence operates to decrease the birth rate, instead of to increase the death rate, as among the former. In other words, to cure poverty temporarily is to cure it permanently, provided the populace is adequately educated. This constitutes the hope, and the only hope, of posterity. It indicates the only practical mode of escape from the law of Malthus, and the universal poverty inseparable from natural equilibrium. Pantocracy, by providing universal prosperity and employing the law of increasing returns as a means of increasing *the rate of consumption per capita,* would thus suspend the law of Malthus and cure poverty permanently. The present system by providing a strictly local prosperity, and employing the law of increasing returns merely as a means of increasing *the numbers* of an underconsuming population, will not suspend the law of Malthus, and in the end will produce a thousand times the poverty which would have been possible had the world remained uncivilized. In fact, the present system is successful only as a *cause* of poverty. Pantocracy would be successful as a *cure.*

Whatever its faults, pantocracy embodies a definite social mechanism having a definite object in view. Doubtless in working out its details many mechanical difficulties would have to be overcome, as in the case of any other mechanism. These, however, are not important in a discussion of principles like the present. They must be worked out by experiment,

and it is neither possible nor necessary to anticipate them. Indeed, the policy of pantocracy is here submitted to criticism, not as constituting a system possessing either perfection or finality, but as a concrete and common sense plan of political action, presumably adapted to the abolition of poverty, a plan of action to be improved and amended as experience may, from time to time, develop its defects.

BOSTON, MASS.

The New Theater

BY CHARLES HENRY MELTZER

[Our readers will remember Mr. Meltzer's article a few weeks ago "On the Printing of Plays," and that the author is now assistant to Mr. Heinrich Conried, the Director of the Metropolitan Opera House, and the author of several successful plays.—EDITOR.]

WHILE they are talking and dreaming of a National Theater in England, Americans have begun to build one. True, it will be known, when completed, as the "New" —not as the "National" Theater. But the purposes of the projected playhouse will be no less broad for lack of a name which would, perhaps, have been misleading; as the money for building it will be provided, not by a sceptical and reluctant government, but by a group of public spirited and enlightened capitalists.

The formation of the New Theater company or society some time ago caused considerable surprise. For, tho capital had in this country not been wanting for hospitals, libraries, schools, morgues and universities, it had always evaporated at the bare suggestion of an ideal playhouse. Nor was it till ten years of unhampered and unblushing theatrical commercialism had discouraged self-respecting New York playgoers that the idea of founding an American equivalent of the Théâtre-Français or the Burgtheater took definite shape.

Like other men with brains, Mr. Heinrich Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera House, had long hoped to be the promotor, and, perhaps, manager, of a theater in which literature, drama and the art of acting should find free and full expression here, regardless of the cus-



THE NEW THEATER IN PERSPECTIVE FROM THE ARCHITECTS' DRAWING.

tomary financial drawbacks. About a year ago he made a commotion by announcing that he had persuaded thirty wealthy gentlemen to supply funds for the organization and endowment of a National Theater which would be built between West Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, facing Central Park. The premature disclosure of the plan led to its abandonment. But it had the effect of calling the attention of many millionaires and a few multi-millionaires to the existence of a social need fully as serious as that which had led to the erection of the Metropolitan Opera House. Among them were great bankers, powerful railway kings, capitalists interested in real estate, leaders of fashion, well-to-do painters, architects and men of letters. All had traveled and therefore had had occasion to convince themselves of the artistic and educational possibilities of drama. After an informal talk or two, some of these gentlemen (notably Mr. Charles T. Barney, Mr. Otto H. Kahn, Mr. John Jacob Astor and Mr. Eliot Gregory) became actively interested in the idea, altho not actually in the scheme, which Mr. Conried had formulated. Thru their influence and enthusiasm various others became interested. At last it was possible to announce that a playhouse, so liberally supplied with funds as to be virtually indifferent to commercial consideration, would be founded here (on the site originally selected) with the active and material support of forty-five stockholders, each pledged to subscribe $25,000 for the privilege of owning a private box in the theater twice a week in perpetuity, and each believed to be willing, if occasion arose, to meet any imaginable deficiency in the treasury.

The founders of the New Theater whose names have been published are:

John Jacob Astor, Charles T. Barney, Edmund L. Baylies, August Belmont, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Paul D. Cravath, William B. Osgood Field, George J. Gould, Eliot Gregory, James H. Hyde, Otto H. Kahn, W. De Lancey Kountze, J. Pierpont Morgan, James Henry Smith, James Stillman, Hamilton McK. Twombly, William K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Walters, Henry Rogers Winthrop, Harry Payne Whitney.

Mr. Heinrich Conried will be Administrator-General—or acting director—of the theater.

The chief purposes of the New Theater, as they have been explained to the writer by some of the founders and by the Administrator-General, are to promote the best interests of the stage, and to improve the public taste, by the organization of a permanent company of trained actors, who will interpret (in English) the best standard plays in the dramatic literature of the world, and, from time to time, will appear in new works by American and foreign authors. The founders (and Mr. Conried) are convinced that the stimulating example set by the New Theater will rapidly develop the unquestionable talent of American dramatists, help to reform acting, and result in the creation of a dignified and admirable American drama.

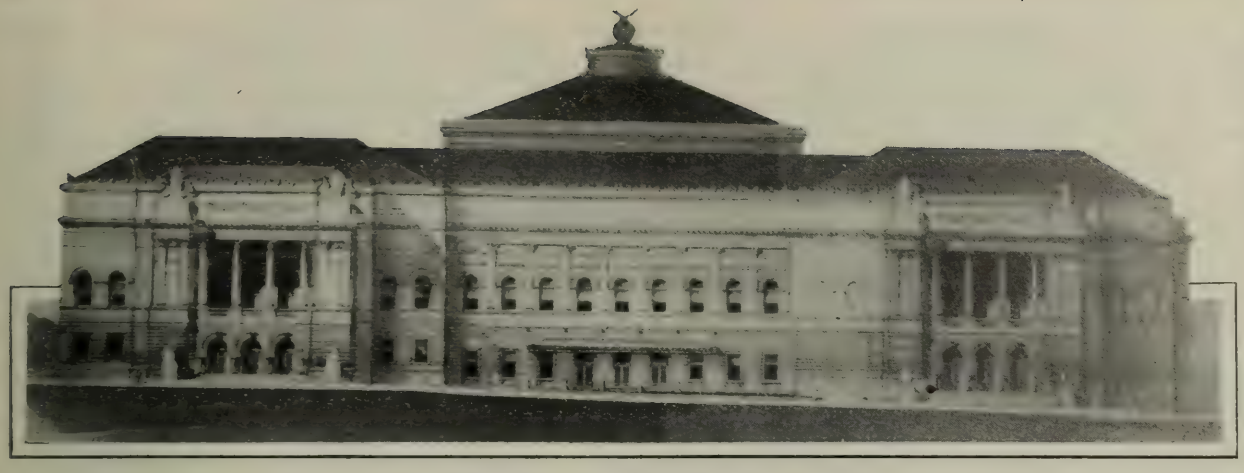
Another and less important, but excellent, object of the New Theater is to foster the dainty and delicate form of opera known in France as opéra comique. Technically, of course, by opéra comique the French mean opera with spoken dialog. But the significance of the term may here be broadened so as to include many grand operas (or serious operas with recitative), which are heard to most advantage in theaters less vast than the Metropolitan Opera House. Operatic performances will probably be given during each season once a week.

As an earnest of the generous and yet reasonable way in which the projected institution will be conducted, it may be mentioned that about two million dollars will be spent on the mere building, which will be an art monument as well as a playhouse; and that all profits that may accrue to the founders over and above 5 per cent. will be devoted to the improvement and support of the theater, and possibly to the formation of a pension fund for the actors in the company. Three-quarters of a million have been spent on the site secured for the building.

Designs for the New Theater were submitted by the ten leading firms of architects in America. The one finally chosen was sent in by Messrs. Carrere & Hastings.

All being well, the New Theater will be opened early in October, 1908, possibly with a new American play.

New York City.



THE NEW CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

The Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg

BY PAUL HARDEN

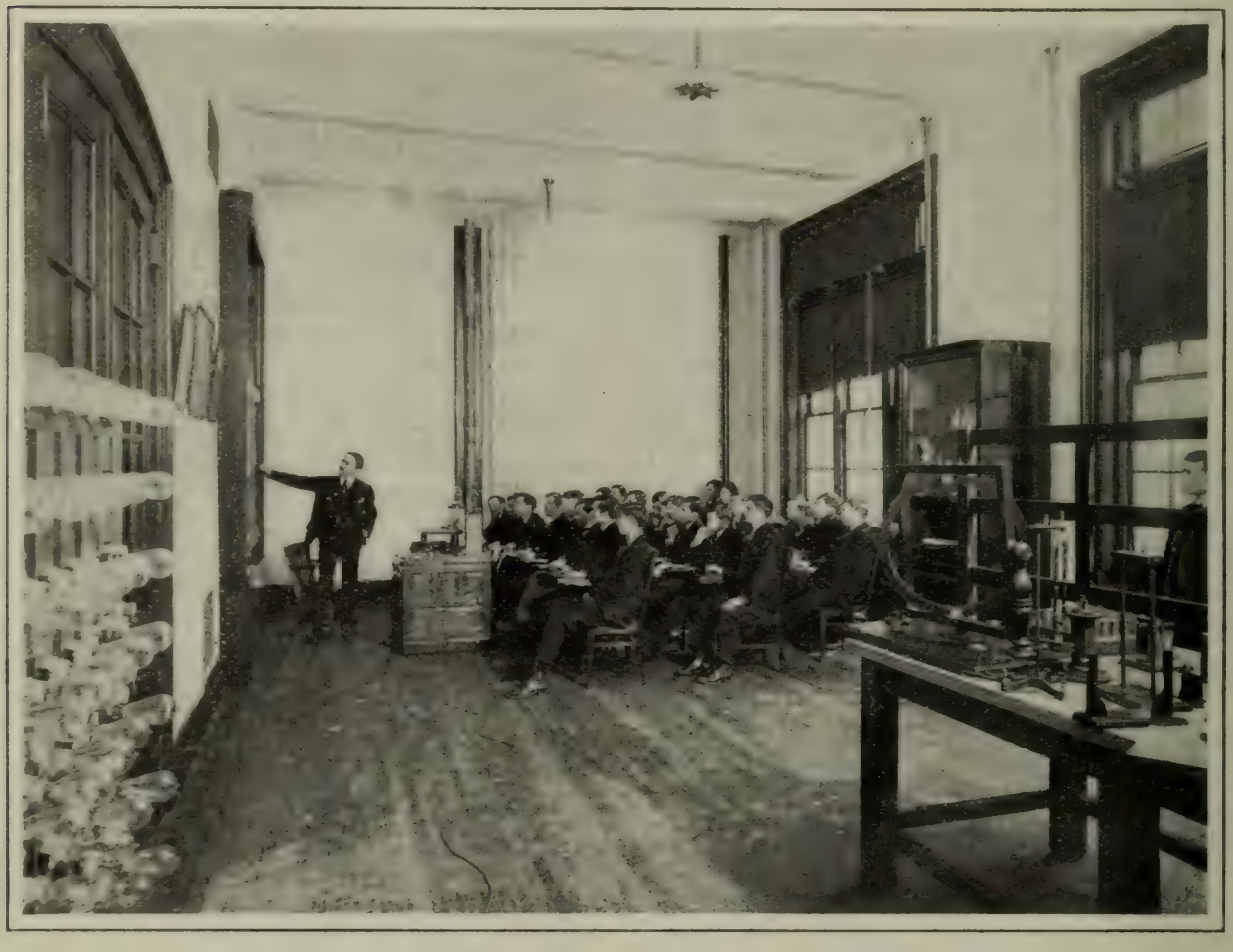
[The opening of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg next April promises to be one of the most notable functions ever held in the United States. Many of the world's greatest men are expected to be present. We are glad to be able to give our readers the following interesting survey of its objects and equipment, from the pen of a member of the staff of the Institute.—EDITOR.]

PITTSBURG has now become the fifth city in population in America and stands first as a manufacturing and industrial community, for its share is more than one-half of the whole production in the United States of steel, coke, iron, plate glass, glassware, harness leather and iron pipe, and it has twenty-five hundred mills and factories with an annual production worth $250,000,000 and a payroll of $75,000,000. Four hundred passenger trains and 6,000 loaded freight cars run to and from its terminals every day. Its armor sheathes our battleships as well as those of Russia and Japan. The city equips some of the navies of the world with projectiles and range-finders. Its bridges span the rivers of India, Egypt, China, Chile and the Argentine Republic; and its locomotives, rails and bridges are used on the Siberian Railway. It builds electric railways for England and Brazil, and telescopes for Germany and Denmark. Nowhere else in the world are there such large plants for steel, glass, air-brakes, steel rails, corks, iron tubes and steel freight cars.

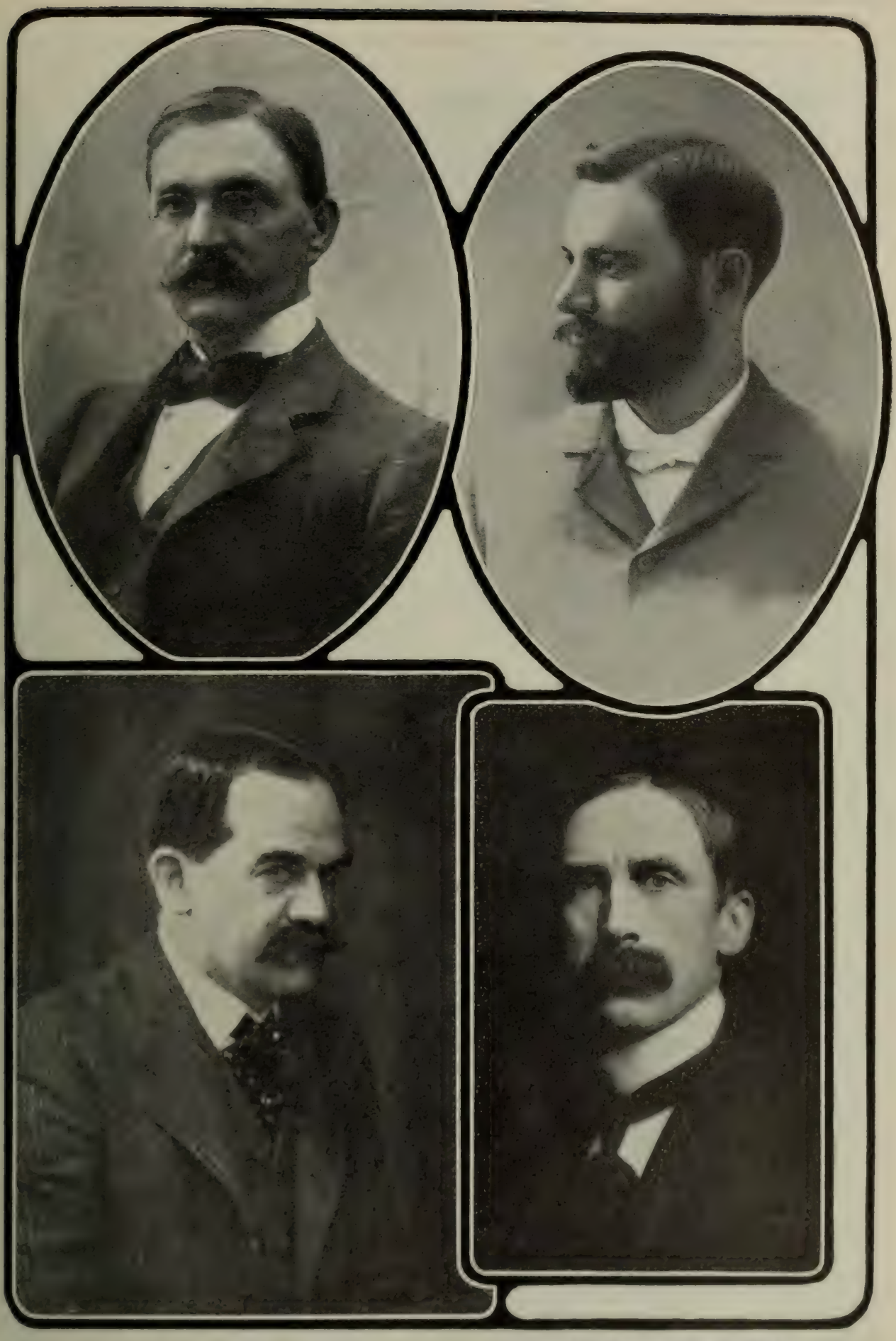
But while these industries have given Pittsburg wealth, population, supremacy and power, commercial materialism is not the "Ultima Thule" of the people. In the past ten years the advance in the higher life has been as extraordinary as the progressive industrial development. In that time the city has extended its corporate boundaries by the agency of rapid transit into an entirely new residential district containing thousands of beautiful homes, with churches and schoolhouses in nearly every block. Two great parks, one the gift of Mrs. Mary Schenley, embracing four hundred acres in the very heart of the city, the other purchased by the city corporation, have been developed at a generous annual cost. It maintains by popular subscription one of the three great symphony orchestras in America, and has given enduring names to science, literature and art. Its astronomical observatory is known thruout the world, and its university, now more than one hundred years old, is growing in educational power. But the greatest agency in the intellectual development is indisputably recognized to be the Carnegie Institute, with its ten thousand visitors every day. The new building of the Carnegie Institute now stands among the world's great pieces of architecture—a torch of light held out over the community to bring some degree of illumination to every human brain.

Ten years ago Mr. Andrew Carnegie founded the institution named after him in the city of Pittsburg. His original purpose was to employ the institute as a medium for disseminating information among the people by the circulation of books—in short, the institute was to be limited to the activities of a public library, built by him and supported by the city. In a short time, by means of the central organization and its branches judiciously located in various parts of the city, the people of Pittsburg were afforded a broad opportunity for mental culture thru the many and diversified books thus provided. Wishing to elaborate the scope and usefulness of the institute, Mr. Carnegie, on the night when the building was first opened to the public, placed in the hands of the trustees the sum of $1,000,000, with instructions that the income should be used to establish in connection with the library a department of fine arts, a museum of natural history and a school of music, all of which should be available to the public without charge.

It would be difficult to give a comprehensive idea of the benefits that have already resulted from this enlargement of the purpose and scope of the institute. Perhaps the best indication of the appreciation of Mr. Carnegie's generosity was the interest manifested in the several departments, resulting in an attendance of 500,000 persons annually. With its generous endowment the institute developed so rapidly that the trustees found themselves unable either to find space for the many objects of artistic and scientific interest, or to accommodate the many who desired to avail themselves of the opportunities for culture thus presented. The situation was explained to the founder, who directed that the original building should be dismantled and a new and greatly enlarged structure erected at a total cost of $6,000,000. Thus means were provided for a center of learning which can well be called one



LECTURE ROOM IN ELECTRICITY. SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE.
Carnegie Technical Schools, Pittsburg, Pa.



JOHN W. BEATTY, A.M.
Director of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Pa.

GEORGE H. WILSON,
Manager Carnegie Music Hall, Pittsburg, Pa.

ANDERSON H. HOPKINS,
Librarian Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH, A.M., LITT. D.
Trustee and Secretary Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Pa.



THE PRESENT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

of the most notable not only in America, but in the world, for the building which will be dedicated in April next is worthy to be dignified by this distinction, since it is not only a masterpiece of architectural design, but of such imposing dimensions that it has few equals in size. Situated in Schenley Park, one of the city's most attractive pleasure grounds, the new building is no less than 400 feet in length and extends 600 feet in the rear, giving ample space for the various departments which are to be housed under its roof.

The Carnegie Institute now comprises five great departments—the Library, the Museum, the Art Gallery and the Music Hall, also the newly created Technical Schools. The library has a total collection of about 250,000 volumes, and even under the restricted conditions of building operations, which have hampered its administration during the past two or three years, it circulated 584,000 of these volumes among the people during the past year, and had an attendance in its various reading rooms aggregating 385,000, which is less than normal. It has a children's department, thru which fifty-four schools were supplied with all the books that were called for, while thirty-four home library clubs and thirty-five reading clubs were conducted under the auspices of the library, chiefly among the poorer children of the city. It has 153 agencies in the city of Pittsburg for the free distribution of its books. For five years it has maintained a school for children's librarians which is devoted exclusively to training young women for library work for the children. Students come to this department from various parts of our country, many of them being graduates of our best colleges. The demand for trained children's librarians is very great, and this work offers a new professional field for women with active and ambitious minds.

The museum, already ranking as one of the four great museums of America, has had an exceedingly successful and well-proportioned growth. A purpose of scientific research has led it to send various exploring expeditions into different parts of the country, especially into the great Middle West, where rich discoveries have been made in the field of paleontology, enlarging the boundaries of human knowledge. The diplodocus, a monster 84 feet long, the most prominent example of this research, will be seen in the great Hall of Dinosaurs, in the new building, surrounded by many other specimens of extinct animal life which inhabited the earth before the time of man.

The museum has a collection of 25,000 birds. In its department of entomology it has over a million specimens, more than 100,000 insects having been carefully mounted and classified during the past year. Its botanical collections are large and valuable. Its departments of mineralogy, zoölogy, ethnology, numismatics, ceramics, textiles, the graphic arts and historical objects are most interesting and instructive. In its section of transportation it presents a series of beautiful models, showing the method of carrying men and materials from the earliest times down to the present days of palatial trains and steamers.

In the art gallery there is held every year an international exhibition showing the best paintings of the world. The mark of authority is placed upon the merits of these exhibits thru a system which is peculiar to this institution. When these exhibitions were first

planned the great question was: How shall we show to the world that the pictures accepted here are really worthy of regard, and that our prizes awarded in connection therewith are based upon a proper knowledge of painting? It was then decided that each painter of reputation who sent a picture to the Carnegie Institute for exhibition should be entitled to vote for eleven painters selected by himself from the entire body of artists thruout the world, and the eleven men receiving the highest number of such votes should be constituted a jury. This system brings annually to Pittsburg the greatest painters of Europe and America, who meet on a common ground and view all paintings, saying which shall be accepted and which rejected, and afterward what awards shall be made. The fairness, impartiality and authority of this system have long been accepted by the world of painters. The advisory committees who have passed upon all pictures coming into Pittsburg from Europe comprise names which are known as of the highest merit, among them being Edwin A. Abbey, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Luke Fildes, John Lavery, F. D. Millet, W. Q. Orchardson, John Singer Sargent, J. J. Shannon, John M. Swan, E. A. Walton, Edmond Aman-Jean, P. A. J. Dagnan-Bouveret, Miss Mary Cassatt, Charles Cottet, Walter Gay, Leon Augustin Lhermitte, J. Gari Melchers, Charles Sprague Pearce, Jean François Raffaelli, Fritz Thaulow, Ludwig von Loefftz, Carl Marr, Toby E. Rosenthal, Franz Stuck, B. J. Blommers, G. H. Breitner and H. W. Mesdag.

Among the painters from Europe who have come to Pittsburg to serve on these juries have been Robert W. Allan, Edmond Aman-Jean, Charles Cottet, Alfred East, Alexander Harrison, John Lavery, Jean François Raffaelli, Alexander Roche, John M. Swan, Fritz Thaulow and Anders L. Zorn. It is expected that the exhibition to be held at the time of the dedication of the new Carnegie Institute will be distinguished in range and value beyond previous exhibitions. In addition to the attractions of the art gallery, arrangements have been made for the installation of a representative collection of casts, illustrating the most important works of sculpture and architecture during all time.

When the new building is dedicated, the new technical schools will not be quite two years old. Built on a site consisting of 32 acres, which was donated by the city of Pittsburg, these schools are rapidly growing in number and power, and are now furnishing instruction to nearly one thousand pupils in the day and night classes. Nearly ten thousand young men and young women have



THE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AS THEY WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

already applied for entrance to these schools, and it is hoped that in the future accommodation may be provided for all who thus thirst at the fountain of knowledge. As this enormous registration gives some indication of the public interest in technical education, it seems only proper to offer a very brief description of these schools for the further enlightenment of those who care to read them.

The Carnegie Technical Schools embrace four distinct organic divisions, of instruction for the further education of apprentices already at work at their trade, who will receive, at night or at such other times as can be suitably arranged, the technical and theoretical information which will prepare them for advancement to the ranks of skilled mechanics. After that is the school of applied design, which offers courses of instruction to classes in technical design and mechanical processes of the various art industries. And last is the technical



EVENING IN A STUDIO.
Painting by Lucien Simon. Awarded Carnegie Institute Medal of the first class (gold) with money prize of $1,500, at the tenth annual exhibition, 1905.

which together form a comprehensive system of technical education. First is the school of applied science, which has been designed to administer to the needs of young men of sixteen years of age who desire a thoro preparation for some specialized vocation, such as architectural, civil, chemical, railroad motive power, foundry, electrical and mechanical practice.

Then there is the school of apprentices and journeymen, which offers a course

school for women, which has for its particular aim the training of women in many ways to earn their livelihood.

The ceremonies by which this truly magnificent creation for universal education will be dedicated will be appropriate to such an auspicious occasion. It is hoped that the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court, members of Congress and the diplomatic representatives of other na-

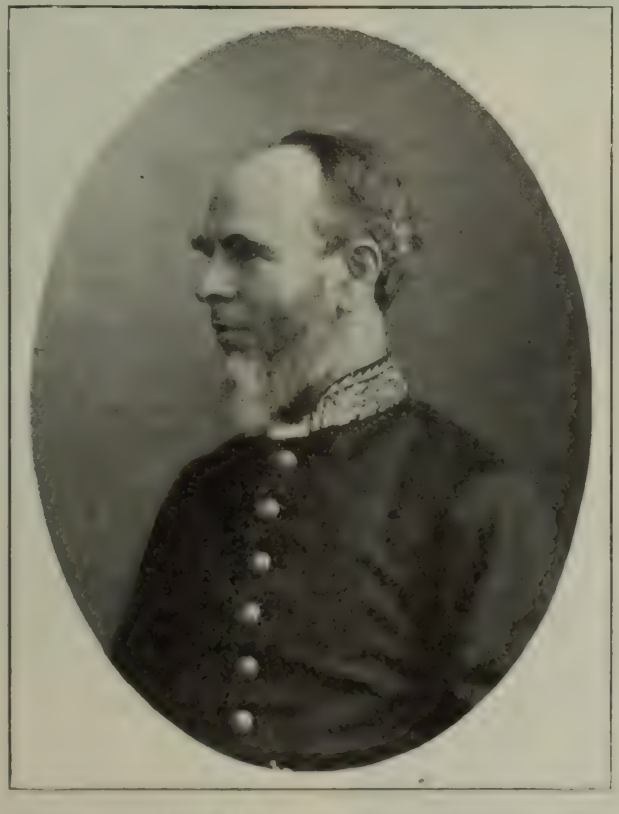
tions will be among the guests, as well as many other American citizens who have won distinction in various fields of work. Recognizing the significance of the event, many men and women noted for achievements in art, science, literature and statesmanship will attend the ceremonies, including leaders of the world movement for universal peace. The program of exercises will embrace addresses by the founder and words of congratulation from similar institutions in other countries, many of which will be represented. It will include discussions of topics of moment by authorities on the several subjects and the entertainment of guests in a suitable manner.

PITTSBURG, PA.

The Lords and Commons

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

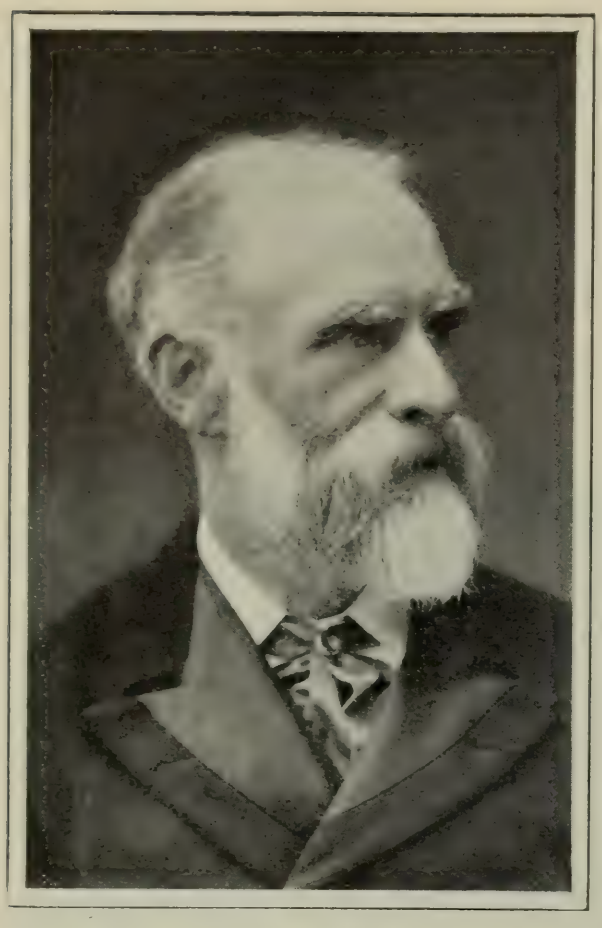
THAT region of London in which Westminster Palace is the most prominent object has been, during many recent nights, presenting an unwonted aspect for this period of the year. Each night and sometimes thruout the whole night the windows of the Houses of Parliament are blazing with light. The House of Commons has suddenly gone back to its old ways and has been holding several all-night sittings, just as it used to do when Charles Stewart Parnell was leading his Irish National followers in their brave work of obstruction to the policy of an unsympathetic majority. This time the battle is not so much between a majority and a minority in the representative chamber as between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. I cannot recall to memory any such conflict between the hereditary chamber and the representative chamber during my time—any conflict, that is to say, so direct and so obviously calculated to bring about a new epoch in the parliamentary history of England.



LEONARD COURTNEY.

The main question involved in this dispute is the measure of public education brought in by the Liberal Government. The measure was carried thru the House of Commons after a long stretch of debate by a large majority, and we have lately learned that that majority would have been much larger if the Irish National party had been fully assured in time of the concessions to their requirements which the leaders of the administration had resolved to make. Then the measure passed on to the House of Lords and the Lords went to work and converted it into something entirely different from that which the Government had made it, and, in fact, transformed some of its most important provisions into legislation the very opposite to that which its promoters had created.

The House of Lords is Conservative in its great majority, and also has among its



JAMES BRYCE.

members the prelates of the Established Church of England, who are, with very few exceptions, inflexibly opposed to the Liberal cause and to all projects of popular reform. Almost every great Liberal measure adopted during recent history by the House of Commons has been rejected in the first instance by the House of Lords. But when a measure is one of genuine national importance, the House of Commons brings it on a second time, passes it again by a great majority, and sends it once more to the House of Lords, and then in almost all instances the House of Lords makes up its mind that it has done enough in the way of what Thomas Carlyle calls "arguing with the inexorable," and quietly altho reluctantly and grumblingly allows it to receive the royal assent and pass into law. In the present instance, however, the House of Lords is understood to have made up what it calls its mind not to make any such submission, and this is evidenced by the fact that it has sent back to the House of Commons a measure utterly unlike that which it received from the representative chamber. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues in the Government determined not to deal with the altered measure at all, but to stand by the bill as it originally passed thru the House of Commons, and to shape their future course according to the action which the Peers may resolve to take. If the Lords should persevere in their resistance, as the impression everywhere is that they



MRS. BRYCE.

will do, then will come a crisis which cannot but effect the very existence of the House of hereditary legislators. The ordinary course taken in such a case would be for the Government, with the sanction of the King, to create a number of new Liberal peers, and with this display of power to make it clear to the majority of the peers that they had better give in, lest worse befall. But then, the majority in the House of Lords against the Education Bill as sent up to them was so large that it would be hardly possible for the Government to create a number of new peers so great as to change the whole character of the House. On the other hand there is not, I should think, the slightest probability that the Liberal Government would appeal to the country by means of a general election,

and thus obtain a national declaration in favor of its educational policy. The majority which the Government holds already in the House of Commons is absolutely overwhelming, and it would hardly be worth while to put the constituencies to the trouble and cost of another general election so soon, when the only result could be to give to it some such number of supporters as it already has in the House of Commons. But whatever may be the course taken, it is quite certain that we have arrived at a crisis which must open a new chapter in our constitutional history.

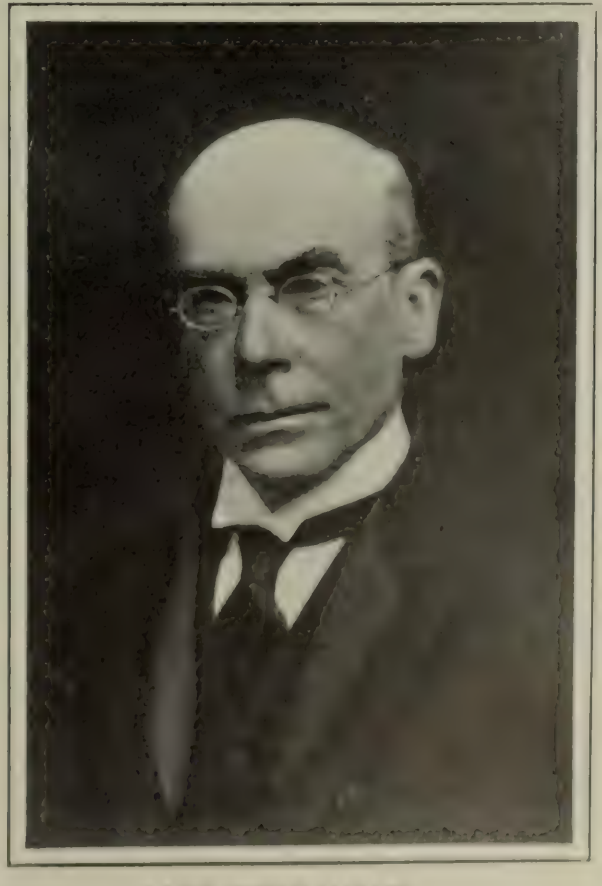
Of course it must not be supposed that there are not in the House of Lords



LORD WEARDALE.

already a considerable number of intellectual, enlightened and progressive men who are steadfast in their Liberal and expansive principles. Quite recently they have succeeded or been added to the peerage several such men. Leonard Henry Courtney, now Lord Courtney, was for many years distinguished as a journalist, a professor of political economy, and after his election to the House of Commons held ministerial office more than once. Lord Fitzmaurice, who had a distinguished career as Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice in the House of Commons, being then only the younger son of a noble family, is a most enlightened and most capable man, and Philip Stanhope, now Lord Weardale, is and always has been a thoroly advanced Liberal in his political opinions. But the majority in the hereditary chamber are still so overwhelmingly Conservative that unless the Government were to venture on an entirely unprecedented stroke, a sort of *coup d'état* in fact, it would not be possible to create an army of new peers strong enough to bear down the force of the anti-progressive nobles. The certainty is, as it seems to me, that the Government will send back the Education bill in its original form to the House of Lords and wait for the effect which must be wrought on the public feeling of the country, and may convince even the House of Lords that its existing constitution must undergo some fundamental change and give the Liberal Government time to consider what the nature of that change ought to be.

The Lords have been obstructing the



LORD FITZMAURICE.

work of the Commons in other fields as well as in that of education. They have just rejected altogether the measure passed thru the House of Commons for abolishing the plurality of votes. Under our present constitutional arrangements any man who possesses a distinct qualification as a voter in several different counties or towns may give his vote in all these different places and may thus contribute directly to the election of several different candidates for seats in the House of Commons. Anything more unreasonable or unfair than this condition of things it seems to me difficult indeed to imagine. It makes a law absolutely favorable to the rich and more favorable to the rich man in proportion to the amount of his wealth. Among the whole mass of the poorer electors and even among the great majority of the lower middle-class electors each voter has but one place of residence and therefore one qualification. Of course among the wealthier orders of the community most men have a town residence, a country residence, a shooting-box, as it is called, a place by some river side where fishing can be enjoyed, and each of these owners can have a vote for each of his abodes. It is obvious that if a rich man is anxious to extend his influence over the Parliamentary elections he has only to set up a number of new residences in different parts of the country and to multiply accordingly his votes at every General Election. If ever, therefore, there could be a condition of things which enacted one law for the rich and another for the poor it is this arrangement which the Liberal statesmen in office are now endeavoring to abolish. The measure for this purpose was passed by a great majority in the House of Commons and sent up to the House of Lords, and there it was at once rejected. If anything were needed to give further stimulus to the Liberal resolve for some effective dealing with the present constitution of the House of Lords the rejection of the measure for the abolition of plural votes must bring about that end. When the Lords interfere with the Commons to prevent a reform in the conditions belonging to the representative chamber alone it is surely about time that the Commons should take some decided steps to put reasonable limits on the aggressive enterprises of the Peers.

I have much pleasure in bespeaking the attention of my Irish readers, and indeed of all readers in the United States, to a charming volume which has just made its appearance here. It is called "The Fair Hills of Ireland," is published by Messrs. Macmillan of London, and is the work of Stephen Gwynn, who has lately been elected a member of the House of Commons. If I might thus put it he presents to us a most interesting and beautiful picture, and then he proves to us that the picture is literally a photograph, a reproduction of what once was reality. The book is delightful reading in itself, even if we take it only as a traveler's description of the beautiful places he has looked upon in several parts of Ireland. It would be welcome even as a mere description of a holiday tour, and it certainly cannot be any the less welcome to the intelligent reader because it brings up to the modern mind the actual realities of a marvelous epoch in Ireland's history when Ireland had but her own national memories, national hopes and national sympathies to guide her in the work of national development.

A novel which has attracted much interest here has just been published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. It is by the late Mrs. Hugh Chesson (Nora Hopper), and is called "Father Felix's Chronicles." Father Felix is a Benedictine monk of the fifteenth century, and he tells in these chronicles the strange and stirring events of his day. Mrs. Chesson seems to have realized in a wonderful manner the spirit of the "olden time" of which she writes. The book is prefaced by an introduction written by her husband. I hope to say more of it in my next letter and also of Mr. Percy White's last novel.

London, England.

The Rich Young Ruler

BY ZITELLA COCKE

Dear friends, come nearer, for I cannot speak
As I was wont to do, when in the courts
Of great Jerusalem I sat and spake
So long ago, as ruler of the Jews.
Ah, yes, it must be long—aye, long ago—
For I was young and strong, and trod the ways
Of men with quick and eager feet, and oft
Made joyful haste to where the solemn chant
Of David's Psalms made music to my soul—
The temple of the Ever Living God!

Methinks I see once more her glorious walls,
Her golden censers and her incense sweet,
That mingled with her people's glowing prayers.
My steps are heavy now—Jehovah's House
Razed to the ground by cruel, heathen hands,
Her sacred altar low, her glory gone!
Can I forget thee, O Jerusalem?
Nay, nay, let my right hand her cunning lose,
My tongue be mute, mine eyes be closed in death,
Ere I forget the City of our King,
The joy of the whole earth!

Throw open wide
The window! See how tenderly the light
Of evening plays upon Judea's hills.
No shining temple from her glittering hights
Gives back the sun his glorious radiance;
And yet his lingering rays seem loth to leave
The cherished, hallowed spot he once so loved.
My friends, read to me from the Sacred Scroll,
The Law, on which I loved to meditate
Both day and night, and kept from my first youth
Unto this day. Alas! alas! my youth,
When men did call me good, and aye did love
To sound my praises in mine ear, which I
Did love too well to hear, nor did I know
How much I lacked to win eternal life.

But there came One who looked down in my heart
And read the deep, mysterious characters
That burned upon its inmost core. The time
When I came running, kneeling at His feet,
His look of love, that stirred the very depths
Of my proud soul, is with me now. The day
Was calm and beautiful; the springing earth
Smiled like a Paradise beneath the blue
Of heaven; the fragrant air breathed harmony
And sweetest peace, and looking up I saw
The Master! In His arms a little child,
Which, with a tenderness unspeakable,
He blest. O what a matchless picture there!
Divine compassion, childhood's innocence!

I followed in the way and kneeling asked
His blessing. "What, good Master, shall I do
To gain eternal life? The Holy Law
Have I observed from my youth up." And straight
He gazed upon me with a look of love
That seemed to flow from the great Heart of God,
And I was fain to follow at His side.
When lo! He spake, and my poor pride was grieved,
For He, with Godlike ken, had touched the thing
Of sin, the serpent self, whose poisonous fangs
Till then lurked in their secret hiding place:
"Sell all thou hast and give it to the poor.
Take up the Cross!" Not so did Moses teach.
My stubborn heart was grieved, and I forsook
His path. O bitter thought! How oft I felt
Like some deserted soul God had cast off!

Yet in the sunny haunts of memory
That look divine, of love ineffable,
Remained my dream, my joy—the hope that I
With trembling hand hugged to my aching heart.
A little while, and in the Judgment Hall,
Where sat the Roman Pilate, I beheld
Unsullied Purity arraigned before
The changing justice of a human bar!
At Golgotha I saw Him crucified.
The Sacrifice! The Holy Lamb of God!
And then, ah then, I saw the Promised Hope
Of Israel, of whom the Prophets wrote—
Him who should save His people from their sins.
And the fast doors of my stout heart gave way
And I believed and trusted as a child,
No longer ruler of the Jews, but one
Who loved his risen Lord—Saint Barnabas.

Mine hours are numbered, say ye? They must be,
For my dull ears are wakening to the strain
Of heavenly harps, and my worn eyes behold
The smile of welcome on the Master's face.
'Tis growing dark, dear friends—the sun is gone—
But I shall see the Sun of Righteousness,
My soul be filled with light, my heart with bliss.
I shall not feel the weariness of years
Within the Gates of New Jerusalem!

Boston, Mass.

A Cycle in Steam Engineering

BY JAMES C. BAYLES, M. E., Ph.D.

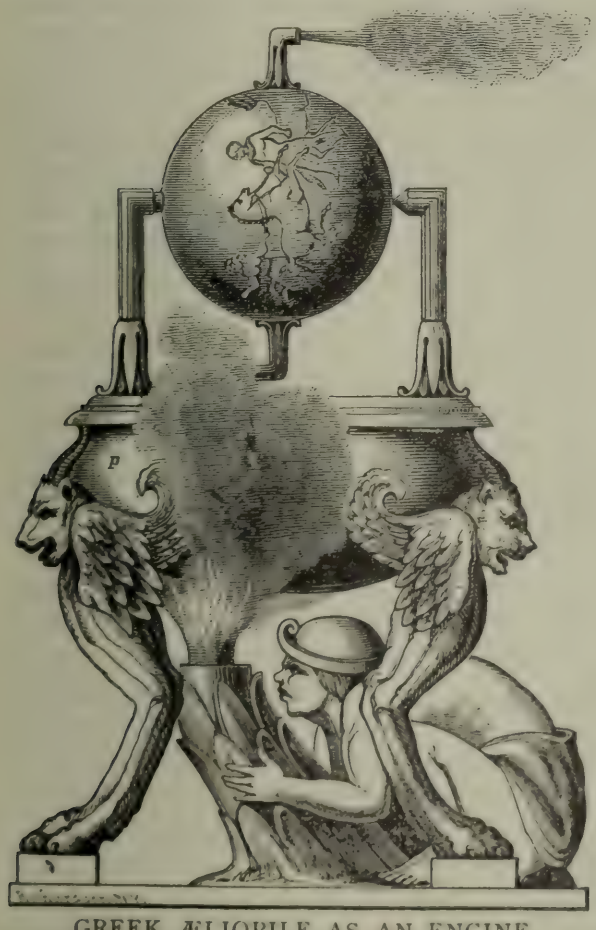
THE archaic symbol of the serpent swallowing its tail has been employed to typify different things at different times. For those curiously inclined, it might be interesting to speculate how far this process of self deglutition might be carried and what would be its ultimate result; but no useful purpose would be served at the moment by such an inquiry. As typifying the cycle in steam engineering which has brought us back practically to the starting point and promises to leave us there, it is perhaps the best which could be employed. It tells the story.

It is usual to think and speak of the steam engine as something relatively new, and to classify it as belonging chiefly in the nineteenth century. As a matter of fact, it is older than anything we can compare it with. The expansive force of the highly heated vapor of water and its convenience as a means of converting thermo-dynamic potentiality into kinetic energy, were probably well known to the priests long before the beginnings of written history. It was a convenient means for working miracles; hence the knowledge of its properties and applications was first among the mysteries sacred to the priestly cult. Steam would move things at a distance from the source of power, in ways deemed very wonderful by the superstitious and credulous. For example, by its agency gates were made to open and close without the aid of human hands; statues and idols were caused to move impressively or to give forth sounds, as in the case of the Egyptian Memnon, which saluted the rising sun with vocal welcome; altars were at will enveloped in scalding clouds, to the undoing of those who sacrilegiously approached them; strange and terrifying noises were produced, and other surprising things done. The mechanical devices by which these results were effected were extremely crude and simple, but they served their purpose. For what we know about such employments of steam we are chiefly indebted to Heron, a mathematician and mechanician of Alexandria, who lived in the fourth century B. C.

Concerning Heron, the conclusion may safely be reached that, if not entitled to rank with the great philosophers of antiquity, he was at least a very clever, amusing and courageous person. He certainly had a sense of humor. In some way he found means of acquiring the knowledge which the priests guarded so carefully. Perhaps this was not difficult, as there is reason to believe that he was brought up in the temple service. In later life he seems to have found it a pleasure, and perhaps recognized it as a duty, to expose the rank impostures of the priests, long distrusted by the more intelligent classes, but tolerated as a means of holding the common people in subjection. Heron wrote several books, some of which probably perished in the destruction of the Alexandrian library. Of those which survived the vicissitudes of centuries, his "Spiritalia seu Pneumatica" is the most interesting. Its clear purpose was to expose the frauds practiced by the priests in the Egyptian temples, who were famous miracle-mongers. To have done this by modern methods of direct attack and denunciation might have been dangerous, so Heron assumed the character of a wise and well instructed priest of Isis, who had undertaken to initiate an acolyte into the mysteries of the temple. That he derived great enjoyment from showing how easy it is to work miracles, if one knows how and has the apparatus, is evident.

Among the devices of great antiquity described by Heron is the æliopile. It is as old as the bronze age. In its simplest form it is a hollow vessel, approximately spherical in shape, with a small opening thru which water is charged into its interior, and from which, when heated by external firing and the water evaporated, steam escapes from the spout of a tea-kettle. These little boilers were made of all sizes and shapes and were employed for a variety of purposes. One form, described and illustrated by Heron in "Spir-

italia," is an enclosed boiler, from the top of which hollow uprights are carried. Between these is suspended a hollow sphere or hollow trunnions, provided with two outlet tubes perpendicular to its axis, with ends turned in opposite directions. When the boiler was filled with water and a fire made under it, steam was generated. This steam, finding escape by the hollow uprights, and into the sphere by its hollow trunnions, was exhausted thru the tubes attached to its equatorial periphery. The resistance of the air to the escaping steam caused a recoil, which set the sphere in energetic revolution.



GREEK ÆLIOPILE AS AN ENGINE.

This, so far as written history shows, is the first application of steam to produce rotation. Its age is wholly conjectural. There is no reason to regard it as an invention of Heron's. Probably the æliopile, in one form or another, is as old as priestcraft, and was as useful in the Chaldean and Phœnician temples of Astaroth as at the Egyptian shrines of Isis. It may be mentioned in passing that Heron recorded a great many other things which modern ingenuity has reinvented and patented, among them the nickel-in-the-slot machine, the prepayment gas meter and their variants. They were all anticipated in the lustral vase, from which, when the thirsty gallant of Alexandria or Thebes dropped into its contracted mouth his uten or other coin of the requisite value and held his goblet under the spigot, a measured stream of wine issued.

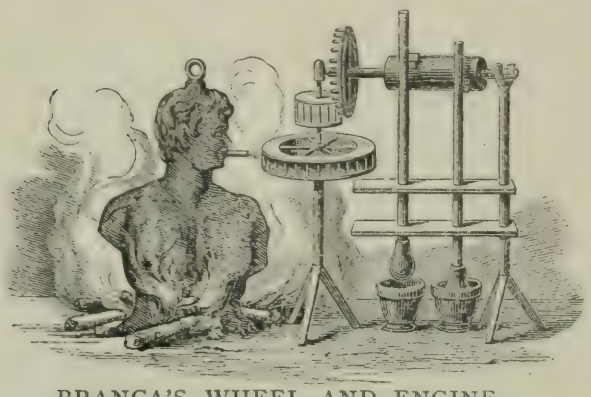
Between Heron's time and that of the first of the mechanicians to employ steam as a motive force, there appears to have been a long interval. Doubtless this is rather apparent than real. It is explained by the hiatus in written history. Probably there never was a time when the philosopher and mechanician were not doing something in steam, with a more or less intelligent perception of its possibilities as a useful force if brought under control. Solomon de Caus, Blasco de Garay, the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Bacon, Denys Papin and a dozen others move across the stage in a hazy and uncertain way, and for each has been claimed the honor of inventing the steam engine, but they are best remembered for what they hoped for and promised, but somehow failed fully to perform. They were all men of

"Large desires with most uncertain issues."

Some two thousand years after Heron published his "Spiritalia," Giovani Branca, a Florentine, published in 1629 his book, "The Machine," in which he described and illustrated an application of the æliopile to rotate something very like a modern hydraulic turbine. His æliopile, made in the shape of the bust and head of a human figure with a tube projecting from its mouth, suggests an Ethiopian smoking a cigaret. Steam escaping from this tube was caused to impinge upon the vanes of a wheel revolving in a horizontal plane, and was expected to rotate it. Gearing on the vertical shaft of the wheel was expected to give such changes of motion and variations of speed as would permit the device to be applied to useful purposes, such as pumping water, sawing wood, grinding grain and the like. It was practically useless, but is of exceptional interest as a step in the development of the steam engine. That it had no relation whatever to the type of steam motor developed by Watt and his suc-

cessors only makes it the more interesting.

The great development of the steam engine began where engines were most needed, in England. Newcomen and Calley were its pioneers with what was known as the Newcomen engine. Smeaton improved it, and some of his steam pumps are perhaps still in use. In 1725 James Watt invented the separate condenser, and with better tools and more skilful mechanics his work would have approximated the best engine-



BRANCA'S WHEEL AND ENGINE.

building standards of the present time. As all who preceded had done, Watt began with an attempt to pump water economically by steam-actuated mechanism; when his work was finished the mill engine, steamship and locomotive were possible. To follow the development of the steam engine from this point would but lead to the conclusion that before the present century began it had been refined to a degree which suggested that the seeking of further economies would be more costly than profitable. Nothing seemed better established than the type of engine then in use; nothing less probable than its displacement by another, cheaper and simpler type. The apparent limit of safe prophesy was that thenceforward the work of the mathematician and mechanician would best be directed to the perfecting of minor and relatively unimportant details. The great facts of steam in its applications as a motive force had been learned, and the position of the ambitious inventor in this field recalled one of the charming natural history essays of Grant Allen, in which he tells how for centuries there has been a struggle between the squirrels and the nuts in obedience to the law of the survival of the fittest. During this period the squirrels have been strengthening and sharpening their teeth the better to gain their food, and the nuts, as a measure of self-protection, have been growing thicker and tougher shells; with the result that all the soft nuts have been eaten and the squirrels, with weak and dull teeth, have starved to death. This appeared to be the situation in the field of steam engineering—the easy problems had all been solved and the tough nuts which remained were unavailable to the merely ingenious and clever inventor. What might be gained by cracking them belonged to the men who could bring to bear upon their work the results of long study in the several fields of science, supplemented by wide experience in mechanical applications. Like many other popular concepts of the stability of the established order of things, this was not quite correct. What the mechanical squirrels needed was not sharper teeth so much as clearer perception.

Curiously, the first radical improvement in the steam engine since the time of Watt involved brushing aside as useless and misleading the work of the most productive century in the world's history, so far as this related to valves and valve motions, cutoffs and other refinements of steam engineering, and rendered obsolete unnumbered volumes of highly involved mathematics which were the despair of the student of this department of mechanical science. The revolutionary intrusion into the field of the reciprocating engine was the form of motor known under the generic name of the steam turbine. It is of peculiar historical interest that one of the very earliest patents relating to this general type of motor was taken out by James Watt in 1784, but he does not appear to have gone beyond a somewhat vague conception of the rudimentary idea of the turbine. In the same year Wolfgang de Kempelen patented a turbine which was an adaptation of the æliopile to pumping water. In this form the turbine awaited development until 1843, when Pilbrow patented a form which showed a very clear concept of the principles which have since found a high utility in application, and which are

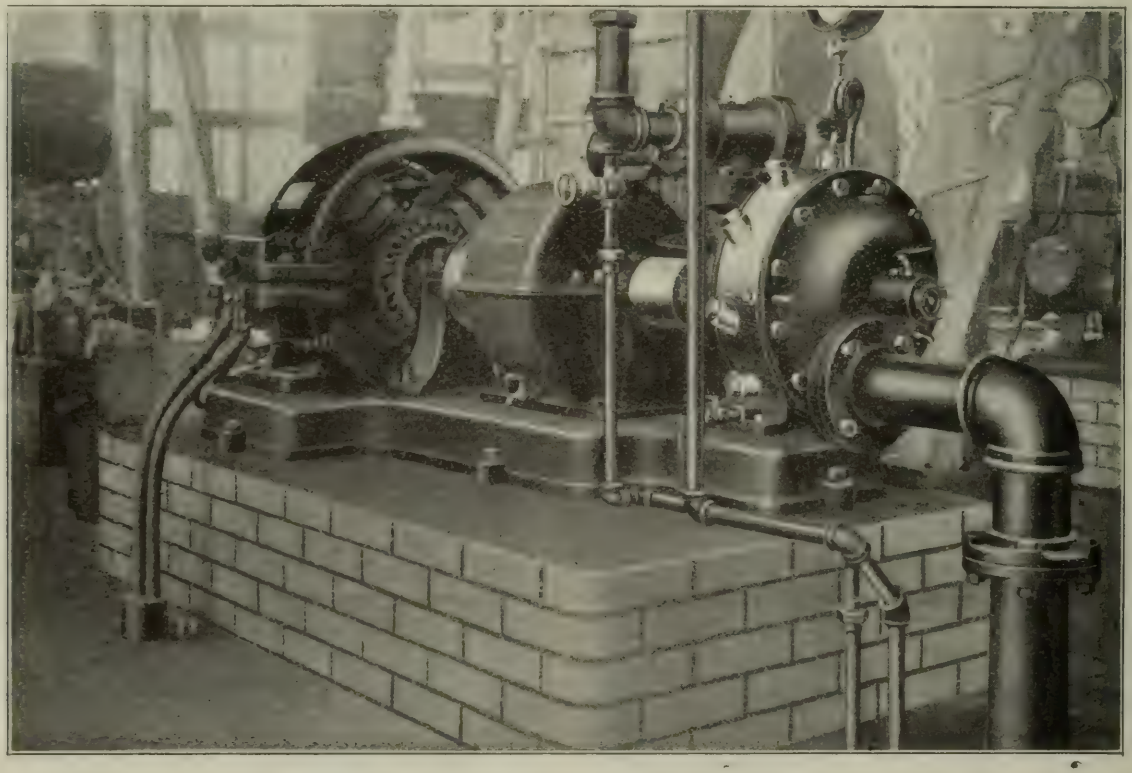
embodied almost as Pilbrow drew them in several of the turbine engines now on the market in a large way. In 1848, Wilson, of Greenock, patented the radial-flow turbine. No radical improvement upon these early types was made until 1875, when Professor Reynolds, of Manchester, patented the reaction steam turbine, with alternating rings of fixed and moving blades, and which accomplished the then miraculous feat of running at a speed of 12,000 revolutions per minute. The later history of turbine improvement brings it within the sphere of current commercial development and cannot be followed without a discussion of the points of difference between competing types.

A brief and non-technical description of the steam turbine may be of interest for those who read about the progress of this type of motor with little or no knowledge of what it really is. The steam turbine is a machine for maintaining rotation, which may be utilized for driving one or another kind of machinery, and is itself rotated by particles of steam acting upon suitably formed surfaces attached to the parts of the machine adapted to revolution. Steam is composed of molecules possessing mass moving at high velocity. This is utilized mechanically by permitting the steam to give up its heat by conversion into work in rapid expansion, as in the action of the exploding charge of a gun, where the rapid expansion of the gases carries not only the projectile but the molecules of the gases themselves forward with effective rapidity. In this expansion the molecules push out of their way anything which retards or tends to change the direction of their progress. One way in which this displacement is expressed in the gun is in its recoil; the gases, expanding equally in all directions, pushing as hard against the relatively immovable breach as against the relatively movable projectile. If the projectile were heavier than the breach it would remain stationary and the gun would be driven through the gunner. Sometimes, in the case of a gun which "kicks" badly, this is what the gunner thinks has happened. In the turbine of the reaction type this recoil, or "kick," is utilized for producing motion in the movable parts. Briefly described, the simplest form of turbine consists of a shell or casing, enclosing a cylinder capable of revolution. On the inside of the fixed casing are attached certain guide blades and on the outside of the movable cylinder are certain other blades or fins, bearing such relation to the fixed ones that steam entering at one end of the casing and seeking to escape at the other is given by the guide blades a direction which causes it to impinge directly upon the movable blades, which it pushes aside, just as a current of wind revolves the windmill. By so doing it causes the movable cylinder to rotate. This sequence of fixed and moving blades is susceptible of multiplication as many times as may be desired, the fixed blades in every case acting as guides and the movable blades receiving the impact of the directed steam and being displaced by it. Thus the rotative effect is produced by both impulse and reaction. In the simple impulse turbine the steam is led by nozzles so placed as to discharge against the periphery of a movable annulus provided with blades or fins to offer resistance, and be displaced by it. This elementary idea seems capable of many fold amplification and differentiation. The fact that every type of steam turbine differs a little from every other type is interesting, perhaps, but the differences would scarcely repay analysis nor would such analysis make the matter any clearer to the reader not skilled in the art.

In the illustration on page 150 is shown a typical steam turbine, capable of as much work as a very much larger and more costly engine of the reciprocating type, and of enormously greater rapidity of revolution. It is shown driving a dynamo, and is from a photograph of the turbine and dynamo "coupled in tandem" in the Federal exhibit at the recent industrial exhibition in Manila. For the purpose of showing what a high power steam turbine looks like, in comparison with a reciprocating engine of equal power, it will serve as well as another.

The steam turbine is still new and its sphere of utility is still indeterminate. In a general way it may be said that it is pushing the larger, more complicated, more delicate and more costly recipro-

cating engine very close for all kinds of work. Originally its utility seemed to be limited to work calling for rotation at very high speeds and in one direction only. With the improvement in mechanical construction it was found practicable to give rotation in either direction, and high velocity of revolution was perfectly controllable by gearing. In mill and factory practice the advantages of the turbine are conspicuous, although in these uses it rarely comes into competition with the highest development of the reciprocating motor. In such competition it has been found that, while possessing



MODERN COMBINED TURBINE AND DYNAMO.

marked advantages in first cost, floor space, convenience, economy of repairs and adjustments, oil consumption and attendance, it has not thus far shown an economy exceeding that of the best type of triple expansion reciprocating engine. It must be admitted, however, that they run very close together, that the turbine is steadily gaining, while the older type of engine seems to have reached the attainable limit of perfection, and that in a great many uses the turbine already has a conspicuous lead, especially in the generation of electricity.

The recent important progress in the application of the turbine in marine engineering has made it of great public interest. The concurrent decision of the British Admiralty and the management of the Cunard Steamship Company to install turbines in place of reciprocating engines in many vessels of first importance appears in every instance to have been vindicated by the performance of these motors in use. The service tests, covering a wide range of experience from the initial experiment in the "Turbinia" in 1894, to the Cunarder "Carmania," the "Lubec," of the German navy, the "Salem" and "Chester," of the United States navy, "No. 243, "Libellule" and "Caroline," of the French navy, and the "Dreadnaught" and "Amethyst," of the British navy, besides some forty or more liners Channel steamers and steam yachts establish the fact that this is the type of marine engine which is destined to displace all other types. Their principal advantages are cheaper operation, the absence of vibration due to the swing of reciprocating machinery, reduction of weight and greater speed with smaller and more deeply immersed propellers.

Thus we find completed, or, at least, in process of completion, the wonderful cycle beginning with the æliopile and ending with the engines of the most advanced steamers afloat—the largest, fastest and most perfect in design and equip-

ment ever built. The two differ no more widely than may be accounted for in the fact that the material and tools now at the command of the mechanical engineer permit him to complete what the ancients so wisely began, and to realize the remarkable prophecy of Roger Bacon, the learned Franciscan, who wrote more than eight hundred years ago:

"I will now mention some wonderful works of art and nature in which there is nothing of magic and which magic could not perform.

"Instruments may be made by which the largest ships, with only one man guiding them, will be carried with greater velocity than if they were full of sailors."

NEW YORK CITY.



In the Cathedral

BY FREDERICK LYNCH

THE window is of gold, and angels in it throng,
And white wings throb, and faces are upturned in song;
The faces shine with light, sweet light for which I long—
  And then I turn to her who with me gazes on the angel faces,
And lo! the glory too in her sweet face doth shine,
    And it is mine!

Above the altar stands a pure, white angel, tall,
With outspread wings, and from whose hands sweet blessings fall;
"Oh, bless me also, dearest angel," low I call;
  And then I turn where she I love is resting 'neath the angel's blessing,
And lo! the blessing too in her deep eyes doth rest,
    And I am blest!

There is a great, blue window, and a beam of light
Floats thru and lingers on the angel's hair, where bright
The face glows 'mid the deep'ning shadows of the night,
  And then I turn where she, adoring, prayeth to the angel soaring,
And lo! the light hath kissed her hair, and she doth own
    The angel's crown!

And now the light is slowly fading. One last smile
Of love the angel sheds. I linger on a while.
If only from that face one glance I might beguile;
  And then I turn where she is leaning toward the angel beaming,
And lo! the love which from the angel fills the place
    Is in her face!

NEW YORK CITY.



The Japanese School Children of San Francisco

This unique photograph, which is furnished us by Mr. K. K. Kawakami, shows a group of some of the excluded Japanese children who are now attending a school organized and maintained by the Japanese in San Francisco (not the "Oriental School"). Mr. Kawakami, who has just made a trip to San Francisco to investigate the whole situation says the root of the trouble, from the Japanese standpoint, lies in the fact that the question involves the honor and national pride of the Japanese Nation. Even more offensive than the discrimination itself, he says, was the method by which this measure was put into execution. If the San Francisco authorities having found it necessary to separate the Japanese children from their American schoolmates had shown a little more sympathy and had previously explained to the Japanese parents, or some representative Japanese, why such discrimination must be made, affairs would have taken a very different course. But, without any previous warning, on the morning of November 12th, the Japanese public school pupils were dismissed from their class rooms, humiliated and disgraced before their American schoolmates, and were sent home to their parents with tears in their eyes. And yet the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, in his official communication to Secretary Metcalf, said that in so far as any Japanese in San Francisco has been able to obtain evidence "no Japanese pupil of the public schools has misbehaved or conducted himself, or herself, in an offensive manner warranting expulsion or segregation. On the contrary the teachers consulted have invariably given the Japanese children credit for good behavior, attention to duty, and cleanliness of person." Mr. Kawakami says that the Japanese residents of San Francisco believe that the present agitation against them is not the result of any widespread hostility on the part of the citizens of the State as a whole, but it is instigated by a few agitators for political effect, and kept alive by the "Japanese and Korean Exclusion League" and some of the trade unions. It is practically certain, Mr. Kawakami thinks, that if the San Franciscans do not recede from their present position the Japanese in San Francisco will refuse to send their children to the "Oriental School," which is located near the most depraved section of "Chinatown," but will start private schools of their own. And such an eventuality cannot fail to perpetuate a feeling of animosity between the Californians and the Japanese population of that State, which in turn may effect more or less unfavorably the hitherto cordial friendship between the United States and the Mikado's Empire.

Literature

Early American Explorations

It is needless to observe that in the publication of historical source-materials of one sort or another a remarkably large share of the strength of our historical laborers is today employed. We seem to have given up the writing of great histories, Rhodes, McMaster and Channing to the contrary notwithstanding, and to have turned our whole soul to the gathering and duplication of the records of the past. We have a great series of travel narratives, now completed, by Thwaites; another, just begun, by Jameson. And we have the gaps between filled up by detached works and lesser collections.

The firms of Clark and of Barnes, already notable in this publication of geographical description, come to our attention once more with their recent crop. Clark brings to us four works, in imposing dignity, with their broad margins, commendable letter-press, and the wicked legend of a "limited edition." Barnes continues "The Trail Makers" with the well-known journeys of La Salle, Cabeza de Vaco and Champlain, in the cheap and convenient volumes which have hitherto brought other texts to the reader, easily and economically. Between them more than three hundred years of American travels are opened to our inspection.

Chronologically speaking, the works at hand begin with a much-needed translation of Antonio Pigafetta's account of the earliest circumnavigation of the globe.[1] Only by courtesy can the work be included in a list of American travels, since Magellan's voyage touched but a few isolated spots in the Latin Americas and was uninfluenced by any premonitions of the future greatness of the Atlantic barrier around whose end it skirted. The experience which its editor, James A. Robertson, has had in the greater undertakings with which he has been connected, makes his opinion here as nearly final as any single opinion is likely to be, and leaves us in the conviction that this is a definite edition.

From Magellan to Cabeza de Vaca[2] is a brief jump in time, but a long distance in historical significance. Pigafetta's narrative is a contemporary record of observed phenomena. Cabeza de Vaca kept no journal; and from the day he disappeared into the wilderness of the Gulf plain, in 1528, until he startled his countrymen by his arrival at San Miguel de Culiacan, in 1536, he had only a treacherous memory, re-enforced by a vigorous imagination, for his guide. He wrote his "Relacion" only after his arrival in Spain, several years later than the occurrences of the events which it describes. The narrative is a fascinating romance, and well entitled to a place in "The Trail Makers." At times it records facts that subsequent knowledge has confirmed; but the identification of its geographical references is beyond any editorial skill. The editor here, A. F. Bandelier, is content to "suggest" the line of travel of the narrator.

The career of Samuel de Champlain comes, in point of time, two generations later than that of Alvar Nuñez, and is localized at the other end of the continent. A new translation made from Champlain's own final edition of 1632 is now edited in two volumes of "The Trail Makers," by Edward Gaylord Bourne.[3] Professor Bourne always speaks with authority on matters of early exploration, and here he has been content to give the simple introduction demanded by the series.

While we are unable to say where Cabeza de Vaca went or what he saw, we are well informed as to the course of the next of our Western explorers, La Salle, and have before us two reprints of narratives of his voyages. Prof. Isaac J. Cox, of the University of Cincinnati, and trained in Western history by Professor Garrison, has a useful two volume edition in "The Trail Makers."[4] The bibliography at the end of Volume II is much

[1] Magellan's Voyage Around the World. *By Antonio Pigafetta.* Edited by *James Alexander Robertson.* Two vols. and index. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co. $7.50.

[2] The Journey of Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca and His Companions from Florida to the Pacific, 1528-1536. Edited by *A. F. Bandelier.* New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.00.

[3] The Voyages and Explorations of Samuel de Champlain, 1604-1616. Edited by *Edward Gaylord Bourne.* Two vols. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $2.00.

[4] The Journeys of René Robert Cavelier Sieur de La Salle. Edited by *Isaac Joslin Cox.* Two vols. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $2.00.

better than the editor's literary style. The contents of Volume II, Joutel's journal of the last voyage, is the basis of a single volume, edited by Henry Reed Stiles and published by Joseph McDonough, at Albany.[5] The Stiles edition is sumptuous and expensive. Its complete introduction and its full bibliography, by A. P. C. Griffin, are free from the limitations in space and form that coerce the "Trail Makers" volumes into simplicity.

Professor Hodder edits, in a single Clark volume, Captain Philip Pittman's "Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi."[6] The original, appearing in London in 1770, was prepared, so the writer declared, for the perusal of the Secretary of State, who may well have been interested in the valley so recently acquired from France. It is written in gazetteer style, and is the earliest English account of the settlements in question.

The "Personal Narrative" of Elias Pym Fordham, dating from 1817-1818, is edited by Frederic Austin Ogg.[7] Fordham was an observant civil engineer and a member of the Birkbeck colony in Illinois. The narrator describes his journey over the Pennsylvania Pike into the West, and is a reputable eye-witness of the movement of population which followed the second war with England. It may perhaps be regretted that the editing brings into the notes a veritable concordance upon Thwaites' "Early Western Travels." The scholar is beyond the need of so many notes, and the general reader does not want them.

And finally, we come to the end of our shelf, and to the memory of men now living, in the journal kept by John Woodhouse Audubon, son of the naturalist and himself of no mean scientific and artistic attainments, in his overland journey to California with the "forty-niners."[8] As in no other of our collection, the whole history of transportation is summed up in this single trip in 1849-1850. By rail and stage over the National Road, Audubon's party came to Pittsburg; by river steamer they descended the Ohio to Cairo and the Mississippi to New Orleans; thence across the Gulf to the Rio Grande; and by pack train thru the interior of Mexico to San Diego and the gateway to the gold fields. This route was not a common one, even in the days of constant continental journeys, passing as it did midway between the Santa Fé trail and Panama. Its record shows on every page the keen observation of the scientist and the persistent courage of the pioneer. We are somewhat surprised that a geographic expert like its editor, Professor Frank H. Hodder, should have allowed the path of the party in 1849 to be recorded upon a base map that could not possibly have been accurate at a period earlier than 1853.

[5] JOUTEL'S JOURNAL OF LA SALLE'S LAST VOYAGE, 1684-7. Edited by *Henry Reed Stiles.* Albany: Joseph McDonough.

[6] THE PRESENT STATE OF THE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS ON THE MISSISSIPPI. *By Captain Philip Pittman.* Edited by *Frank Heywood Hooder.* Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co.

[7] PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF TRAVELS IN VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, INDIANA, KENTUCKY; AND OF A RESIDENCE IN THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY, 1817-1818. *By Elias Pym Fordham.* Edited by *Frederic Austin Ogg.* Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co. $3.00.

[8] AUDUBON'S WESTERN JOURNAL, 1849-1850. *By John W. Audubon.* Edited by *Maria R. Audubon* and *Frank Heywood Hodder.* Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co. $3.00.

Hilligenlei

Hilligenlei, or *Holyland*,[1] as the translated title reads, is the latest work by Gustav Frenssen, who is best known in America by his novel, "Jörn Uhl,"[2] that set all Germany agog several years ago and which has been styled in Germany The Modern Iliad. Last year Frenssen electrified Germany anew with *Holyland,* which has been convulsing Germany for months. You can scarcely take up a German literary journal without hitting upon some discussion of it.

The plot, altho typified and made humanly engrossing, is not the significant thing about the book. We see here once more, in the depiction of scenes of fairly primitive life, a novelist choosing and working with the motives and materials that have lately become so popular in fiction. They offer in this case abundant opportunity to make use of the ideas given currency by the Nietzschean philosophy and modern socialism, besides lending a setting in keeping with

[1] HOLYLAND. *By Gustav Frenssen.* Translated from the German by *Mary Agnes Hamilton.* Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 1906. $1.50.

[2] JÖRN UHL. *By G. Frenssen.* Translated from the German by *F. S. Delmer.* Boston: Dana Estes & Co. 1905. $1.50.

the latter day return-to-nature movement.

An isolated North German community on the shores of the German Ocean, remote from the modern world, which at times is felt only as a dull, distant hum, offers a good background, and the sea-faring life of the main characters introduces the desired dash of adventure and hardship. Touches of the world of today—business, the army, the university, the great city—are supplied, and thus a *Weltbild,* which every German novel purports to be, stands before us.

The emphasis is, quite naturally, on the development of character. Not only are the principal characters very human, but in true German fashion there is put into the depiction of character a wealth of philosophy. No better commentary on the many-sided, seething masses of German life of today could be desired. Aside from the burden of the book, which is a rationalistic account of the life of Christ, and which bids fair to revolutionize the religious life of Germany, we find here the mature thought of a serious, capable mind on many of the deepest questions that are agitating thinking men and women today, not only in Germany, but elsewhere. How far to yield to the materialistic as against the idealistic conception of life? How far to embrace the call for greater freedom from the shackles of civilized society? How far to allow our natural instincts to guide us?

Such queries and their answers are put before us as living conditions in the lives of living people, and no thoughtful reader can lay the book down without answering them for himself.

Frenssen's point of view makes itself felt thruout. He believes in the life of aspiration and manly struggle—not, however, after the fashion of the anemic idealist, but rather as a practical man of the world who knows life—as Frenssen had ample opportunity as a pastor in the region of which he writes to acquaint himself with it—and who finds that hard and fast norms of conduct for all alike are impossible.

The book will never be popular in America, it is safe to say, for several reasons. It is, like a German sentence, long-winded, involved and cumbrous, lacking the briskness and lively action we are accustomed to. The reader gets the characters confused and loses interest in them. *Holyland* contains several passages which make it unfit for the youthful, and even many older readers will find them offensive. And because we are in a very different stage of theological thought from Germany, the religious purpose of the novel will fail to arouse either the enthusiasm or the antagonism that it has in Germany.

The intercalated life of Christ is really intended as a summary in a literary form of the scientific and theological investigations and arguments of the last century or more. Here is the flower of the sowing of rationalism, materialism and socialism; the Bismarckianism, Wagnerism and Nietzscheanism of the past century. What wonder that the strong potion brewed from these most powerful ingredients of the German *Weltanschauung* of the past century, and offered here for the first time in beguiling form to the broad strata of the public, should have excited these almost to the point of frenzy!

The Guilds of Florence

Only a student with an artistic temperament can write on Florentine history, for no one who knows not the delight of the eye and the joy of creation can even approach an appreciation of that famed city celebrated by Shelley as the fairest under the sun. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, the artist is the last person in the world who should be charged with such a task; he is essentially an impressionist; he revels in lights and shades, in situations, dramatic unity and *dénouements;* and above all he shrinks from those tests of objectivity and reality which the ponderous tome-making German scholar has imposed upon the historian. Notwithstanding these difficulties—which must be apparent to any historical writer who attempts a study in Florentine history—Mr. Edgecumbe Staley has undauntedly sought to lay bare for us the very heart of the economic and artistic life of the city as

revealed in the rise and development of the guilds.* Mr. Staley has the temper of an artist. His story of the Florentine guilds is a drama; its stage setting is the classic vale of the Arno; upon this stage appear mighty figures of war, like Cæsar and Charlemagne; learned men of the university, like Pico della Mirandola and Leonardo da Vinci; great captains of industry and commerce whose products are the envy of all the West and whose argosies spread their sails over the waters of the Mediterranean and even beyond the Pillars of Hercules. The result of all this is glorious: "Florence presented the rare spectacle of a State whose citizens were either all wealthy or at least comfortably off" (p. 65). But the grand drama comes to an end: "The liberties of a free people and a free parliament were buried in the grave of the Republic of Florence" (p. 74). In the last act "the love of country and the ties of family were weakened by an universal craving for pleasure and self-gratification. Idleness, sensuality, skepticism —three baneful sisters—gained the upper hand and loosened the fabric of Florentine society. The gradual extinction of public spirit, the slow deterioration of general character and the sapping of personal energy are the dull tones which tinge with melancholy the later pages of Florentine history. Ring down the curtain." Here is the "Nowhere" of William Morris spoiled by individualism and modernity!



"I shall write an advertisement myself," he said.
From Barbour's "A Maid in Arcady." Lippincotts.

Easy as it would be to quarrel with the impression caused by this presentation, and to detect inaccuracies, the heart of Mr. Staley's book is sound. He has taken pains to tell effectively and fully a great story—a story that has far more than mere antiquarian interest for those moderns who do not find in Pittsburg or the Chicago stock yards the final realization of democratic vistas. It is not an important contribution to historical

* The Guilds of Florence. *By Edgecumbe Staley.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $5.00.

knowledge but an attractive work for the general reader. The volume is prefaced by two chapters on the development of the commerce and industry of Florence and the general history of the guilds. Seven chapters are devoted to the seven Greater Guilds of the judges and notaries, the merchants, the wool-workers, the bankers and money changers, the silk-workers, the doctors and apothecaries, the furriers and skinners. The Intermediate Guilds of butchers, blacksmiths and shoemakers, masters of stone and wood, the retail cloth dealers and linen manufacturers are treated in two full chapters. About one hundred pages are devoted to the nine Minor Guilds of wine merchants, innkeepers, tanners, oil merchants, general provision dealers, saddlers, locksmiths, armorers, carpenters and bakers. An excellent index and a full table of contents placed at the head of each chapter furnish a clue to every important topic for the reader who wishes particular knowledge on particular points and who has not courage to attempt the entire book. Fortunately our author has not contented himself with the descriptive details of institutional organizations; in six very entertaining chapters he gives us a glimpse into the life and work of the medieval city and into the religion, patronage and charity of the guilds. The volume is in every respect complete; there is a splendid bibliography of manuscript and printed materials; the index and tables are full and really helpful; the illustrations are drawn from a great variety of sources, ancient manuscripts, paintings and special photographs which have evidently been secured with no thought of expense or labor, and from a typographical standpoint the publishers have done their full duty.

A Maid in Arcady. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.00.

The "Arcady" of Mr. Barbour's latest romance is situated on the shores of a little New England river and haunted by a make-believe wood nymph of New England extraction. The hero commits trespass on the first page, petty larceny on the seventy-ninth, and grand larceny on the hundred and fortieth, but these technical crimes sit lightly on his broad-shouldered conscience. It is a somewhat trivial tale, pleasantly illustrated by photographs that do no violence to the Arcadian atmosphere of the places sketched in the text. A little river ripples thru the story, a canoe plashes along several chapters, an amiable motor car comes and goes conveniently, and the maid and man who introduce themselves to each other in Arcady play a pleasant masquerade of "Clytie" and "Vertumnus," a pretty pastoral drama darkened for a moment by a passing cloud of misunderstanding, but dear to all youths and maidens in Arcady—and who has not lived at least one summer in that land of shy make-believe?—are the veils and subterfuges of half-acknowledged love.

Credit and Its Uses. By William A. Prendergast, New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The general desire for systematic information regarding the methods and practices of business enterprise which is becoming more manifest each year has led to the publication of a number of practical treatises on the various institutions of industry and finance. Appleton's business series, in which the present volume is included, has probably met the popular demand more effectively than other similar publications. The aim of this series has been to present the practical aspects of business problems. This is clearly evident in the volume on *Credit and Its Uses.* The author has had practical experience in banking circles and has written the greater part of his treatise from the standpoint of the "credit man," a profession that has come to occupy a foremost position in the business world. The weakest part of the book is that dealing with the theory of credit. The author inclines to uphold the somewhat antiquated views of the Scotch economist, Henry Dunning MacLeod, regarding the "capital" quality of credit. He also fails to emphasize sufficiently the chief social function of credit, viz., the maintenance of the competitive system. Credit enables society to overcome the obstacles of the individualistic economic system, by placing the capital of persons in-

capable or unwilling to employ it productively into the hands of those most capable of its productive use. The social disadvantages of the inequalities of individual wealth are thus largely avoided, while at the same time industrial enterprise is possible of almost indefinite expansion. Corporate business organization is the leading example of the development of the modern credit system. The author distinguishes four kinds of credit: (1) banking credit, (2) public credit, (3) individual or personal credit and (4) commercial credit. To these he might have added a fifth, viz., "social" or "customary" credit, which is distinguished from the others by the fact that it is based on confidence in the customary demands of society rather than in particular individuals. All business enterprise is dependent upon this form of credit, as neither production nor business speculation would be undertaken if the confidence that society will continue to demand certain customary commodities and services did not exist. But it is not the purpose of the book to analyze questions of this kind. Its aim is to reach business men and students of practical finance, and accordingly most of its pages are devoted to an intelligent and trustworthy discussion of credit administration and the problems involved in credit insurance and legal redress for credit losses. Facsimiles of blanks and forms used in credit institutions give additional clearness to the information contained in the author's text.

Doc. Gordon. By Mary Wilkins Freeman. New York: Authors' and Newspapers' Association. 50 cents.

This volume is issued by "The Authors and Newspapers Association," and there is an interesting "Notice to Purchasers" printed on the inside of the back. The substance of it is that he is forbidden to resell or advertise the volume for sale before August 1st, 1907. If he does "the title immediately reverts to the publisher"—whatever that may mean. Also "any defacement, alteration or removal of this notice will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law." What the full extent would amount to is not stated, but it all sounds very strange and threatening to the poor average reader, who is accustomed to being cajoled and not threatened by the publishers of novels. Fortunately nothing is said against giving the volume away, and doubtless some will rid themselves of temptation in this manner. But suppose the purchaser has a book-plate with his family motto and coat of arms upon it, and suppose he pastes it on the inside of the back where it is usually pasted, will he be "prosecuted to the full extent of the law" for thus altering or defacing the notice? Or, suppose, he should be stranded in a strange city with nothing in his pocket but Mary Wilkin-Freeman's last, and suppose he should exchange it for a roll and a cup of coffee, exactly who would be the loser if the title should "immediately revert to the publisher"? As for the story, it is like the price—popular. A stocking is not a stocking when it has been raveled, but merely a skein of crumpled thread; just so, this book holds attention while one reads it, but, having finished, it seems a rather poor affair as compared with some of Mrs. Freeman's other stories. The one feature likely to interest us is the question the author raises as to whether it is right to end the sufferings of a dying woman by administering an opiate, or whether the doctor was justified in letting a dog kill a man who was apparently getting ready to kill some one else. Whatever the answer is, Mrs. Freeman shows that the doing of such deeds is not salutary in their effects upon the conscience. And that is the test which keeps some people more scrupulous than they would be otherwise. The doctor is a fine man who is driven to drink because he has a number of secrets to carry about with him; not one is really discreditable, but the very weight of them drags him down. And this brings us to consider a new phase in Mrs. Freeman's book—the men in it drink cheerfully and without regret, as they do in novels written by men. Dr. C. Gordon and his young assistant consumed enough apple-jack every day to make them stagger thru every chapter of the tale. But they do not stagger. And here again we see the masculine influence, for in a man's novel men rarely get drunk, no matter how much they drink. The question is whether such

carryings-on are true to life, and, even if they are, does it not require unusual nerve in a woman to brew punch so often for her male characters?

Literary Notes.

....Two literary biographies of especial interest will soon appear from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons; a *Life of Walter Pater,* by Thomas Wright, and the second volume of Bielschowsky's *Life of Goethe,* covering the period 1788-1875. The first volume of this work we included in our review of the most important books of the year.

....Probably the most satisfactory edition of the *Arabian Nights* for public and school libraries is the Lane translation, now republished in Bohn's Libraries in cheap form. (Macmillan, 4 vols., $4.00). It is a scholarly translation and as complete as one can be that is intended for general circulation. This edition is edited by Prof. Stanley Lane-Poole and contains about two-thirds of the whole number of tales belonging to the thousand and one nights, as well as Aladdin and Ali Baba, which do not form part of the series in the Arabic. The long explanatory notes of the original Lane edition are omitted in this.

....An index to about 120,000 portraits published in books and magazines has been prepared by the American Library Association and published by the Library of Congress. The work has been in preparation for over ten years, as it has involved the collection and classifying of an immense amount of material. Some 40,000 persons of all countries and degrees of celebrity are included, and over 6,000 volumes have been searched. This *Portrait Index* will be very valuable to all historians, genealogists, editors and other makers of books, and it has fortunately been placed upon the market at cost. It is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at $3.

Pebbles.

[In accordance with our invariable yearly custom, we cull this week a few garlands of "Little Willy" poems from the college funny papers. This brand of humor (!) shows yet no perceptible signs of decline. —Editor.]

Young Roger in a mood of choler,
Thrust his head 'neath a traction roller;
The neighbors were all surprised to find
How it had broadened Roger's mind.
—Princeton Tiger.

Johnny built this morning's fire
In the kitchen stove;
Now the family's dressing in
Yonder maple grove.
—University of California Chapparal.

Little Willie on the track,
Didn't hear the engine squeal;
Now the engine's coming back,
Wiping Willie off the wheel.
—University of Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Till midnight from early morning,
Jack, his small interior scorning,
Ate plum pudding, pie and turkey;
Then, when his tum failed to work, he
Left this hungry world behind.
"Flowers gratefully declined."
—Princeton Tiger.

Last week Tuesday Gentle Jane
Met a passing railroad train,
"Good afternoon," she sweetly said,
But the blamed train simply cut her dead.
—Yale Record.

Cute little Rita
Ate some saltpeter,
Sulphur and carbon, too,
And when she had eat,
Lit a small cigaret—
This fly little maiden then flew.
Moral: If you meddle with fire and fireworks, too,
You are bound to be fired before you get thru.
Columbia Jester.

Eugene was caught between two trains,
Folks with a bag picked up the remains;
The neighbors were greatly stirred up by the scene,
And the only collected person was 'Gene.
—Harvard Lampoon.

There was a fresh freshman named Reece,
Mixed some chemicals in with some grease,
Held it over a flame
And exploded the same,
Now we're sending him home piece by piece.
—Cornell Widow.

Willie fell into the sea,
Drowned in awful agony.
Mother heard the cries he gave,
"Billy never liked to bathe."
—Stanford Pelican.

Jasper Green's in slumber sweet,
Just where the mower's cutting wheat;
They'll have to buy the whole machine—
'Twill be hard to separate Jasper Green.
—University of Michigan Wrinkle.

Little Willie at the table,
Just as hard as he was able,
Hit his mother with a platter,
And remarked, "That swats the mater."
—The Cornell Widow.

Fritzy drank some nitro-glic,
"Gosh, dat's goot!" he said,
"Vat iss?"
Then he slipped upon the coping.

* * * * *
* * * *
* * *

Mere words fail me, but—here's hoping—.
—The Yale Record.

Resourceful Mame fell down a well,
Whence all egress did fail,
She simply cleared her throat and then—
Ran lightly up the scale.
—Vassar Miscellany.

Editorials

THE semi-annual index of THE INDEPENDENT for the last six months of 1906 is now ready and will be sent free to any subscriber who will notify us that he wants a copy. Of course those who return us the twenty-six issues of the magazine will have the index bound in the volume.

The Railway Investigation

OCCASIONALLY the curtain is lifted and the American people are permitted to see quite clearly what their captains of finance are doing. When it was raised by Mr. Hughes, during the life insurance investigation, what they saw filled them with disgust and anger. Such must be their emotions now, as the operations of the captains in railway finance and intrigue begin to be brought to light by the investigation of what is called the Harriman system. And some of the same captains that were found digging in and handling the huge life insurance surpluses are the chief figures in this mess of railway scandal.

What do the American people see as the railway witnesses begin to answer the Commission's questions? There is shown to them the procedure by which the railroads of the whole country are being gathered up and are passing under the control of a little group of immensely rich men. They already knew, to be sure, that this work of concentration was going on. But this investigation shows just how the work is done—how the captains, thru their trusted agents, use the earnings and credit of one railway to buy control of another; how faithless and subservient directors turn over their powers to such agents; how both the agents and the greedy captains incidentally take advantage of the opportunities offered by ownership or control for enormously profitable speculation in securities; how the power acquired by the captains is exercised for the punishment of men who stand in the way because they prefer old-fashioned honesty in the management of corporations; and how "swollen fortunes," built up in the early stages of their growth by practices both unjust and unlawful, are continually swelling to greater and more menacing dimensions by reason of other practices not less hostile to the public interest.

It is easy now for many to understand why control of the great life insurance surpluses was sought and held by the captains, and why it is so difficult to separate the captains from these accumulations of the people's money. They do not think of stealing either the life insurance funds or the railway earnings. They merely want to be free to use them in shifting great quantities of stocks back and forth between themselves and the companies of which they are directors, or in financing surely and hugely profitable investments (which are never really speculative), suggested by early information about large and unexpected dividends to be declared by corporations which they control, or in other operations devoid of any risk or loss because of their own dominating influence in shaping the financial events which are to take place.

He must be a slow-witted man who thinks that the greatest of our swollen fortunes have grown or are still growing only by the ordinary rates of interest. This investigation shows how small such rates are in comparison with the increment that may be gained in a month, a week, or even a day, by captains who have taken the precaution to place themselves in the way of great opportunities, or to create the opportunities for their own use. Of course, it is necessary at the beginning for such a captain to get rid of all traces of a conscience. He may find it expedient not only to rob the public and to knife his old friends and benefactors, but even to steal the Government's land by means of gross fraud and the subornation of perjury.

Concerning the most prominent questions and transactions to which the investigation relates, the testimony, while convincing, is still incomplete. We refer to the development of a railway monopoly between the Mississippi and the Pacific, south of the Hill roads; the use of the Union Pacific's securities or credit for the recent purchase of $103,000,000 of shares of other companies' stock; the exercise of extraordinary and apparently unlimited powers by Mr.

Harriman; the curious shifting of 300,000 shares of Southern Pacific; the amusing assertions of traffic managers that competition between two parallel lines inevitably continues to be "keen" after the two lines have become the property of one and the same owner or group of owners; the sale of large quantities of stock to the Union Pacific by several of its directors, whose profit, it is asserted in the financial columns of the daily press, must have been reckoned in millions; and the remarkable withholding from the public, for two days, of the extraordinary dividend announcement in August last. This act is to be considered in connection with the rumors prevalent at the time concerning the profits of a great pool of stock.

For those who had information two days in advance, and also for those who knew some weeks earlier what was to be done, there was an opportunity for making great sums of money without the shadow of a risk. We shall be glad to see proof that the temptation which the situation offered was successfully resisted.

Each one of these questions and transactions deserves to be considered thoroly after all the testimony shall have been received. With respect to some of them the evidence now available, being undisputed and official, is conclusive.

It will cause a demand for Federal legislation more searching and stringent than the new Rate law. The present Commission is doing excellent work, but a larger one, with more authority, is needed for the adequate supervision of more than two-fifths of the world's railway mileage, capitalized at $14,000,000,000. Such supervision there must be, with strict official regulation, or the people will turn to Government ownership.

Mr. Mackaye's Pantocratic Inventions

It does not often happen that a system of social philosophy so profound and so comprehensive as Mr. Mackaye's study of poverty is put within the compass of a single magazine article. Indeed we question whether there are many systems of social philosophy, whatever their compass, as well deserving of serious examination as Mr. Mackaye's "Economy of Happiness" is.

Of Mr. Mackaye's analysis of the causes of poverty it is unnecessary to speak at length. It is penetrating, thoro, scientific. It rightly distributes the emphasis of explanation, and it reveals the independence of Mr. Mackaye's thinking. At a time when economists and statisticians are referring to Malthusianism as an exploded dogma, it is only a man of big intellectual caliber who can, without apology, restate the scientific verity of the Malthusian principle. Mr. Mackaye sees what the lesser men are curiously blind to, the tremendously important fact that a declining birth rate, so far from overthrowing the Malthusian proposition, is a complete verification of it. It is because population *tends* always to outrun subsistence that the birth rate in highly civilized countries is restricted.

It is to Mr. Mackaye's plan for the abolition of poverty that we wish especially to call attention. This plan is nothing less than a very great invention. It adds something that was lacking in the older schemes of socialism, but absolutely necessary to any socialism that could hope to be practically workable. It provides, as the older socialism did not, for a continuing transformation and improvement. Such an organization of society as Bellamy or Grunlund proposed would have been hopelessly static. It would have put an end to progress. Mr. Mackaye's pantocracy is dynamic to a degree.

Like all great inventions, Mr. Mackaye's plan is so simple that every one who looks into it will say: Why did nobody think of this before? Putting all the great industries under Government control and management, and organizing the labor force on civil service principles, and substantially like the Post Office, Mr. Mackaye would keep the entire system thoroly flexible and improving by a method of rewarding the class of managers. Every manager's salary would be increased in a given ratio in proportion as he succeeded in diminishing the average producing time required for completing the commodity which he was responsible for. This plan would force him al-

ways to study the ways and means of improving methods and diminishing waste of energy. There can be no doubt that such a plan would actually work. It would preserve and stimulate individual initiative. It would keep production continuously progressive. It is perfectly sound in theory, and in the long run, whatever is sound in theory is best in practice.

As average producing time was diminished, the producing community could either diminish its working day or enjoy the increase of real wages which would come in the form of a larger and cheaper product completed by each day's work. Actually the average community would take its gain partly in an increase of real wages and partly in a shortening of the working day. Thus the interests of managers, workers and consumers would be in fact identified, instead of thrown into irreconcilable conflict, as they are under the present competitive system. Here again Mr. Mackaye's theoretical demonstration is perfect. We predict that the orthodox political economists, if they try in the interest of competitive or individualistic production to invalidate Mr. Mackaye's reasoning, will give up the attempt as hopeless.

Mr. Mackaye's social economic philosophy may not immediately receive the attention it deserves, but it is one of those products of clear thinking which win their way in time. The longer it is studied, the more general will be the verdict among competent students of social economics that Mr. Mackaye has at least theoretically solved the hitherto baffling problem of reconciling large-scale public co-operation with the variability and progressiveness of individual initiative.

The Next Step for Spelling Reform

THE reform which seeks simplified spelling is not going backward. It received no setback when Congress, as might be expected from a body so ignorant of the subject, directed that the spelling used in Webster's Dictionary and other approved dictionaries should be restored. But the President was not disturbed, and directed that the 300 words should be used in his own correspondence; and he let it be known that he accepted membership on the Simplified Spelling Board.

While the reform progresses well in the United States, it needs to be developed in Great Britain. It has been proposed that there should be an international board established, composed of accredited scholars in Great Britain and America, who should agree on the reforms desired. England hardly likes to follow the lead of her daughter land. There has been in England not a little ridicule of the proposed spellings, as there has been here, but all this has helped the cause, and has brought out incontestable arguments in British magazines and journals, and has made it known to the British public that the most distinguished students of the English language are with the reformers; so that fools who came to scoff remain to pray for an international commission.

But that is hardly the next step. What is now needed is that simplified spelling boards, like that founded in this country by Mr. Carnegie, should be established in Great Britain, in Australia and South Africa. On this continent Canada can be, and is, united with our Simplified Spelling Board. These boards should be independent, but in general fellowship. They need not take our list of 300 words; they can make other lists, or can lay down general rules for uniform spelling, with examples under them. That would be more scientific—perhaps less practical—than our way. Our list changed the final *ed* to *t* in preterits only in cases where the poets had made the phonetic spelling somewhat familiar. Thus it gave *kist* but not *hist*. These British spelling boards should try, as ours has, to bring the subject to the public and persuade individuals to use the reformed and real orthography in their private correspondence, and in publications. The great importance of the reform can thus be made common knowledge, and the way will be prepared for general agreement on, perhaps, more radical lines.

For the proposals of the Simplified Spelling Board are far from logical or final, and were known to be so. Their purpose was to take a step forward while

making as little disturbance as possible. They would have given far less offense but for the word *thru,* which old fogies will not see is more correct and even more beautiful than the ugly *through.* These proposals, we hope, are only a beginning. They are meant to open the subject and to persuade the people that a considerable reform is needed, much more than was called for when commissions took up the task of correcting the medieval spelling of Spanish, French and German. Such a reform of our English spelling will be the work of no local board, but of a large commission of those who write the English language all over the world. And it is not likely all to be done at one step. A purely phonetic system requires a considerably larger alphabet. We wish it might soon be achieved, and that, we fear, is a task that will occupy the full century; all the more, because international agreement will be required as to the construction of a phonetic alphabet. When people have finished creating their international languages, Esperanto, etc., they may be ready to take up what comes before it—the agreement how to designate the sounds in the language they now use.

Semi-Segregated Chicago

Our editorial, entitled "Segregated Chicago," published October 25th, criticizing the university for its reactionary tendencies especially for its prospective abandonment of coeducation, brought us a number of letters of very conflicting tenor from University of Chicago people. Some commended our attitude and thought we had given a fair idea of the state of affairs there, while on the other hand Acting President Judson and others wrote us that we had done the university an injustice by criticizing it on the basis of an unverified press despatch, which in fact had no sufficient foundation, and that we had called in question the integrity of the living and the dead by assuming that partial segregation was adopted as a step toward complete segregation.

To all our remonstrants we at once offered space in The Independent, two or three times the space of the original editorial, in which to reply to our strictures, but they, one and all, refused to avail themselves of this opportunity. This was disappointing because we know many of our readers are interested in this novel experiment in partial segregation and would be glad to get an authoritative statement of its practical workings and of the future plans of the university. Just at this time such an article from Dean Judson, giving definite expression to his own views on coeducation, would be of especial interest, because he is regarded by many as the logical successor of Dr. Harper as president of the institution which he has long and efficiently served as an executive officer.

We are always wary of anything that appears in the daily papers about the University of Chicago because we know that misrepresentation of that institution is chronic with newspaper men, but in the report, which stated Dean MacClintock had announced that the carrying out of the new building plans would cause a gradual segregation which would ultimately result in complete separation, there was nothing so inconsistent with what we knew of University policy as to lead us to question its accuracy. We are informed since that Dean MacClintock did not say this, and in justice to him we are glad to make the correction. We do not, however, understand why he should not have said it, for it seems to be as safe as a statement can be that is dependent upon so uncertain a factor as future college politics. We have not seen the plans of the college halls soon to be erected, and do not know in how far they provide for separate class rooms, but their location in itself would seem to make arbitrary segregation to a considerable extent inevitable. Now, before these halls are built, is the critical time to decide whether the experiment of segregation of the junior colleges has proved so successful that it is desirable to make it the permanent policy of the university. A vote of faculty, trustees or congregation can be reversed, as the history of the segregation movement shows, but buildings designed and donated for a particular purpose straiten and fix educational customs and policy. The plan adopted by the faculties in 1905 for housing the undergraduates in eight "colleges," four

for men and four for women, somewhat after the manner of British universities, has some good features. It is, perhaps, only second in interest as an educational experiment to the preceptorial system of Princeton. But if it involves, as we understand it does, the enforced separation of the sexes in class, lecture, library and laboratory during the two first years, we fear it will be injurious rather than helpful because the natural, casual and continuous association in their daily work during the period of adolescence is the most effective factor in the development of normal and sensible men and women.

In our opinion, segregation in the Junior Colleges is a failure, and the policy should not be petrified into architecture and so fastened upon the university forever. It has proved to be troublesome, expensive, embarrassing, ineffectual and unpopular. It is not demanded by the students, for most of them have been trained in coeducational schools, and, after trying the novel scheme for a term or two, most of them spontaneously return to the mixed classes. In the present quarter, out of 68 Junior courses, only 13 are segregated—four in French, three in German, two in English, and one each in mathematics, Latin, political economy and history. This is natural, because we believe that coeducation is bound to prevail thru its own inherent righteousness wherever it has a fair chance. What we object to is forcing upon American young people a medieval system based upon a false and foreign idea of the relation of the sexes.

We repudiate the charge that we have slandered the late President Harper by criticizing the reactionary tendencies of the University of Chicago in recent years. We attacked his policy in this matter when he was living, we mentioned it for consistency's sake in the eulogy we published at the time of his death, and we propose to speak of it from time to time in the future so long as the shadow of this policy rests upon the University of Chicago. But we do not overlook the immense services that he rendered to American education, nor do we fail to appreciate his personal character and high ideals. We do not believe that he was enamored of the follies of athleticism, the childishness of ritualism and the narrowness of segregation, to which he, like other college presidents, gave countenance. Those who hold that he was are insulting his memory, not we. Why he permitted these barnacles of the past to fasten upon the university that he had launched we do not profess to know, but we do not doubt that he did it, as he did all things, for the greater glory of the institution, possibly thinking, like many other persons, that they were trivial matters in which one could afford to make concessions.

Nor do we assume the power to fathom the minds and motives of the other advocates of semi-segregation. Some of them have told us in private conversation that they voted for it to get rid of the women; some that they did it for politic reasons; some that they were deceived by the plausible argument that it was really a measure for extending liberty of choice instead of restricting it. But essentially it was a line-up on the question of coeducation, tho we do not think that the final vote represented the relative strength of the parties. Both parties recognized the larger issues involved, in spite of the efforts made to minimize the question to a matter of administrative detail. As a country cannot exist half free and half slave, so a university cannot long continue half free and half monastic. The believers in coeducation realized as soon as the segregation scheme was broached that it was an entering wedge which would eventually rive the university asunder unless it was withdrawn. It was natural that they should credit their opponents with an equal intelligence. All the opponents of coeducation, so far as we know, embraced the plan ardently, altho it was as far from their ideal as from that of the coeducationalists. The misogynists of the students and faculties, mostly young fellows of Eastern or foreign training, exulted that the day was coming when no skirt would be seen on the campus. They obviously meant women's skirts, for men of that sort are usually in favor of collegiate ritualism, and want no rivalry in the wearing of gowns.

THE INDEPENDENT has taken a special interest in the University of Chicago from its foundation, and we have been accused, by the graduates of other insti-

tutions, of praising it too much and of exaggerating its importance. If our criticism of one feature of its policy, or of one group of closely related features, has seemed unduly harsh, it is because of our disappointment that the university has in this particular proved recreant to the ideals and opportunities of its foundation. In its treatment of women it is yet far ahead of such institutions as Harvard and Columbia, with their lean-to female colleges. The new donations from Mr. Rockefeller of $2,917,000 as endowment, and of a pension fund of equal magnitude, open a new career of prosperity and usefulness. We hope that it will seize the opportunity to cast aside the grotesque and hampering trappings it has borrowed from the medieval universities of Europe, and, like its chief rivals, the State universities of the West, apply the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity to the relations of the sexes.

The New Theology According to Mr. Campbell

THAT there is a "new theology," and that it is more and more prevailing, is beyond question, but it has its phases and varieties innumerable. Indeed it is progressive. To the old Calvinistic theology which prevailed in this country for a century after its settlement, Jonathan Edwards made a dozen or two "improvements," purely out of his logic, and his son added to the number. Dr. Emmons taught his people that all "sin consists in sinning," and that none of it is inherited or transferred. The New School Presbyterians, led by Albert Barnes, were driven out of the old Presbyterian Church because they had learnt that the atonement of Christ was general and not limited. And all this was before the advent of modern science and modern criticism.

Since that advent we have moved faster. How fast is shown by the restatements of belief made by Sir Oliver Lodge and the Rev. Reginald J. Campbell, the successor of Dr. Joseph Parker as pastor of the City Temple, now one of the most accepted preachers of Nonconformity in Great Britain. These new views come from different regions of thought. With Sir Oliver Lodge it is scientific conclusions that compel him to modify, or reconstitute, his catechism of faith. With many more it is the studies in ancient history and biblical criticism, led by Robertson Smith, Professor Sayce, Canon Driver and such German scholars as Gunkel and Delitzsch, which require them to take a new view of biblical literature. With yet others it is, as in the days of Edwards, their philosophy which takes them far away from the accepted beliefs of their fathers. Thus, in science, the younger Agassiz cannot defend Scripture in the terms of his father; criticism and history have carried the younger Delitzsch far away from the exegesis of his sainted father; and the pastor of the City Temple in London is driven by his philosophy into a camp which his ministerial father and grandfather would have regarded as heretical.

Mr. Campbell's teaching, which is now so much talked of in England, is based on what he calls the "immanence of God." Now *immanence* has many meanings. When it means *omnipresence,* as with many who use the new word, it is the old rose sweetened with another name. It is something else when it is used to designate the active energy of God in the human soul, as in all external nature. Something else is the definition of it given by Mr. Campbell. We take his language from his last statement of his new theology cabled to us on Sunday.

He says:

"The starting point of the new theology is belief in the immanence of God and the essential oneness of God and man."

That is the starting point for him, not for Canon Driver or Sir Oliver. Just what is meant by "the essential oneness of God and man" he explains, or tries to explain, further. He proceeds:

"The word *God* stands for the infinite reality whence all things proceed. Every one, even the most uncompromising materialist, believes in this reality. The new theology, in common with the whole scientific world, believes that the finite universe is one aspect or expression of that reality, but it thinks of it or him as consciousness rather than a blind force, thereby differing from some scientists. Believing this, we believe that there is thus no real distinction between humanity and the Deity. Our being is the same as God's, altho our consciousness of it is limited."

This may not be very clear to one untrained in the philosophy of immanence, but we may gather something more of it from Mr. Campbell's explanation of what is meant by immortality:

"The new theology, of course, believes in the immortality of the soul, but only on the ground that every individual consciousness is a ray of the universal consciousness and cannot be destroyed. It believes that there are many stages in the upward progress of the soul in the unseen world before it becomes fully and consciously one with its infinite source. We make our destiny in the next world by our behavior in this, and ultimately every soul will be perfected."

So far as we can understand it this is not as pantheistic as it sounds. One thinks of the scientific, but materialistic, monism which—but it is hypothetical philosophy—regards ether, perhaps, as "the infinite reality whence all things proceed," first by rings and whorls in that ether, and gradually develop into all the combinations of crystal and plant and animal and brain-soul. But Mr. Campbell's immanence asserts, postulates—and this, again, is hypothetical philosophy—a consciousness in all this and all other primal existence "whence all things proceed." And this universal consciousness he does not leave dissolved, but he splits it up into separate atoms of consciousness, man, and, we suppose, crystal, but still all retained within the universal consciousness; and he seems to escape the pantheism of the Hindu, whose bubble on the ocean of life finally disappears in the infinite existence, for he tells us that "every individual consciousness is a ray of the universal consciousness and cannot be destroyed." He seems by this to mean that the "ray" remains a separate ray forever, and is not absorbed in the universal source of light.

We would have our readers consider Mr. Campbell's teaching with some sympathy, but rather for his conclusions than his process. The ordinary unphilosophical mind may not be able to understand a teaching which makes his own consciousness definitely individual and at the same time part of a general and universal consciousness. This explanation will satisfy those who can understand it; but for the great number of those who are inclined to a new theology a less abstruse basis and one less ethereal is required. They learn from science and history conclusions of fact, how the earth has been made, how life has developed, how languages have grown, how impossible is the account of the Flood, how primitive beliefs have their place necessarily in the Bible, and out of all these and kindred studies and the growth of purer ethical standards they have been forced to reconstitute to a great extent their theology, but with no great change in their basal faith in the nature as well as the existence of God.

The Proposed Vagrant Law

WHEN the States in rebellion came to the period of reconstruction it was a question for the ruling white people what they should do with their freedmen. They had no idea that they could take care of themselves. They would be a wandering menace, begging and stealing over the country. Laws were proposed or enacted requiring registration and a pass system and severe discipline of vagrants. Every negro that was not registered as in regular employment was to be farmed out to contractors and compelled to work. But this seemed to Congress to be an attempt to re-establish slavery under another name. Accordingly these first attempts of reconstruction, on the system of feudalism or peonage, were suppressed, and the States put under Federal control until a better system, with constitutions that should equally protect all citizens, under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, could be organized.

The States have gone thru their period of reconstruction. Since the breakdown of Federal control under the administration of President Hayes, and the full restoration of the power to the white people and the withdrawal of Federal troops, the States have been permitted to make such legislation as they chose, within the forms of the Amendments, and have succeeded in one way or another in suppressing the negro vote. There is not a negro, we believe, in a single State Legislature, even where they are in immense numerical majority, and they have no municipal or county repre-

sentation in office. To speak of the peril of negro supremacy is a joke to make a smile on the face of a Kentucky "Colonel."

But there has arisen a new fear, carefully encouraged and nourished, a fear of negro crime. Of course there is much negro crime and much ignorance; and so there is quite as much white crime and nearly as much ignorance. But now it is proposed, and seriously argued, that the old plan of registering respectable negroes, of whatever quality, be put into law, and that each negro be compelled to carry these registry papers, as passes, with him, so that if a decent, hard-working man he can be allowed to move from one place of employment to another, while others, who have not been able to secure good conduct papers, shall be arrested and punished as vagrants at hard labor. Leading papers are urging such a plan, especially in Georgia, where the other day a *pogrom* against negroes was enacted, with all cruel butchery, following the violent and criminal campaign of the two candidates for the office of Governor. In other States the proposition meets approval, and is likely to be presented in the coming sessions of the legislatures. Doubtless it would contradict the Fourteenth Amendment, but some way may be found to evade that difficulty. It cannot be more difficult than the work of evading that Amendment by the laws that shut the suffrage from the negro without mentioning the word *negro* in the acts. Thus a bill might be drawn up which would, in words, make no distinction of color, but which would be left to the officers to apply, it being understood that it was to apply only to men of color. That has been proved easy in the case of the laws against illiterate suffrage, where these negroes are found too illiterate to understand a clause in the State Constitution, while there are no such white voters that can be discovered so illiterate. This is a very dangerous scheme, but it is no more than was to be expected. For when the freedmen are beginning to secure enough education and property to ask for their legal rights, the opposition of those who would keep them in feudal subjection may be expected to find means of legal expression.

Arbitration in Canada

We are quite willing to have Canada follow New Zealand and Australia in the experiment of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, and we should be glad to have that experiment tried so near us, where it can be easily under our observation. But the bill proposed by the Canadian Minister of Labor, Lemieux, and which is likely to be enacted, does not go quite so far in form, altho it does in substance. It provides boards of conciliation in labor disputes which shall have power to compel witnesses to appear, and which, after investigation, shall present a decision which the parties will be morally, but not legally, bound to accept. Before such decision neither a strike nor a lockout is to be allowed. Such a plan seems wise and feasible, and it escapes the objections so often made to compulsory arbitration. It is convenient to have small countries which can try experiments which are slow to be adopted in a great nation.

A New Electric Light

Everybody knows that the incandescent electric light, altho far more economical than the gas or kerosene flame, is still very wasteful, because only a small fraction of the total electrical energy consumed is converted into light. Scientists have accordingly been working for years to find some other filament than the carbon now used. Tantalum and tungsten and other rare elements have been proposed, but as they were expensive to get and difficult to handle they have not come into use. Now it is reported that Prof. H. C. Parker, of Columbia University, working with Mr. W. C. Clark, has discovered a new filament which has a greater efficiency than any other and can be made in unlimited quantities at low cost. They call the new material "helion" and state that it is composed of silicon, with other ingredients deposited by the decomposition of a gas on a filament of carbon. With a current sufficient to bring the ordinary carbon filament to a dull redness the new lamp gives a bright light. The ordinary incandescent bulb of 16-candle power requires 55 watts of electric energy, while the helion lamp gives more than one candle power for each watt it uses.

The Pronunciation of Latin

It will be very nearly as easy to persuade the world to talk Esperanto as to agree on an internationally uniform pronunciation of Latin. The Catholic Church, which prays in Latin, bombards Heaven in a dozen different articulations; and so little effort has been made to harmonize them that when the Vatican Council was in session the stenographers had great difficulty in understanding what was said by speakers from various lands. In correcting its former "English" pronunciation of Latin the United States was much in advance of England, whose universities still hold to that pronunciation which Milton called barbarous, saying that it was worse than law French. Even so our schools led the English schools for years in the use of scientific German methods in grammars and dictionaries of both classical languages. At last the English are waking up. The Classical Association had already approved the use of the Continental pronunciation, and now the Conference of Head Masters has voted by 32 to 11 that the reformed system should be adopted in all schools as soon as possible. To be sure, the universities are yet to act; but when the boys go to Oxford all having learned *"Waynee, weedee, weekee,"* the university cannot help itself. To be sure, it will sound very strange to the old Latinists, and they will ridicule it, as did the dean who, when visiting a girls' school which had adopted it, and hearing the girls construe their sentences word by word, professed himself greatly shocked when the miss to whom *vicissim* came read and translated it *"We kissim,* by turns." But, on the other hand, the new pronunciation will lose many chances for Latin-English puns. The Westminster School by its foundation must present a Latin play once a year, and this last month the dialog was full of such jokes. We notice in two lines the Latin words *potato* and *beer,* the joke of which would be lost in the new pronunciation. While the change is generally approved, some excellent scholars are much offended at Kikeronian Latin, and would prefer the softer Italian pronunciation, which *chews* its *c*'s.

The British Rule in India

"Divide and conquer" is an old maxim, and "Divide and rule" is an equally familiar practice, and is likely to have its illustration in India. The "New India" we hear about, and whose cause has been championed by Mr. Bryan, is the India of the Hindu faith, not of the Mohammedans or the million or two Christians or of the Parsees. For years they have been holding congresses, and their motto is "India for the Indians," meaning still those Hindus. Now the Mohammedans begin to speak, and, tho few in South India, they constitute more than half of the population of Bengal. An All-India Mohammedan Educational Conference was held in Dacca during the last week of December, attended by 3,000 delegates, and its first resolution was one "to promote feelings of loyalty to the British Government" while advancing the interests of Mohammedans. The mover of the resolution, the Nawab of Dacca, made his purpose plain in his speech. He declared that the proposed league had been forced upon Mohammedans, who had to prevent mischief from being done by the Congress extremists and to save themselves from being submerged by an enormous and noisy majority of the other race. Nevertheless, the present Liberal Government of Great Britain knows that reforms looking toward larger participation of the natives in Government are imperatively needed, and are desired by both Mohammedans and Hindus, and that the permanence of the British rule depends on their being granted.

Centralization in France

It is a long journey from the day when, in the fifties, the Know-nothings with their secret lodges ruled Massachusetts, and a mob burned a Charleston convent, to these days, when Boston and half a dozen other Massachusetts cities have Catholic mayors, and a big Boston meeting asks the President of the United States to make a protest to France against the law separating Church and State, and Archbishop O'Connell, in his address at Faneuil Hall, says that "if the Pope had the physical means to defend his rights, France could never have dared

such an open affront and open breach of faith." This is startling language. Would the Archbishop, who is now associated with the peaceful and beloved Archbishop Williams, have the Pope surrounded by armies and make war on nations which offend him? We can see no attempt to wrong the Pope, altho we do not like all the minor details of the law. But we remember that in Continental Europe the Government has a way of overseeing everything which is foreign to our notions; and centralization is the policy, whether in empire or republic. And of all institutions the Catholic Church is most centralized. The bishops were ready to accommodate themselves to the separation law, but had to obey the Pope. And now, in the French Church, the bishops are telling the faithful that they must not make plans to support their own local priests and worship, but must send all the funds collected to the bishops, who will take the matter entirely in their own charge. Thus episcopal centralization rules the priests, and Papal centralization rules the bishops, just as administrative centralization rules the civil state. We do things differently. Here the city or county controls its local matters, and each Catholic priest raises his own funds, and all are content. And so is France content with her own way.

In certain Southern States the people find it hard to understand why immigrants from other lands are slow to settle among them. Perhaps the managers and foremen of a lumber company of Alabama may enlighten them. It was proved that the managers and foremen had been guilty of horrible peonage. They had hired foreigners in New York and taken them down South, held them in camps under drivers, chased them with bloodhounds when they tried to escape, and savagely beaten them, just as if they were negroes in a convict camp. And then immigration committees wonder that Italians and Germans choose to settle elsewhere.

Mr. Carnegie again definitely expresses his belief that the people are the partners of the millionaire, and that the people should take a share of his wealth at his death. And that share, he says, should be a large one, and graduated in increasing proportion to the extent of the dead man's fortune. He would not allow fortunes to be accumulated from one generation to another, to the danger of the people. We are now beginning to have that same fear of having a controlling portion of the wealth of the country in a few hands which has caused the sequestration of inordinate ecclesiastical wealth in such countries as France and Mexico.

Conditions look ominous for the Governments of both Germany and Russia in the new elections. The Kaiser's threat to remove his court from Berlin to Potsdam in case Berlin goes against his policy will hardly frighten the people. It would even more estrange the people who know that it is they and not the Emperor to whom belongs the right to rule. In Russia one official after another is being killed, and terror rules, while the Czar is vainly trying to control the membership of the coming Duma. There may be yet a chance for Count Witte, whom now the absolutists detest for his creation of the Duma.

The peace prizes' infection is spreading this way. The Association of International Conciliation, having its headquarters in Paris, with Baron d'Estournelles de Constant as president, has sent medals of honor, for their part in promoting international good will, to President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, to Andrew D. White and Seth Low, American members of the Hague Conference; President Butler, of Columbia; Congressman Bartholdt and Mr. Hayne Davis.

A Maryland correspondent tells us that the later investigation shows that it was not students of a local college who were guilty of the late lynchings at Annapolis, as was at first reported. He says—and we agree with him—that one excuse for lynching would be removed if the testimony of an innocent victim in the case of outrage upon a woman could be given privately so as to avoid the public shame to her. Such a law should be enacted.

The Metropolitan Life and Negro Insurance.

SEVERAL weeks ago the daily newspaper press contained the erroneous announcement that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as the result of an unfavorable mortality experience on negro lives, had decided to discontinue the issuance of policies to that class of persons. The statement was promptly contradicted by President Hegeman, who, later, in a communication to us, says that no instructions declining applications for insurance on the lives of colored people have been issued to agents of the company, and that such applicants have the same rights to insure in the Metropolitan they have always had.

THE INDEPENDENT takes great pleasure in making this correction and in presenting the facts, for currency was given the erroneous statements on this page not long since. The announcement respecting the alleged change of attitude toward negro lives was brought to our attention; but President Hegeman's subsequent correction escaped us. In our efforts to account for a much regretted blunder we have carefully reread such authoritative announcements as have issued lately from the Metropolitan office, and we rather incline to the opinion that the whole misunderstanding originated from a hurried and careless reading of that portion of President Hegeman's Bulletin of December 8th, 1906, where, in referring to the improvement in mortality experience during the period 1896-1905, the observation occurs:

"It seemed to us wise to examine separately our experience of white and colored lives. We found a very remarkable improvement among the whites, the experience among the blacks showing less improvement in the infantile ages and no improvement at all in most of the adult ages."

Then, passing to the conclusion that the construction of new tables of mortality seemed desirable, occurs the subsequent conclusion that "it seems just to base these tables upon the experience of white lives." Instead of an abandonment of the negro as a subject of insurance, as incorrectly announced in the press, therefore, the experience on white and colored experience are to be segregated and the new mortality tables are to be based on the white experience only.

There are other matters of much interest in this Bulletin. As everybody knows, the Metropolitan is not a mutual company and the great bulk of its policies, including all the industrial policies, are issued at "stock rates," that is, at such premiums as generally preclude the possibility of dividends. As a consequence, the policy contracts contain no provisions for dividends to policyholders. Notwithstanding this, the business has been so skilfully managed and the mortality has enjoyed so constant a diminution from that assumed, that the company has been enabled to save money out of the rates paid. While not contracting to do so, the Metropolitan seems to have thought it but just to return some of these savings to the policyholders voluntarily, with the result that during the past twelve years it has distributed ten millions of unpromised dividends, the figures during 1906 running close to two millions.

As the result of the new mortality experience previously referred to, the company proposes, during 1907, making such changes in its rates and policy contracts as will result very profitably to policyholders. Among these new provisions we find in the industrial class: cessation of all premium payments at age 75; substantial reduction in premium rates, the new infantile table providing for nearly as much insurance at death for a premium of 5 cents a week as was formerly provided for 10 cents a week; an increase of benefits at older ages, ranging from 12½ to 18 per cent. at age ten, 9 to 23 per cent. at age 20, 6 to 20 per cent. at age 30, 2 to 13 per cent. at age 40 and so on.

Conforming to the new law establishing standard forms of policies, the Metropolitan informs the public that its new policies will contain all the advantages and concessions it can afford to give, including generous surrender values, or their equivalents in extended or paid-up insurance.

Reviewing the business of 1906, which was a most unfavorable one for all life insurance companies, President Hegeman expresses entire satisfaction with the results, the progress of the company being

unimpeded, as is proven by the fact that the largest business in the history of the company was done. The early months of the year only reflected the depression consequent upon the Armstrong Investigation, the agency force responding promptly during the last half to the management's appeals to overcome the unfavorable results.

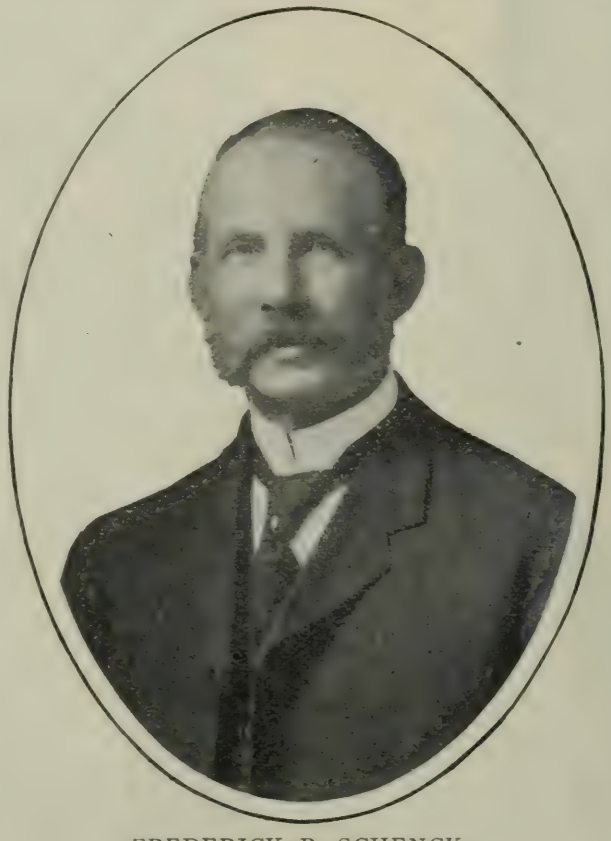
A new enterprise on the part of the Metropolitan Life which is of great interest outside of insurance circles is the tower extension to their present building. The building as it will appear when finished is reproduced herewith. The tall tower will stand on the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-fourth street in the northwest angle of the block, where the Gothic tower and steeple of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church (Dr. Parkhurst's) lately stood. The following details as to specifications will give some idea as to what the building is to be, viz.: Hight above sidewalk, 658 feet; total hight from foundation, 690½ feet; number of stories above sidewalk, 46; number of stories below sidewalk, 2; grand total floor area of new Metropolitan Building, 1,035,663 square feet (about 25 acres). This skyscraping tower has been planned to defy gales, and it is claimed that the problem of skyscraper construction has been so perfectly mastered and wind-braces have been so skilfully introduced that the lofty column will have all the power of resistance belonging to the main building.



Financial

Liberty National Bank

FREDERICK B. SCHENCK was last week elected president of the Liberty National Bank. Mr. Schenck has an enviable reputation among bankers as a man of the highest character and of sound executive ability. His career in the Mercantile National Bank thru different positions up to the cashiership and presidency make his services invaluable to any financial institution. Mr. Schenck belongs to a family of bankers, one of his brothers being Edwin S. Schenck, president of the Citizens Central National Bank, and another, Henry A. Schenck, comptroller of the Bowery Savings Bank. James V. Lott, formerly cashier of the Mercantile National Bank, has become cashier of the Liberty National Bank, and the vice-presidents are Charles H. Stout, Charles W. Riecks and Daniel G. Reid. Its former presidents have been Henry C. Tinker, Henry P. Davison and Edmund C. Converse. The Liberty National Bank was incorporated October 15th, 1891, with a capital of half a million and no surplus. In 1901 the surplus had grown to over a million dollars, so that the half million capital was increased to one million. Today the capital is one million and the surplus is a million and a half, and undivided profits $724,933. Dividends of 20 per cent. were paid on the old capital and were afterward increased to 16 per cent. on the new capital. The dividends are now at the rate of 20 per cent. The deposits are over eleven million dollars.



FREDERICK B. SCHENCK.

....Joseph B. Martindale, who came to New York in 1878 and has filled with credit many positions in the Chemical National Bank, of which William H. Porter is president, was last week elected vice-president and director. Mr. Martindale became credit clerk in 1899 and assistant cashier in 1902. H. K. Twitchell, assistant cashier of the Chase National Bank, has been selected as assistant cashier of the Chemical.

....Fisk & Robinson, the well known bankers of New York and Boston, in the January number of their Bulletin of Investments, publish a useful review of the Treasury Department's dealings with the national banks in 1906, together with a record of the year's Government bond issues, remarks upon the rates for loanable capital here and abroad, and references to the year's important events in the field of finance.

....The Fourteenth Street Bank has elected Richard I. Brewster second vice-president, in place of George F. Vail, who, owing to ill health, has resigned. The other officers are R. Ross Appleton, president; John F. Carroll, first vice-president, and P. M. Sayford, third vice-president. The growth of the Fourteenth Street Bank has been rapid. Its deposits are now nearly $8,000,000; its capital will be increased in February from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

....William H. Rogers, who in March next will have completed fifty years of service in the Nassau Bank, was last week elected vice-president.

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Survey of the World

Earthquake and Fire in Jamaica

Kingston, the chief city of the island of Jamaica, was shaken by an earthquake at 3:30 p. m. on the 14th. Fire followed the shock, which had broken the water mains and thus prevented the firemen from checking the progress of the flames. The business part of the city was destroyed. Governor Swettenham said in his report that the burned district was about one-thirtieth of the city's area, being a triangular tract with its apex at the old Parish Church and extending from the Parade Gardens to the sea, between Duke and Princess streets. Other and trustworthy accounts show, however, a greater loss. The shock was quite severe within a radius of ten miles. In the city there is scarcely a building in sound condition. Nearly all the churches, banks and public buildings were burned. The Myrtle Bank Hotel was destroyed, and the bodies of many guests are believed to be in the ruins. Few of the wharves are left. The harbor has been deepened, and the water front appears to be slipping down into the sea. On the sand spit which guards the inclosed harbor were the remains of the old city of Port Royal, the greater part of which was submerged long ago by an earthquake. Here the lighthouse was thrown into the sea on the 14th, the fortifications were submerged, and two gunners were drowned. Shipping was not injured, except that the tourist steamship "Prinz Waldemar" ran ashore for lack of lights. At the military station in the suburbs, the camp hospital collapsed and was destroyed by fire, and forty-six soldiers in it were burned to death. Among the dead there are Major Hardyman and Lieutenant Lamont. The Constant Springs Hotel was injured, but not destroyed. There was but little damage at Port Antonio, where a hundred American tourists were in one of the hotels. A tidal wave was reported at Annotta Bay, on the north side of the island. Early dispatches underestimated the loss of life in Kingston. At last reports more than 600 bodies had been buried or cremated, and it is probable that 900 or 1,000 persons were killed. A great majority of these were negroes. The most prominent of the whites who lost their lives was Sir James Fergusson, a visitor, who had been Governor of South Australia and New Zealand, and for a time was Postmaster-General in the British Cabinet. He had been lunching at the Jamaica Club with Governor Swettenham and was killed in the street by falling walls. The clubhouse was demolished. A large party of prominent Englishmen, led by Sir Alfred Jones, chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and interested in the cotton trade, escaped death, but several of these visitors were saved almost by miracle. The party included the Earl of Dudley and half a dozen members of Parliament, one of these being John Henniker Heaton, who sent to London a long report of the disaster. Among the dead are Captain Constantine and Captain Young, of a steamship company; A. M. Nathan and Charles Sherlock, the leading merchants; the Cuban Consul, the Spanish Consul and three physicians. It is said that 120 men were killed in one cigar factory and ninety children in a large schoolhouse. Reports have been delayed and are conflicting. Cable offices and land telegraph lines were wrecked. The first dispatches were sent on the night of the 15th from Holland Bay, at

the east end of the island. Nearly all of the dispatches say that no American tourist or visitor was killed. During the panic which followed the shock, hundreds of negroes were praying in the streets. Many ran into the sea, and some of these were rescued by parties from the ships. Hospitals were improvised on the ships, and scores of amputations took place there. From Guantanamo, the American destroyer "Whipple," the battleships within a few days, that a great eruption is in progress at Mauna Loa, in Hawaii, and that an increase of activity at Mount Etna is reported.——Last Monday morning it was learned with surprise and indignation in this country and in London that Rear Admiral Davis and the American warships had left Kingston on Saturday afternoon, having practically been driven away by Sir James Alexander Swettenham, Governor of the island.



KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
This picture was taken from a boat just off the chief Jamaica docks.

"Missouri" and "Indiana," and the supply ship "Celtic" hurried to Kingston. These American ships were the only naval vessels in the harbor, and they were of great service. American marines were landed and placed on guard. At Washington, Congress passed a bill authorizing the use of naval supplies for the people of Kingston. All this was appreciated in London. On Friday two shots (blank cartridges) were fired from one of our ships in the direction of the penitentiary as a warning to prevent a threatened revolt of the prisoners. It is noticeable that earthquakes have taken place elsewhere Altho marines had been landed at the request of the Governor or of his representatives, and had done excellent service, he decided that they must be withdrawn. He made known his decision to Rear Admiral Davis in an extraordinary letter, abounding in sneers and insults. In the opinion of the American commander, to leave the harbor was the only course consistent with the dignity of the United States. He was urged to remain by the City Council, which, at a special meeting, expressed disapproval of the Governor's attitude. Withdrawal of the naval sur-

geons and medical supplies will cause much suffering. Governor Swettenham is severely criticised by the London press.

Prosecution of Trusts

At Findlay, O., the grand jury of Hancock County on the 14th brought in 939 indictments against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, several subsidiary companies in that State, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, H. M. Flagler, John D. Archbold and other officers of the corporations involved. All are accused of violating the State's Anti-Trust law by maintaining a combination to prevent competition in the manufacture, sale and transportation of petroleum. Prosecutor David says that in these indictments the objections of the Standard's counsel to other recent indictments have been met and that the claims of counsel as to the proper course of procedure have been satisfied. In case of conviction, the fines and costs may exceed $60,000,000, and the individual defendants may be sent to jail.——Fines amounting to $18,000 have been imposed upon the two companies controlled by the Tobacco Trust which were found guilty in New York, on the 10th, of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law.——Following a speech by Senator Kittredge, in which he attacked what has been called the Lumber Trust, the Senate, on the 18th, passed a resolution directing that an investigation be made by the Department of Commerce and Labor. It is understood that such an investigation has been in progress for several months.——In Arkansas, the Supreme Court has upheld the imposition of a fine of $10,000 upon one of the meat packing companies for refusing to testify in Chicago in a Trust suit brought by the Attorney-General of Arkansas.

San Francisco and the Japanese

To enforce the provisions of the treaty with Japan the Government, on the 18th, began two suits in San Francisco. In the Supreme Court of the State it asks for a writ of mandamus to compel the admission of a Japanese child (in whose name the suit is brought) to the public school from which he was excluded. In the Federal Circuit Court it has filed a bill in equity, asking that the State law be construed, that declaration be made that this law is not applicable to Japanese children, and that the defendants (the Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools, and principals of schools) be enjoined from excluding Japanese children. In both suits the Government alleges that the treaty has been violated. In the treaty the privileges and rights of the most favored nation, "in whatever relates to rights of residence and travel," are given to the Japanese. It is expressly provided by the State that every school in a district must be open to all children of school age resident within said district. The right to attend such schools, the Government contends, is one of the "rights of residence" guaranteed by the treaty. The Government also points out that it has assisted in supporting the schools of California, having granted 5,000,000 acres of public land for that purpose, and having, in June last, by act of Congress, and for the same purpose, given to the State 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public land in the State since California's admission to the Union—all with the understanding that the schools should be conducted in obedience to the Constitution, which makes treaties the supreme law of the land. It is also asserted by the Government that Japanese are not in any sense "Mongolians" (to which the law refers), but are a distinct race, and that until a short time ago this was conceded by the authorities of the State. Therefore the law, if properly construed, does not justify the acts of the Board of Education, and if it does it is null and void, being in conflict with the treaty.——An association has been formed in Tokio to cultivate commercial relations and develop navigation between Japan and the Philippine Islands, and also to found a Japanese bank and a Japanese insurance company in Manila, where it will publish a newspaper.——In the last six months, about 11,000 Japanese have arrived in the Hawaiian Islands, and 5,000 of these, after some delay, have been carried to the Pacific Coast States.——A new Chinese Exclusion bill

has been reported to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs from a sub-committee. It is not satisfactory to either the Pacific Coast Representatives or to the Chinese Minister. It provides for an examination and the issue of certificates by American inspectors in China to persons of the exempt classes, and aims to prevent harsh treatment of such persons upon their arrival. The Chinese Government, it is said, desires that persons of the exempt classes shall be required to prove, not that they belong to one of these classes, but merely that they are not coolie laborers.

The Panama Canal

A report from the Commission, together with a cable message from Chief Engineer Stevens, appears to prove that the rumors about unfavorable results of the borings on the site of the proposed Gatun dam were without foundation in fact. The report says that sixty-three borings have been made on the site of the dam, and that pervious material was found at the bottom in only four of them. All of the 127 holes bored on the adjoining sites of the proposed locks show that the lock walls will rest upon a foundation of "firm and suitable soft rock." No extraordinary difficulties have been encountered to cause a change of plans, and nothing has been found, it is asserted, to affect the practicability or permanence of the great dam.——The Government has not yet decided to award the canal contract to Oliver & Bangs, the lowest bidders, who propose to do the work for 6¾ per cent. of the money expended. Pierce & Co., next on the list, whose bid was 7.19 per cent., have withdrawn from the competition, but argument has been heard in behalf of the third bidder, the McArthur-Gillespie Company, whose offer was 12½ per cent. It is understood that the Government will not pay so much as that, but the competition would probably be reopened if the bid of Oliver & Bangs should be rejected. It remains to be shown conclusively that Oliver & Bangs have sufficient capital and that their record, as to work heretofore done for the Government, is good. The record of Mr. Bangs (who has not been associated with Mr. Oliver) is said to be unsatisfactory with respect to work now in progress. Concerning work in the past, it is asserted that his connection with the projects of Gaynor and Greene at Savannah and elsewhere is severely criticized. On account of fraud in those projects, Captain Oberlin M. Carter was sent to the penitentiary. Mr. Bangs is a brother-in-law of Gaynor. At the trial of Carter, the Government asserted that he had been used as a nominal bidder in the interest of Gaynor and Greene, and that some of their contracts stood in his name. If the canal contract should be awarded to Oliver & Bangs, Mr. Oliver would probably employ at least 5,000 negroes from the Southern States. He is willing, he says, to employ negro convicts.

Washington Topics

Debate in the Senate upon the various resolutions concerning the President's dismissal of the negro soldiers has been marked by some asperity. Among the speeches last week was an eloquent one by Mr. Spooner, who upheld the President's authority to order such dismissals, considered the race question, and temperately but keenly criticised Mr. Tillman for his public utterances in denunciation of negroes and in commendation of lynching. Mr. Carmack, being on the side of the President in this matter, suggested that the leaders of his party, really hostile to him because he had forced great corporations to obey the laws, were now striving to destroy his influence and to renew the party's "covenant with the plunderers and oppressors of the American people." It is said that by a majority of the Republicans the President's action is disapproved. On the 17th, when the pending resolution was one calling for a Senate investigation of the Brownsville affray, and saying nothing about the soldiers, Mr. Blackburn offered an amendment declaring that the purpose of the investigation was not to question or deny the legal right of the President to discharge enlisted men of the army without honor. It was understood that this would be supported by a majority composed of all the Democrats (except Mr. Tillman) and

about twenty Republicans. Attempts were then made to unite the Republicans in support of a new compromise resolution, and on the 21st such a resolution was introduced by Mr. Foraker, who had been the leading opponent of the President. In this resolution, which was accepted by Mr. Blackburn (for the Democrats), and which had been approved at Republican conferences, the Senate directs, "without questioning the legality or justice of any act of the President in relation thereto," that an investigation of the affray at Brownsville be made.

Diversion of Niagara Water

Exercising the power given to him by the Burton act, Secretary Taft has issued permits authorizing the importation into this country of 160,000 horse-power of electric force from power companies on the Canadian side at Niagara Falls, this quantity being allotted as follows: Ontario Power Company, 60,000; Electrical Development Company, 46,000; Canadian Niagara Falls Power Company, 52,500; International Railway Company, 1,500. The Ontario company, whose power house is just below the Falls on the Canadian side, is now transmitting power to Syracuse, about 165 miles. He also decided to permit a diversion of water on the American side as follows: Niagara Falls Power Company, 8,600 cubic feet per second; Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power Company, 6,500 feet; Erie Canal, 400 feet. He has reached the conclusion, he says, "that with the diversion of 15,500 cubic feet per second on the American side, and the transmission of 160,000 horse-power from the Canadian side, the scenic grandeur of the Falls will not be affected substantially or perceptibly to the eye." He has appointed a committee (consisting of Charles F. McKim, Frank D. Millet and F. L. Olmsted) to advise him as to what changes should be made to remedy the unsightly appearance of the American side of the cañon, just below the Falls, where water used by manufacturers pours out thru orifices in the wall. Those who use this water must "remove the eyesore" if they want to retain their permits.——The Canadian Government has introduced in Parliament a bill designed to prohibit the exportation of power generated at the Falls unless and until all demands for it in Canada shall have been satisfied.——It has been recommended by the International Waterways Commission that our Government prohibit the diversion of more than 10,000 cubic feet per second of Lake Michigan water for the Chicago drainage canal.

French Affairs

Premier Clemenceau has again showed his power and promptitude in preventing street rioting on Sunday, January 20th, when a demonstration was planned by the labor unions and Socialists to compel the closing of stores on Sunday. The new law enjoining a weekly day of rest for employees allows some option to the employers as to which day shall be selected for a holiday and whether the establishment shall be closed altogether on Sunday. The efforts of the labor unionists to enforce a general Sunday closing have caused frequent local disorders and several lives have been lost in raids upon stores which persisted in keeping open on Sunday. On Friday and Saturday a forecast of what was likely to happen on Sunday was given by the wrecking of a bakery and a printing establishment which had been keeping open. At Fougeres a woman was attacked by a mob of strikers because she persisted in working. The labor leaders planned to assemble the different unions at their headquarters and march them with banners to the Place de la Republique, whence they were to march thru the boulevards. The demonstrators did not apply to the Government for authorization of the parade, and Premier Clemenceau notified the leaders in advance that such a parade would not be permitted. He took the same precautions that he had found effective in preventing the riots planned for Labor Day, May 1st. Troops were placed on all the streets leading into the Place de la Republique, and wherever a parade started it was at once cut off by the police. Ditches and obstructions in the streets were removed and the pavement sanded, so the cavalry could charge. The differ-

ent forces were kept in communication by the bicycle police, and M. Lepine, the energetic Prefect of Police, was as usual to be found at any point where a mob was beginning to collect. The labor exchange where the unions meet was closed at noon. As the result of these precautions there was little disorder.——The Third Plenary Council of the Catholic Church was held in Paris at the Château de la Muette, January 16th, and was attended by eighty prelates. The Council was opened with the chanting of "Veni Creator." The sessions were secret, and little is certainly known of the proceedings. For fear that the Government would tamper with the communications, the messages to Rome were not entrusted to the mails or even sent as cipher telegrams, but despatched by personal courier to the Pope. The reply to the Papal Encyclical was made public. The Council thanks His Holiness for the Encyclical and declares its entire accord with the principles there laid down. Bishops protest against the violation of the most sacred rights of the Church, and declare that religious peace can only be restored by respect to the rights of the hierarchy, the inviolability of property and full religious liberty. No concessions were made to the Government. Cardinal Coullie, Archbishop of Lyons, is reported to have said that it would be acting contrary to the will of the Pope to come to any settlement on the questions in dispute, because there could be no solution until the Government turns to Rome. The law, he said, is already impracticable and ineffective, and the Government has been compelled to modify the law. In many cases the priests who were arrested for not making declarations of their intentions to hold public services have been acquitted.——M. Briand, Minister of Education and Public Worship, will ask for a law which makes it optional with the priests whether they shall make a declaration for public meetings or not. In case such a declaration is made the ecclesiastic will be under the protection of the law. If not, he will have no legal title. At Beaupreau, near Angers, the students of the Catholic Seminary barricaded the building and defended themselves against the troops who were sent to expel them. The soldiers finally forced an entrance to the building, but a number were injured by stones and other missiles.

What France Pays for Religion

In response to inquiries instituted by THE INDEPENDENT, at the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Finance in Paris, and thru the courtesy of these departments which we are glad to acknowledge, we are able to give our readers an exact official account of the annual amount and the distribution of the French budget for religious purposes up to the present year. These figures show not only the amount saved by the Government and the amount which must be approximated by the different religious bodies, but also the relative strength of the different official Churches and the distribution of allowances in the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Taking first the Catholics, we find 28,705 officiating priests. Of these 851 are 75 years old and receive $253.50 a year; 968 are from 70 to 75 years old who receive $234; 4,300 are from 60 to 70 years and receive $214. There are 22,587 priests under 60 years, of whom 4,000 receive $195 each and the rest but $195 a year. The *curés* come next above in grade. There are in all 3,434, and their pay ranges according to class and to age from $234 to $312 yearly. The curé of the Cathedral of Paris alone receives $468. The Vicars General number 182. The Vicar General of Paris receives $877; 17 receive $595, and 164, $487 a year. There are 52 bishops receiving $1,950, and 16 archbishops who receive the highest pay, $2,925. The whole number of functionaries in the Catholic Church receiving allowances from the State is 32,389, and the total amount of the budget for the Catholics is 40,431,395 francs or $7,884,122. In this sum is included allowances for pensions, grants for work and diverse expenses. In the Protestant establishment are two branches. There are 635 ministers of the Reformed Church and 61 of the Lutheran. The pastors of these Churches are rated with reference to pay in three classes. Those at Paris, 12 of the Reformed Church and 10 of the Lutherans, receive each $585. Those out-

side of Paris of the first class receive $429. Ministers of the second class receive $390, and those of the third class, $351. There are 423 Reformed ministers paid at the latter rate and 40 of the Lutherans. The full amount expended for the Protestants including various expenses is $304,590. The total number of Jewish rabbis is not given; but the amount spent for that religion is $31,888. The overwhelming predominance of the Roman Catholic clergy is seen in these figures. In considering the small amounts paid to the priests it must be remembered that they have had the free occupation of ecclesiastical residences, as well as seminaries and other institutions. Allowance is made for the home life of the Protestants in giving them a larger average salary per year. On the other hand there being no hierarchy in the Protestant Church there is a discrimination against it in paying the vicars general, the bishops and the archbishops much larger sums in addition to Episcopal residences. The total amount of the budget for the three established Churches was, last year, $8,220,600. According to the moderate scheme of the Government the budget will be reduced the next year to $5,752,500; the second year to $5,265,000; the third year to $4,095,000; the fourth year to $3,900,000; the eighth year $2,340,000. But the refusal of the Vatican to accept the Separation law will reduce this sum largely.

Spain

The conflict between Church and State in Spain is assuming a violent form. Catholic demonstrations are being held in various cities which are attacked by anti-clerical mobs and often result in bloodshed. Cardinal Sancha y Hervas, Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, has presented to King Alfonso the protest of the entire episcopate against the proposed law regulating religious associations. He states that if the law is adopted it will lead to cruel conflicts of conscience, not only among the faithful, but also among the bishops and clergy, because they could not comply with it without becoming guilty of mortal sin and incurring excommunication. All efforts to induce the King to espouse the cause of the Church have proved fruitless. He maintains a strictly constitutional attitude and refers all petitions and communications on the subject to his ministers. The King has offended the Catholic party by permitting the opening of the Protestant Chapel in the palace for the Princess Henry of Battenberg, who is at Madrid pending the confinement of her daughter, Queen Victoria. The Premier, Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, is assured that he will have the support of the Liberal Party in the Cortes which meets on January 21st. Three important measures will be proposed by the Government, the reform of the excise duties, a law regulating religious associations, especially for the purpose of bringing under legal control the friars who have been expelled from France, and the amendment of the penal code in order to provide more efficient means for the prevention and repression of anarchism in Spain. The trial of the men who were arrested for complicity in the attempted assassination of King Alfonso on his marriage day, May 31st, has begun and is assuming considerable political importance. Morral, who threw the bomb at the carriage of the King, committed suicide when he was arrested, but Senor Jose Nakens, editor of El Matin, who concealed him and assisted him to escape, and Senor Ferrer, director of an anarchist school at Barcelona with which Morral was connected, are charged with being accomplices. The Radical and Anarchist parties are making a determined attempt to secure their acquittal. The Public Prosecutor demands that the prisoners shall be tried by three judges without a jury on the ground that the crime being attempted regicide does not come under the ordinary court proceedure. It is feared that if a jury trial is held the accused men will be acquitted.

The Crowning of the Shah

The coronation of Mohammed Ali Mirza on January 19th was a scene of unusual splendor, since it took place in a palace crowded with Oriental treasures, and the Peacock Throne is the most costly piece of furniture in the world. The procession entering the throne room was led by the younger brother of the Shah, and the Persian

officials and diplomatic representatives formed a circular group around the Shah. As he took his seat upon the throne the Prime Minister advanced and placed on his head the jeweled crown, while the Chief Mullah intoned a chapter from the Koran. After an ode by the poet laureate, the Shah descended and received the congratulation of the foreign representatives. Malik Mansour Mirza, the second son of the late Shah, who was in attendance on his father during his illness and was ordered out of the room by Mohammed Ali when he reached Teheran, attempted to commit suicide by taking opium on account of his disappointment in not succeeding to the throne of Persia. The political disposition of the new Shah is still in doubt; the latest rumor coming from Berlin being that he would favor German influence in Persia to counteract the Russian and British power.

The Science of Life Saving

Modern medical science saves 19,000 lives every year in the city of Paris alone; 10,000 of these are babies under five years. This is the conclusion Dr. Jacques Bertillon comes to after a thoro study of the Parisian vital statistics of the past century. If the death rate of 24.4 per thousand inhabitants prevailed now as it did in 1860 there would be 66,434, whereas there are in reality only 47,843. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the death rate in Paris was 32, and its decline was slow until about 1885, when more attention began to be paid to direct experimentation and research and the application of scientific principles to personal hygiene and public sanitation. The greatest triumph of the new methods has been in the care of children. In the last fifty years the death rate of children under five has fallen from 158 to 55 per thousand living. For children between five and ten it has fallen from 13 to 5, and for those between 10 and 14, from 7 to 3. Next to children's diseases, the greatest progress has been made in the prevention and treatment of typhoid fever, diphtheria and diseases of the respiratory organs. It will be observed that all these diseases which have to a certain extent been conquered are due to bacteria whose life history is known and whose influence can be directly counteracted. That the decrease in mortality is due to newly acquired knowledge of our microscopic enemies, not to improvement in general good health and promiscuous sanitation is shown by the fact that the death rate from tuberculosis, which is still imperfectly understood and for which no specific remedy is known, has not decreased very much, while cancer, of which neither the cause nor cure is known, has in the same period become more common and fatal. No wonder that when the French people were recently called upon by a popular journal to vote for the greatest man their country had produced they placed Pasteur, to whom we owe the beginnings of our knowledge of bacteriology, far ahead of Napoleon and Hugo.

The School Controversy in Germany

The land of Luther too has its school controversy, the point at issue being the control of the public schools by the Church and its representatives. The controversy was fairly launched about a year ago when the Teachers' Conference of Bremen, consisting of some 600 teachers of public schools, almost unanimously demanded that the Church be excluded from the school, and that all but an undogmatical religious instruction, consisting of the general principles of international morality, exclusive of specifically Christian principles, be excluded from the school. Several months ago came the Munich National Teachers' Conference, which did not indeed endorse the demand for a total secularization of public school instruction, but declared itself in favor of the "Simultan" schools, *i. e.*, schools attended by children of all religious creeds, who receive whatever religious instructions are given separately. The Prussian Government has given great offense to the friends of non-confessional schools by its new law, which, it is claimed, places the schools in the power of the Church more than ever before.

What It Means to Be Colored in the Capital of the United States

[The special interest in the present article rests in the fact that it describes conditions in Washington, a city governed solely by the United States Congress. It is our only city which represents the whole country. It lies between the two sections, North and South, and it has a very large negro population. The article is timely now that Senator Foraker has brought before the Senate the dismissal without honor of the negro battalion. The writer is a colored woman of much culture and recognized standing.—EDITOR.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., has been called "The Colored Man's Paradise." Whether this sobriquet was given to the national capital in bitter irony by a member of the handicapped race, as he reviewed some of his own persecutions and rebuffs, or whether it was given immediately after the war by an ex-slave-holder who for the first time in his life saw colored people walking about like freemen, minus the overseer and his whip, history saith not. It is certain that it would be difficult to find a worse misnomer for Washington than "The Colored Man's Paradise" if so prosaic a consideration as veracity is to determine the appropriateness of a name.

For fifteen years I have resided in Washington, and while it was far from being a paradise for colored people, when I first touched these shores it has been doing its level best ever since to make conditions for us intolerable. As a colored woman I might enter Washington any night, a stranger in a strange land, and walk miles without finding a place to lay my head. Unless I happened to know colored people who live here or ran across a chance acquaintance who could recommend a colored boarding-house to me, I should be obliged to spend the entire night wandering about. Indians, Chinamen, Filipinos, Japanese and representatives of any other dark race can find hotel accommodations, if they can pay for them. The colored man alone is thrust out of the hotels of the national capital like a leper.

As a colored woman I may walk from the Capitol to the White House, ravenously hungry and abundantly supplied with money with which to purchase a meal, without finding a single restaurant in which I would be permitted to take a morsel of food, if it was patronized by white people, unless I were willing to sit behind a screen. As a colored woman I cannot visit the tomb of the Father of this country, which owes its very existence to the love of freedom in the human heart and which stands for equal opportunity to all, without being forced to sit in the Jim Crow section of an electric car which starts from the very heart of the city—midway between the Capitol and the White House. If I refuse thus to be humiliated, I am cast into jail and forced to pay a fine for violating the Virginia laws. Every hour in the day Jim Crow cars filled with colored people, many of whom are intelligent and well to do, enter and leave the national capital.

As a colored woman I may enter more than one white church in Washington without receiving that welcome which as a human being I have a right to expect in the sanctuary of God. Sometimes the color blindness of the usher takes on that peculiar form which prevents a dark face from making any impression whatsoever upon his retina, so that it is impossible for him to see colored people at all. If he is not so af-

flicted, after keeping a colored man or woman waiting a long time, he will ungraciously show these dusky Christians who have had the temerity to thrust themselves into a temple where only the fair of face are expected to worship God to a seat in the rear, which is named in honor of a certain personage, well known in this country, and commonly called Jim Crow.

Unless I am willing to engage in a few menial occupations, in which the pay for my services would be very poor, there is no way for me to earn an honest living, if I am not a trained nurse or a dressmaker or can secure a position as teacher in the public schools, which is exceedingly difficult to do. It matters not what my intellectual attainments may be or how great is the need of the services of a competent person, if I try to enter many of the numerous vocations in which my white sisters are allowed to engage, the door is shut in my face.

From one Washington theater I am excluded altogether. In the remainder certain seats are set aside for colored people, and it is almost impossible to secure others. I once telephoned to the ticket seller just before a matinee and asked if a neat-appearing colored nurse would be allowed to sit in the parquet with her little white charge, and the answer rushed quickly and positively thru the receiver—NO. When I remonstrated a bit and told him that in some of the theaters colored nurses were allowed to sit with the white children for whom they cared, the ticket seller told me that in Washington it was very poor policy to employ colored nurses, for they were excluded from many places where white girls would be allowed to take children for pleasure.

If I possess artistic talent, there is not a single art school of repute which will admit me. A few years ago a colored woman who possessed great talent submitted some drawings to the Corcoran Art School, of Washington, which were accepted by the committee of awards, who sent her a ticket entitling her to a course in this school. But when the committee discovered that the young woman was colored they declined to admit her, and told her that if they had suspected that her drawings had been made by a colored woman they would not have examined them at all. The efforts of Frederick Douglass and a lawyer of great repute who took a keen interest in the affair were unavailing. In order to cultivate her talent this young woman was forced to leave her comfortable home in Washington and incur the expense of going to New York. Having entered the Woman's Art School of Cooper Union, she graduated with honor, and then went to Paris to continue her studies, where she achieved signal success and was complimented by some of the greatest living artists in France.

With the exception of the Catholic University, there is not a single white college in the national capital to which colored people are admitted, no matter how great their ability, how lofty their ambition, how unexceptionable their character or how great their thirst for knowledge may be.

A few years ago the Columbian Law School admitted colored students, but in deference to the Southern white students the authorities have decided to exclude them altogether.

Some time ago a young woman who had already attracted some attention in the literary world by her volume of short stories answered an advertisement which appeared in a Washington newspaper, which called for the services of a skilled stenographer and expert typewriter. It is unnecessary to state the reasons why a young woman whose literary ability was so great as that possessed by the one referred to should decide to earn money in this way. The applicants were requested to send specimens of their work and answer certain questions concerning their experience and their speed before they called in person. In reply to her application the young colored woman, who, by the way, is very fair and attractive indeed, received a letter from the firm stating that her references and experience were the most satisfactory that had been sent and requesting her to call. When she presented herself there was some doubt in the mind of the man to whom she was directed concerning her racial pedigree, so he asked her point-blank whether she was colored or white. When she confessed the truth the merchant expressed great sorrow and deep

regret that he could not avail himself of the services of so competent a person, but frankly admitted that employing a colored woman in his establishment in any except a menial position was simply out of the question.

Another young friend had an experience which, for some reasons, was still more disheartening and bitter than the one just mentioned. In order to secure lucrative employment she left Washington and went to New York. There she worked her way up in one of the largest dry goods stores till she was placed as saleswoman in the cloak department. Tired of being separated from her family she decided to return to Washington, feeling sure that, with her experience and her fine recommendation from the New York firm, she could easily secure employment. Nor was she overconfident, for the proprietor of one of the largest dry goods stores in her native city was glad to secure the services of a young woman who brought such hearty credentials from New York. She had not been in this store very long, however, before she called upon me one day and asked me to intercede with the proprietor in her behalf, saying that she had been discharged that afternoon because it had been discovered that she was colored. When I called upon my young friend's employer he made no effort to avoid the issue, as I feared he would. He did not say he had discharged the young saleswoman because she had not given satisfaction, as he might easily have done. On the contrary, he admitted without the slightest hesitation that the young woman he had just discharged was one of the best clerks he had ever had. In the cloak department, where she had been assigned, she had been a brilliant success, he said. "But I cannot keep Miss Smith in my employ," he concluded. "Are you not master of your own store?" I ventured to inquire. The proprietor of this store was a Jew, and I felt that it was particularly cruel, unnatural and cold-blooded for the representative of one oppressed and persecuted race to deal so harshly and unjustly with a member of another. I had intended to make this point when I decided to intercede for my young friend, but when I thought how a reference to the persecution of his own race would wound his feelings, the words froze on my lips. "When I first heard your friend was colored," he explained, "I did not believe it and said so to the clerks who made the statement. Finally, the girls who had been most pronounced in their opposition to working in a store with a colored girl came to me in a body and threatened to strike. 'Strike away,' said I, 'your places will be easily filled.' Then they started on another tack. Delegation after delegation began to file down to my office, some of the women my very best customers, to protest against my employing a colored girl. Moreover, they threatened to boycott my store if I did not discharge her at once. Then it became a question of bread and butter and I yielded to the inevitable—that's all. Now," said he, concluding, "if I lived in a great, cosmopolitan city like New York, I should do as I pleased, and refuse to discharge a girl simply because she was colored." But I thought of a similar incident that happened in New York. I remembered that a colored woman, as fair as a lily and as beautiful as a Madonna, who was the head saleswoman in a large department store in New York, had been discharged, after she had held this position for years, when the proprietor accidentally discovered that a fatal drop of African blood was percolating somewhere thru her veins.

Not only can colored women secure no employment in the Washington stores, department and otherwise, except as menials, and such positions, of course, are few, but even as customers they are not infrequently treated with discourtesy both by the clerks and the proprietor himself. Following the trend of the times, the senior partner of the largest and best department store in Washington, who originally hailed from Boston, once the home of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner, if my memory serves me right, decided to open a restaurant in his store. Tired and hungry after her morning's shopping a colored school teacher, whose relation to her African progenitors is so remote as scarcely to be discernible to the naked eye, took a seat at one of the tables in the restaurant of this Boston store. After sitting unnoticed a long time the colored

teacher asked a waiter who passed her by if she would not take her order. She was quickly informed that colored people could not be served in that restaurant and was obliged to leave in confusion and shame, much to the amusement of the waiters and the guests who had noticed the incident. Shortly after that a teacher in Howard University, one of the best schools for colored youth in the country, was similarly insulted in the restaurant of the same store.

In one of the Washington theaters from which colored people are excluded altogether, members of the race have been viciously assaulted several times, for the proprietor well knows that colored people have no redress for such discriminations against them in the District courts. Not long ago a colored clerk in one of the departments who looks more like his paternal ancestors who fought for the lost cause than his grandmothers who were victims of the peculiar institution, bought a ticket for the parquet of this theater in which colored people are nowhere welcome, for himself and mother, whose complexion is a bit swarthy. The usher refused to allow the young man to take the seats for which his tickets called and tried to snatch from him the coupons. A scuffle ensued and both mother and son were ejected by force. A suit was brought against the proprietor and the damages awarded the injured man and his mother amounted to the munificent sum of one cent. One of the teachers in the Colored High School received similar treatment in the same theater.

Not long ago one of my little daughter's bosom friends figured in one of the most pathetic instances of which I have ever heard. A gentleman who is very fond of children promised to take six little girls in his neighborhood to a matinee. It happened that he himself and five of his little friends were so fair that they easily passed muster, as they stood in judgment before the ticket-seller and the ticket taker. Three of the little girls were sisters, two of whom were very fair and the other a bit brown. Just as this little girl, who happened to be last in the procession, went by the ticket taker, that argus-eyed sophisticated gentleman detected something which caused a deep, dark frown to mantle his brow and he did not allow her to pass. "I guess you have made a mistake," he called to the host of this theater party. "Those little girls," pointing to the fair ones, "may be admitted, but this one," designating the brown one, "can't." But the colored man was quite equal to the emergency. Fairly frothing at the mouth with anger he asked the ticket taker what he meant, what he was trying to insinuate about that particular little girl. "Do you mean to tell me," he shouted in rage, "that I must go clear to the Philippine Islands to bring this child to the United States and then I can't take her to the theater in the National Capital?" The little ruse succeeded brilliantly, as he knew it would. "Beg your pardon," said the ticket taker, "don't know what I was thinking about. Of course she can go in."

"What was the matter with me this afternoon? mother," asked the little brown girl innocently, when she mentioned the affair at home. "Why did the man at the theater let my two sisters and the other girls in and try to keep me out?" In relating this incident, the child's mother told me her little girl's question, which showed such blissful ignorance of the depressing, cruel conditions which confronted her, completely unnerved her for a time.

Altho white and colored teachers are under the same Board of Education and the system for the children of both races is said to be uniform, prejudice against the colored teachers in the public schools is manifested in a variety of ways. From 1870 to 1900 there was a colored superintendent at the head of the colored schools. During all that time the directors of the cooking, sewing, physical culture, manual training, music and art departments were colored people. Six years ago a change was inaugurated The colored superintendent was legislated out of office and the directorships, without a single exception, were taken from colored teachers and given to the whites. There was no complaint about the work done by the colored directors no more than is heard about every officer in every school. The directors of the art and physical culture departments were particularly fine. Now, no matter how

competent or superior the colored teachers in our public schools may be, they know that they can never rise to the hight of a directorship, can never hope to be more than an assistant and receive the meager salary therefor, unless the present regime is radically changed.

Not long ago one of the most distinguished kindergartners in the country came to deliver a course of lectures in Washington. The colored teachers were eager to attend, but they could not buy the coveted privilege for love or money. When they appealed to the director of kindergartens, they were told that the expert kindergartner had come to Washington under the auspices of private individuals, so that she could not possibly have them admitted. Realizing what a loss colored teachers had sustained in being deprived of the information and inspiration which these lectures afforded, one of the white teachers volunteered to repeat them as best she could for the benefit of her colored co-laborers for half the price she herself had paid, and the proposition was eagerly accepted by some.

Strenuous efforts are being made to run Jim Crow street cars in the national capital. "Resolved, that a Jim Crow law should be adopted and enforced in the District of Columbia," was the subject of a discussion engaged in last January by the Columbian Debating Society of the George Washington University in our national capital, and the decision was rendered in favor of the affirmative. Representative Heflin, of Alabama, who introduced a bill providing for Jim Crow street cars in the District of Columbia last winter, has just received a letter from the president of the East Brookland Citizens' Association "indorsing the movement for separate street cars and sincerely hoping that you will be successful in getting this enacted into a law as soon as possible." Brookland is a suburb of Washington.

The colored laborer's path to a decent livelihood is by no means smooth. Into some of the trades unions here he is admitted, while from others he is excluded altogether. By the union men this is denied, altho I am personally acquainted with skilled workmen who tell me they are not admitted into the unions because they are colored. But even when they are allowed to join the unions they frequently derive little benefit, owing to certain tricks of the trade. When the word passes round that help is needed and colored laborers apply, they are often told by the union officials that they have secured all the men they needed, because the places are reserved for white men, until they have been provided with jobs, and colored men must remain idle, unless the supply of white men is too small.

I am personally acquainted with one of the most skilful laborers in the hardware business in Washington. For thirty years he has been working for the same firm. He told me he could not join the union, and that his employer had been almost forced to discharge him, because the union men threatened to boycott his store if he did not. If another man could have been found at the time to take his place he would have lost his job, he said. When no other human being can bring a refractory chimney or stove to its senses, this colored man is called upon as the court of last appeal. If he fails to subdue it, it is pronounced a hopeless case at once. And yet this expert workman receives much less for his services than do white men who cannot compare with him in skill.

And so I might go on citing instance after instance to show the variety of ways in which our people are sacrificed on the altar of prejudice in the Capital of the United States and how almost insurmountable are the obstacles which block his path to success. Early in life many a colored youth is so appalled by the helplessness and the hopelessness of his situation in this country that in a sort of stoical despair he resigns himself to his fate. "What is the good of our trying to acquire an education? We can't all be preachers, teachers, doctors and lawyers. Besides those professions there is almost nothing for colored people to do but engage in the most menial occupations, and we do not need an education for that." More than once such remarks, uttered by young men and women in our public schools who possess brilliant intellects, have wrung my heart.

It is impossible for any white person in the United States, no matter how sympathetic and broad, to realize what life would mean to him if his incentive to effort were suddenly snatched away. To the lack of incentive to effort, which is the awful shadow under which we live, may be traced the wreck and ruin of scores of colored youth. And surely nowhere in the world do oppression and persecution based solely on the color of the skin appear more hateful and hideous than in the capital of the United States, because the chasm between the principles upon which this Government was founded, in which it still professes to believe, and those which are daily practiced under the protection of the flag, yawns so wide and deep.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Salome: A Septic Opera

BY CARROLL BRENT CHILTON

[Not since the production of "Parsifal," three years ago, has any musical event aroused such heated discussion as Richard Strauss's "Salome," which is given this week in the Metropolitan Opera House. Such a competent musical critic as Laurence Gilman says of the opera: "Beyond question it is his most elaborate and most venturesome work. In complexity of structure and audacity of invention it far surpasses any of his previous achievements, either symphonic or operatic." Next week we shall give an account of "Salome" as produced in New York. Mr. Chilton here, as in his attack on the work of Bernard Shaw in THE INDEPENDENT of March 8th, 1906, shows himself a keen antagonist of what he considers the degenerate tendencies of modern literature and art.—EDITOR.]

AT the "Twelfth Night" Revel, held in the Berkeley Lyceum, on January 7th, there was given a satire dealing chiefly with hits at the excesses of stage realism in modern plays.

Sitting on the floor of the stage with back to the curtain arch sat a buxom maiden in evening garb. As hit followed hit she would raise her eyes to heaven and say, with all the solemn impressiveness of the "realist": "God! but this is Life!"

Just now society is all agog over the forthcoming *première* of Richard Strauss's "Salome," an admittedly degenerate *per*version by Oscar Wilde of the story as told in Matthew, chap. iv, and Mark, chap. vi.

That in the advertisement the title is put in type four times as large as the regular announcements is significant.

What is the explanation of this significance?

Wilde has made of the niece and stepdaughter of the Tetrarch of Galilee "a being at once fascinating and repulsive, beautiful and depraved—a figure unique in fiction." But there is no justification in the way of historical truth for his creation. The Evangelists do not even mention the maiden's name, and they state clearly that in asking for the head of the prophet she was acting in accordance with her mother's suggestion. The opera has already been given on thirty stages. The leading critics in Germany are precise in their condemnation of "the lewd, sadistic, bloodthirsty Salome—the creation of Wilde's diseased brain and soul." Dr. Leopold Schmidt writes in the *Tageblatt:*

"The perverse sensual nature of the poet prompted him to utilize the act of his heroine and to cater to the taste of the decadent times. A text like that of 'Salome' has nothing in common with the art of music, but opposes its whole nature, and even the greatest composer could only give it an external decoration."

E. E. Taubert, critic of the *Post*, writes:

"I took home with me the impression that the feeling of abhorrence which Oscar Wilde's drama with its perverse concupiscence arouses in every healthy and natural person is materially increased by Strauss's music. Salome is a vain being who, conscious of the fact that every man who crosses her path falls a prey to her charms, from pure ennui throws herself at the prophet Jochanaan; rejected by him she becomes a murderous beast."

Says Mr. Abell, correspondent of *The Musical Courier:*

"In my opinion all of the gush and enthusi-

asm for this perverse opera come from perverse natures, and the greater the enthusiasm, the more perverse the natures."

All the arts, says Schopenhauer, answer the question "What is life? Even music replies, and more profoundly than anything else."

It may not be amiss to ask ourselves what is the sphere of "Life" to which this production is the answer. Why the scare head for "Salome"? Is the Sphinx's riddle to be solved at last? Obviously there is something afloat, else why does the cable sing with the glad tidings that the new revelation is come. To the plain man the conclusion is irresistible. The measure of emphasis is determined by the appeal of an unhealthy subject. A play so corrupt that it is legally forbidden in England is sure, it seems, of cordial support from the patrons of our fashionable opera, many of whom have had their seats ordered ever since the performance was announced.

The fact that the underlying spirit of the action of this "Play" is known to belong to the domain of *morbid pathology* renders the attraction only the more powerful and recalls the incident of $30 being paid for seats at the first and last performance of "Mrs. Warren's Profession."

"Let us investigate and judge for ourselves," seem to be the principles which conduct so many of the fair and lovely to investigating "the life" of certain quarters of Paris.

The attempt will, of course, be made, by the prurient to cover this diseased text with the veil of music. Indeed, it was wittily said by a clever woman in my hearing, that since few can ever understand what is going on on the stage at an opera, no harm would be done. It is well known, however, that the demon of prurient curiosity gives powers to the vile to search out the vile, rising almost to the plane of sibyllic divination.

Extenuation is also sought by those who will flock to see the new wonder, in the thought that the art justifies the subject—"Art for art's sake,"—which Ruskin said was the devil's motto. But could any power of art justify a subject inherently vile? It could, perhaps, be said that the subject is worthy of the student's attention, and of a place in the encyclopedias of science, like the life of Count Sadi. Here it exists to reflection only. When made to appear to perception, it has eminence a thousandfold, and imposes on the unwary, whose sole criterion is and must be sensational effectiveness.

Neither can it be pretended for a moment by either the composer or the opera house managment that such a production is in the interest of art. It is made in the interest of money and the composer has frankly stated that he has come to care



RICHARD STRAUSS.

nothing for art. All he desires is to make enough money to live at ease.

Capitalized pseudo-religion in "Parsifal," having become played out, as a sensation, recourse was had to its mighty opposite, depravity, and since what's worth doing is worth doing well, the depravity had to be total. For alas! just plain, unadorned depravity has little or no drawing power. It is too ordinary to be romantic.

Is it not clear that there must be a principle in art, and that that principle is selection, rejection and discrimination? Now, shall the partial vile be accepted as

the answer to life and rewarded with selection? Shall we reject the wholesome in favor of the vile and discriminate in favor of the prurient because of its higher box-office efficacy? That it is justifiable seems to be the view of those who enjoy such things. Yet, unless we deny principle at all, it is plain that the kind of "art life" is twice depraved. It depraves him who takes and damns him who gives.

The moment the subject is admitted as a suitable one for the fierce light that beats upon the throne of art, the argument falls to the ground. Yet who can read the play and then admit the point?

The breath of life of every art and also of character and religion and all things excellent is the *affirmative* principle. "Omit the negative proposition." Negation is disorganization. Negation is true. It is real. It exists, but artistically or poetically it does not matter. The poet will see evil, see it better than his neighbor, perhaps, but it is a point of honor with him not to *notice* it too much, else he will soon notice nothing else.

"The essential error consists in selecting the difficulties which are the rare, exceptional phenomena of nature as the basis of analogy and argument. In the comprehensive and generous study of Providence the mind may indeed already have overcome the difficulties, and with the lights recently gained from the harmony, design and order of creation, have made those shadows pass imperceptibly away; but when forced again into their very center, compelled to adopt them as a fixed station and point of mental vision, they deepen round the heart again, and instead of illustrating anything, become solid darkness themselves."—(James Martineau, "Studies of Christianity.")

"What is it," asks Paul Elmer Moore, in an illuminating essay on "Gissing" (that "miner into the dark evermore for blacker pits of night") "to paint in all its hideous colors this death of the soul, to forget the glad things of the world for its shadows, to deny Agamemnon and Achilles and choose Thersites for the hero of the tale."

If it be a moral obliquity in the artist creator to provide such public entertainment, what of the moral responsibility of those who patronize it? It is not that they personally will be injured so much as that their presence there piques the curiosity of the thousands and thousands of those who accept the verdict of popular fashionable approval as the sign out of heaven that here is what they should admire and know.

Ruskin had a theory that each person of conspicuous moral and spiritual power had a small ring of those directly influenced. Each of those in this ring had, in turn, another circle who received a diluted influence, and so on to the ultimately endless reverberation of every deed and every expression.

Perhaps only a few thousand will enjoy the first-hand degradation and denigration of "Salome," but a million will feel its influence. The willingness of people to lend the approval of their presence to "Salome" strengthens the suggestion that culture finds it difficult to thrive above the want line.

Is it too much to say that as tyranny exists only thru the consent of the tyrannized, the patrons of "Salome" will have to reckon with their consciences in those hours when they consider the abiding realities of life, and try to determine whether they have done the things they ought not to have done and left undone the things which they ought to have done?

One wonders whether the obligation of nobility has fled, where the sense of responsibility has gone in our cultured classes. To "receive favors and render none" has been said to be "the one base thing in the universe." As their heritage of external freedom and ease is greater, should not their sense of responsibility be increased? Instead of that it seems to disappear altogether. To receive the heritage without accepting its responsibilities is suicide. The Rata plant in New Zealand climbs up and attaches itself to the large trees, but if it does not attach to the tree and absorb its life, it turns upon itself and is self-strangled, and so it is, perhaps, with the tree of life.

New York City.

A Model Farm from a Long Island Wilderness

BY JAMES C. BAYLES, M. E., Ph.D.

THAT nothing is so delusive as experience is attested by all experience. It is fairly to be presumed of anything worth doing that a great many people know it to be impossible, for the reason that in one way or another they have tried it and failed. However, it is the doing of these impossible things which marks the steps of progress.

For example, the small farmer in the middle and eastern townships of Long Island has always known that the infertile soil of the so-called waste lands would not repay cultivation. It could be made to raise crops in time, if all the conditions favored, but if to the cost of clearing the land was added the loss of time and interest while waiting for the roots to decay sufficiently to permit plowing—ordinarily six or seven years—to clear it at all was to work for posterity. The Norfolk sandy loam and the sassafras gravelly loam of the classification of the Department of Agriculture are wholly deficient in leaf mold or components of like value. Their function in the economy of nature has seemed to be to raise scrub oak, dwarf pine and unpickable wild berries. Between conflagrations, which occurred periodically, these areas assumed the character of a wilderness, covered with a dense growth of worthless vegeta-



THE EXPERIMENT FARM, WADING RIVER, L. I., AS IT LOOKED BEFORE WORK BEGAN

tion thru which even an enterprising rabbit would have difficulty in making his way. A few adventurous pioneers had strayed into this uninviting country and made, here and there, little clearings which suggested possible further development, but nothing seemed to come of these beginnings. The chief ambition of the settler seemed to be to move to better land as soon as he could. That so few emigrated was doubtless explained by the fact that they could not afford to go somewhere else.



THE OUT-DOOR PACKING HOUSE.

To President Ralph Peters, of the Long Island Railroad, occurred the idea that it might be a judicious use of a little money to demonstrate the fact that these waste lands, like the proverbial singed cat, are a good deal better than they look. That so many square miles within a short distance of New York were without value to any one, furnishing neither passengers nor freight to the railroad nor homes for home seekers of small means, suggested a test to determine what potentialities of profit resided in them under intensive cultivation. A great farm with a costly plant of agricultural machinery would not so well accomplish the purpose in view as a small tract, representing a small investment, but worked with close economy with reference to the largest possible return per unit of area cultivated. The experiment had still other objects in view which will be mentioned later on.

A plot of ten acres of the most unattractive wilderness, densely covered with scrub growth and ferns, and punctuated with the blackened stems of fire-killed trees, was chosen and purchased. It is in Riverhead Township, sixty-eight miles from Manhattan. The name of the nearest settlement is Wading River. A manager was selected who had sound common sense and sufficient imagination to serve his purposes, but was without experience in farming, experimental or practical. Perhaps this was his highest qualification.

The problem presented to the manager of the Wading River farm was to enter empty-handed upon ten acres of wild and naturally infertile land, in the least possible time have it covered with growing crops, and show a profit on the operations of the first year. When the local farmers heard of this they welcomed it as a choice contribution to the gaiety of nations, and conferences over by them in this connection in distinction from eternity. What the ten acre patch looked like when the clearing began is shown in an accompanying illustration from a photograph taken September 7th, 1905. Local labor would have cleared it, no doubt, but in the local way, and that would not have met the requirements of an experiment designed to be instructive. The initial error was promptly corrected



VIRGINIA HORSE TOOTH CORN PLANTED FOR FODDER WENT UP ON THE VIRGIN SOIL TO SIXTEEN AND EIGHTEEN FEET AND MATURED FINE EARS AS WELL.

the top rails of fences were enlivened with noisy mirth. It gave them great satisfaction to think how useful would have been their advice had it been asked and how much more would be known about practical farming in the offices of the Long Island Railroad in a good deal less than twelve months.

The first and only important mistake of the manager of the experiment was a perfectly natural one—that of employing local labor to clear the land. From the point of view of the men engaged this was a work of time—the term being employed by bringing in a gang of Italians without experience in any kind of work comparable to that in hand. The scrub growth quickly disappeared, and it was then found that a more expeditious way of stump extraction and root eradication was needed than was known to the farm dentistry of Suffolk County. Dynamite was the agent chosen. It is extremely sudden, and equally thoro. Not only does it remove a stump in the shape of kindling wood without further splitting, and without as much adhering dirt as would tip the beam of a druggist's scale,

but it loosens the soil and permits all roots and runners to be picked up by a harrow or hay rake and gathered in piles for burning. The brush, stumps and roots thus gathered were burned and the ashes distributed. Almost before the ground was cold the manure spreaders followed, and after them came the plowmen. Usually, the plowing of newly cleared ground is an experience which puts the soul of the plowman in jeopardy. In this instance, however, not once did the plowman take a header over his team, nor were any extraordinary demands made upon his vocabulary. Deep and straight furrows presented no difficulties. The loosened soil, root free, turned more easily than meadow sod, and plowing would have been unnecessary if it had not been desired to cover in the ashes, four hundred pounds to the acre, and the manure required for fertilization. The allowance of manure for this naturally light and impoverished soil was ten tons to the acre and it cost sixty cents a ton on the ground.

In sixty-four days from the date of the photograph showing the original condition of the land, the whole ten acres were under cultivation, growing their first crop—a planting of rye to be plowed under early in the spring and furnish humus. When plowing time was reached this rye was from fifteen to thirty inches high. It served its purpose admirably. On three acres an orchard had been set out, also beds of rhubarb, asparagus, horse-radish, strawberries and other perennial staples of the market garden. During the first winter the mortality among these plantings was limited to two out of five hundred strawberry plants. All the fruit trees and other vegetables lived and became industrious with the coming of spring.

The early vegetable planting which followed the turning under of the rye included everything useful, indigenous or



MODERN IMPLEMENTS MADE IT POSSIBLE TO RAISE 218 VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES IN THE TEN-ACRE MARKET GARDEN AND SIX VARIETIES OF FODDER IN THE EIGHT-ACRE DAIRY SECTION, WITH BUT THREE MEN AS THE WORKING FORCE.



THE HOMESTEAD ON THE LEFT. ON THE RIGHT THE TANK TOWER WITH PUMPING ENGINE, AND THE BATHROOM WITH OPEN AIR WASHSTAND.

acclimated, and many plants of economic value previously unknown to the local farmer, such as pe-tsai, mangel-wurzel, schwartz-wurzel, peanuts, cardoon, scorzonera, borage, udo, martynia, celeriac and other imported plants of food or industrial value. In all, some two hundred and eighteen varieties were tried, with an average success both surprising and gratifying. Very likely a larger and more immediate profit would have been realized from devoting the whole ten acres to a few staple products, but in an experiment station there was much to be learned of value besides how to make land pay best. The larger objects in view were to solve for the farmer of the locality every problem of soil and climate of interest to him, to test varieties with a view to discovering which were best adapted to local conditions, to establish new and higher standards of excellence in garden produce, as well as in preparation and packing for market, and to learn how successfully to deal with blights, rots, parasites and insect plagues which so often defeat the plans of the farmer who trusts too much to nature, and for whom the net results of a year's work in blackened stalks, perforated foliage, decayed tubers, sick trees and unmarketable fruit frequently but serves to recall Senator Roscoe Conkling's memorable reference to "the bright beginning and the bitter end of a halcyon and vociferous proceeding." The enemies of the farmer seem to have had some idea of what was going on. Everything known, and some things unknown and perhaps peculiar to the atmospheric conditions of the season, selected the Wading River Experimental Station as a field on which to try conclusions with inimical agencies. Apparently nothing that could happen to damage crops failed to put in an appearance on schedule time. In two or three instances parts of the crop were lost or badly injured, but this is not likely to happen again. It appears to be as true in agriculture as in law that there is no evil without a remedy, and an important part of the altruistic purpose of the Ex-



CAULIFLOWER MADE A SUPERB GROWTH.

periment Station was to define the evils of the farmer and discover how to correct them. The results in this respect have been of great and permanent value. It is doubtful if the loss from every cause next year will be of consequence.

The investment in land and improvements at Wading River was so small that a favorable balance sheet involves no ingenuity in bookkeeping. It is this feature which gives it especial interest for the farmer with small means. The land cost $23 an acre, but such an advantage is no longer open to the settler. That part of Long Island is now experiencing something like a "boom," and the asking price per acre is now $25. Perhaps even this advance does not place it wholly beyond the reach of the thrifty and provident. The dynamite used in clearing the land, with the services of the expert who used it, cost at the rate of about $67 per acre; clearing and otherwise preparing the land cost, for labor, about $60 per acre. For teams in plowing, harrowing and cultivating the cost was about $20 per acre. This brings the cost of the farm ready for planting up to about $194 per acre. The experimental station, in one way or another, has cost a great deal more than that, but it has paid on the operations of the first year and will be continued. In the hands of a private owner, with no purpose of public benefit in view, it would have a good deal more than cleared its cost on the results of one year of cultivation.

An important and probably essential feature of the development is the provision for artificial irrigation. This was provided at a total cost of about $1,600, which was considerably more than a farmer would have spent for results equally satisfactory. The normal rainfall of that part of Long Island is about forty-eight inches; but so light and porous is the soil that the market gardener must expect more or less serious injury from droughts at critical times, unless prepared to sprinkle his beds when they need it. There is no lack of water anywhere on Long Island. At

the Wading River station a three-inch tube was driven. Water was found at about 100 feet, but in expectation of a more abundant flow the tube was driven fifty feet further. There water of the purest quality and of unfailing abundance was found, under a natural pressure which raises it some fourteen inches above the surface. A 5,000-gallon tank was built, which is filled by a pump actuated by a small gasolene motor. Iron pipes are run to points convenient for attaching hose with sprinkler nozzles, and by this means every inch of the ten acres may be refreshed when and as such refreshment may be needed. The soil offers no obstacles to the well-point, being quite free from boulders.

The net results of the first year of operation have been entirely satisfactory. Some of the growing crops are shown in the accompanying illustrations. The ordinary garden vegetables, such as radishes, onions, spinach, beans, cucumbers, peppers, peas, lettuce, melons, squash, corn, cabbage, tomatoes, egg plant, beets, celery, cauliflower, turnips and asparagus, have all done extremely well, and at the county fair took nearly all the prizes. Potatoes yielded 260 to 280 bushels to the acre. Corn was mighty in stalk and ample in ear. Probably corn as fine was never before grown on Long Island. Of many varieties of vegetables three crops were gathered and of some four crops. The success of the fodder crops was extraordinary. Alfalfa grows splendidly; so does teosinte, millet and fodder corn. The fruit experiments include many varieties of apples, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines, quinces, pears and every kind of berry. They are all satisfactory.

The most obvious and chief value of this experiment is in demonstrating beyond discussion that the ambitious man, who desires to become a landowner and farmer on a small capital, may do this as well within ninety minutes of Broadway as in some remote section of the West, to reach which he must leave all but hope behind. Intelligent truck farming



ENDIVE TIED FOR BLANCHING.

always was and always will be a profitable industry, especially near a great and insatiable market. Of land as good as that selected at Wading River for Station No. 1, and subsequently at Medford for Station No. 2, there are on Long Island probably 200,000 acres, or say 312 square miles. As the ten acres described amply and comfortably sustained a population of six, these waste lands would furnish homes for at least 120,000 persons. The task of the settler, even tho an amateur, is now very much easier than he could have hoped to find it if dependent upon his own judgment or the advice of those native to the section. At either of the experiment stations he may learn what best to do and how best and most cheaply to do it. Every difficulty likely to confront him has been wrestled with and conquered, and the information he needs may be had for the asking. None of the methods or agencies by which success has been made possible for him are beyond the means of one able to become a farmer at all. He is offered a wide range of selection among profitable crops, and may specialize according to his fancy. Nearness to the largest absorbing and distributing market of the United States is an advantage likely to be appreciated by any one who has had experience of long-distance transportation in refrigerator cars. To invite local development where no inducement for it previously existed, by placing these advantages at the command of the settler, introduces the element of statesmanship into railroad management.

New York City.

Immanence

BY MARIAN W. WILDMAN

In the splendor of the midnight; in the freshness of the morn;
In the majesty of thunder when the skies are lightning torn;
In the shimmer and the shiver of pale moonlight on the sea;
In all things declared Thy handiwork, I see, I worship—Thee!

The Creator! The created! Paltry words that blind the soul
To the glory and the greatness and the beauty of the whole!
Thou the maker of the universe? Thou art its pulsing heart,
And Thy beat is in its arteries unto the utmost part!

Thou—the gilding of the sunlight! Thou—the silver of the rain!
Thou—the rippling of the breezes over fields of springing grain!
Thou—the sweep of upland meadows, all with milky daisies starred!
Thou—the rainbow iridescence on the beetle's golden shard!

Thou—the marching, up thru centuries, of Life, the undismayed:
Up from chaos; up thru conflict; never daunted nor afraid;
From the cell that knew but hunger up to a Man who guesseth Thee!
Thou art Matter! Thou art Spirit! Thou—the Riddle! Thou—the Key!

Warring waves of joy and sorrow, hate and love and space and time,
Sink to calm upon the vastness of Thy shoreless sea sublime!
Thou—the finite: star and blossom; pride of man and sparrow's fall!
Thou—the infinite, transcending, comprehending, hushing all!

Norwalk, Ohio.

Mr. Lang's Ghost

BY ANDREW LANG

THERE has been sent to me, from the office of THE INDEPENDENT, a long newspaper article (from an American journal), called "Mr. Lang's Ghost." The text on which the writer preaches is my article in THE INDEPENDENT, styled "The Occult Up to Date." The criticism of me and my poor ideas opens thus:

"I no more doubt," says Andrew Lang, writing in the current INDEPENDENT, on "Occultism," "that these queer things do happen than I doubt the fact that I am writing these words. . . . People do not reflect that if one (ghost) tale out of a thousand is true the circumstance is of much stronger scientific interest than radium or wireless telegraphy. . . . I merely want the occult to be explained on scientific lines."

Here it is to be remarked that the word "ghost" has to be interpolated into my sentence as the ground of the criticism. The word "ghost" ought, as I shall show presently, to be excluded from this discussion. But, on the other hand, I was untrue to my own opinions when I wrote that if "one" tale of "these queer things" is true, the circumstance is of much stronger scientific interest than radium or wireless telegraphy. I withdraw the remark. The truth of *one* of "these queer things" would carry no weight. Let me take an example, an instance which reaches me today on good authority. I do not give the names of the persons concerned, but substitute others.

Mr. Smith was dying of "a stroke of apoplexy," to use the popular expression. For days he lay unconscious or delirious, and here we must note that "unconscious" is a popular term, meaning no more than that the observers do not recognize in the patient signs of consciousness of his environment. Even of that he may be perfectly conscious, as in cases of cataplexy, and, as I have melancholy occasion to know, in cases of apoplexy. However, to all outward appearance, Mr. Smith lay for days unconscious or delirious. His son, Robert, sat beside Mr. Smith thruout one day till dinner time, when he left and went to dine at home. In his absence, Mrs. Smith found Mr. Smith awake, quite collected and coherent. "Where is Bob?" he asked, and was told that his son had been with him all day and had left about an hour before, to dine.

"Ah, well!" said Mr. Smith, "his face is not hurt; his face is not hurt!" He then turned and died.

His son, Robert, in driving home, had a cab accident (he lived in a large provincial town with crowded streets); he was upset into the road, and the wheel of a passing car just grazed his cheek, but without inflicting any injury. Now, "put case" that this tale is true, and that Mr. Smith was somehow aware of the accident to his son. If there were only *one* such case, everybody sees that it would be of no scientific moment; there would seem to be a mere coincidence between a dream of Mr. Smith's and his son's adventure. "These queer things" only excite my interest and curiosity when too many of them occur to be easily explained, by me at least, as mere fortuitous coincidences.

Thus of dreams in natural sleep which coincide with or anticipate events unknown to the dreamer, I think very little. Myriads of dreams occur every night; out of so many shots the miracle would be if some did not hit the bull's eye. I daresay that every year one or more people dream of the Derby winner, because thousands of people are guessing in their dreams, and two or three guess right. Take the Favonius case. A man came to an acquaintance of mine and said, "What is the Latin for the Southwest Wind?" "Favonius," said my friend. "That's the name," said the other; "I dreamed last night that Favonius won the Derby, but I could only remember that Southwest Wind was the English of the word when I woke." There was no Favonius in the list of horses, but, on reaching the racecourse, the men found that "the Zephyr colt" had been newly named—Favonius. Probably the name Zephyr ("west wind") colt had been converted into

Favonius, ("southwest wind") in the sleeping mind of the dreamer, tho, when awake, he could not remember the Latin word for southwest wind. Favonius won; the dream was a good guess, no more.

No more was a dream of a kinswoman of mine, whose husband heard her exclaiming, in her sleep, "Oh, Thursday, at 4 o'clock!" In the morning he asked her what she had been dreaming about. She said that the doctor attending an invalid friend, Mr. K., came and told her that Mr. K. died on Thursday, at 4 p. m. The night of the dream was, let us say, Tuesday, May 3. On Thursday, May 5, Mr. K. was better and continued convalescent, but died at 4 p. m. on Thursday, May 12. There are seven days in the week, twenty-four hours in each day. If Mr. K. was to die, and to die exactly at any hour, it seems only odds of 168 to 1 against his dying on a Thursday, at 4 p. m.

Thus coincidences of events with dreams only become curious and interesting if the dream is full of minute details which the dreamer does not know, but which are correct. In short, it needs not the occurrence of "one queer thing," but the frequent and well authenticated occurrence of many such "queer things" to raise a presumption that they are of strong scientific interest. My critic did not raise this obvious point, of which I make him a present.

Many successful cases of crystal-gazing, which have the effect of evidence on my mind, because I know the persons concerned, and have been present at the experiments, do, I think, suggest the desirableness of more experiments by trained experts in psychology. The long series of successes known to me put the explanation by chance coincidence out of court. "As science it is ludicrous," says the critic, speaking of my methods. Our English scientific paper, *Nature*, is sceptical enough in all conscience. But in a review of a book styled "Crystal-Gazing," by Mr. N. W. Thomas, and of my introductory chapter therein on "supernormal," perhaps "telepathic" results of experiments, *Nature* (December 5th, 1906) is kind enough to applaud my "judicial" attitude and to wish that I would persevere in experimenting. Apparently my "scientificness" is regarded as less than ludicrous by an authority difficult to satisfy.

The critic states my own case when he says that, as to what he calls "ghost stories," "the only real controversy concerns the accepted explanation of them." That is quite true. The Rev. Mr. Jones, to take the critic's instance, says that his deceased grandmother appeared to him in his study. There is nothing exciting in that circumstance! Various living people have "appeared" to me, when they were, in fact, elsewhere. Why should not I have an hallucination of the appearance of my deceased grandmother as readily as of my living cousin? Science, says the critic, looks for "a natural explanation of the occurrence, and usually finds it in some physical or mental condition of Mr. Jones's body or mind at the time."

Science does not, to the best of my information, "usually" find any cause of hallucinations of the healthy and sane, occurring but once or twice in a lifetime. In studying the literature of such hallucinations of the sane, what one notes is that an explanation *cannot* be discovered, as a rule, in the mental or bodily condition of the person hallucinated. This statement, I think, will be accepted by psychologists: what "the average man" says is indifferent to science. I am *not* "predisposed" to think that the experience of the Rev. Mr. Jones was somehow produced, or caused by the agency of the spirit of his regretted grandmother. That is precisely the last hypothesis to which I should have recourse. My critic might adopt the hypothesis that I am not absolutely an idiot! We do not know, science does not know, any general law govering such hallucinations, occurring once or twice in the experience of men who are of undisputed sanity, and, at the moment, are in their normal health.

Mr. Jones's experience one would regard as a "subjective hallucination." The word "ghost" is a public nuisance! It is understood to convey the meaning that what I call an hallucination is caused by the agency of a spirit of a dead person. The word "ghost" thus introduces a theory which, even if in any

case correct, is scarcely capable of proof.

How can the ghost theory be proved? Suppose Mr. Jones's grandmother tells him things that he thinks he does not know, which are found to be true. Then we may argue that Jones had once known them, and that the supposed message is really a revival of his own lapsed memory. It might also be argued, if the first explanation be impossible, that the facts were "wired on" to Jones's mind from some other living mind. This would involve "telepathy," and, if telepathy were rejected, if retrocognition were also rejected, then—must science not call Mr. Jones an inaccurately imaginative person, and reject his evidence?

My critic says that the "true scientist" differs from me "in just this, that, until every other possibility has been exhausted he refuses even to consider a supernatural explanation." I *never* "consider a supernatural explanation!" And I never resort to a "supernormal" explanation till I have exhausted the field of known possible normal explanations. Every sane man knows that the normal is of much more frequent occurrence than the supernormal. One's time, when it is occupied with these things, is passed in considering normal explanations, such as "suggestion"; misstatements, voluntary or involuntary; misapprehensions of facts; emotional or pathological disturbances of the witnesses; chance coincidences; deliberate imposture; rats, whiskey, water pipes out of order, rapping magpies; unconscious moments of slumber, and so forth.

As to "ghosts," I cannot remember at this moment a single case in which I think that the direct agency of a spirit discarnate is the least improbable explanation of any well-recorded phenomenon. I am said to "want to believe in ghosts of the dead who come back with messages for the living." If so, I must be a singularly self-denying character, for tho the thing may be possible for all that I know, I have never got beyond thinking that there is evidence raising a fair presumption in favor of its possibility. But such evidence is scanty, and is susceptible of other possible explanations, as nobody but "the average man" supposes that he knows all the possibilities in the universe.

As a rule it is not worth while to take notice of anonymous newspaper articles. But that on which I have been commenting is a typical specimen of the philosophy of "the average man," and, as such, is worthy of examination. He accuses me of holding opinions which I do not hold, and of neglecting the very methods of inquiry which I employ, and of possessing "a greatly weakened if not destroyed sanity of judgment." He writes about a topic with which his acquaintance is obviously of the slightest. He is the average man appealing to the average man. Not of such is the Kingdom of Science.

ST. ANDREWS, SCOTLAND.

Recessional

BY HANNAH M. BRYAN

EXULTANT, or with forehead bowed,
In cloth of hair, or raiment white,
Still art Thou, God, our guiding cloud;
Still art Thou, God, our pillared light.
To Thee we look, in Thee we trust;
We are but dust, we are but dust.

Fair the green Earth whereon we tread,
Thy footstool and Thy Son's delight;
Thy Throne is glorious overhead,
Deep-set with many a spherèd light.
In Him, in Thee we hope, we trust;
We are but dust, we are but dust.

The forests stretch in emerald night,
In billowy green the plains expand,
The great sea sleeps in crystal might
Within the hollow of Thy hand.
We rest in Thee, our hope and trust;
We who are dust, we who are dust.

Thine are the fixed and wandering lights,
Their source and central sun Thou art;
Beyond all worlds, above all hights,
Yet dwelling in each contrite heart.
Lord of all life, in Thee we trust;
We who are dust, we who are dust.

MEMPHIS, IND.

The Solution of the Milk Problem

BY JAMES JOHNSTON, M. D.

[Dr. Johnston is a Canadian by birth, a graduate of the University of Toronto and University of Pennsylvania. He is in general practice but has given some time to military medicine and public health. As surgeon of he Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment for twelve years he had much experience in strike and riot duty which proved valuable during the Spanish War. He organized the Ambulance Service of the First Army Corps at Chickamauga and commanded a detachment in two engagements in Porto Rico, where he also built and managed a large hospital in the field and was rapidly promoted to Acting Chief Surgeon. He began to study milk as a member of the local board of health ten years ago, and is now materializing this plan, with the assistance of the United States Dairy Division, at Bradford, Pa.—EDITOR.]

MILK is our most important food. The milk question is one of the most important problems now before the public for solution.

The average citizen thinks that he knows good milk when he gets it, and if he has any fault to find at any time it is only with the lack of richness due to watering or skimming. He thinks of milk as a natural food that has been used for so long a time that there can be no doubt about it, and no questions requiring his personal attention concerning it. He overlooks the fact that milk is not taken in exactly the natural manner, and that modern methods of handling it, peculiar to this country, have given the business a new life with which it is his duty to make himself acquainted.

The milk business is really two businesses—dairying and distributing. Both have their problems, but it is with the latter—the handling of the milk—that the public must be first concerned. This public concern is generally recognized in laws which aim, first, to prevent dishonesty by establishing a legal standard of richness, and second, to require cleanliness.

But these laws fail because a legal standard must be made low enough to admit the poorest natural milk, while methods that ensure cleanliness are expensive.

The system of protection by law works badly in every way. It is quite impracticable to examine milk as it is delivered from door to door in daily retail quantities; and when it is examined in bulk and left in the hands of the dealer there is such a wide open opportunity for changes, with or without guilt on the part of the custodian, that the work of the inspector may be useless.

Another trouble is that, whenever there is anything like a crusade on the part of the authorities the sale of milk drops off immensely.

However practical the general plan of regulation by law may be when applied to other commodities, it is a failure when applied to milk. Protection by law is protection by wit in any case, and the sharpest wits are always found in those whom the laws are made to grind. There is also this radical trouble with laws that they fail to prescribe a reward for merit.

There has been a very great amount of labor performed by scientists during the past few years in defining the dangers that lurk in milk and in defining the remedies for these dangers. There is, however, a very great amount of labor unperformed in the application of these remedies.

The twin vices in the retail milk business are ignorance and competition. The dealer in competition will not do anything more expensive to himself than his competitor does; the average householder is always ready to save a cent and is totally unable to discriminate. Since milk is a recognized danger to health there should be no second quality sold. This makes it necessary that competition be suppressed.

How this may be done, whether by municipal ownership or by a popular stock company or in some other manner, is of little consequence. But that it can be done, that it is perfectly practicable to effect a general consolidation, is shown by the success of many sanitary milk

companies, which have secured for themselves a monopoly of the milk business in many places.

Sanitary milk plants are operated by companies that are avowedly business organizations. Hygienic possibilities are an inducement to subscribers to stock and also an advertisemnt of the products to consumers. These companies are distributors exclusively; very few have any production of their own. The milk is treated in these plants by clarification, pasteurization and cold storage, and the business includes consolidation and simplification of delivery, together with the manufacture of milk products.

These companies are able to comply with the most exacting laws. In fact, they are able to do so much better with their equipment than their competitors are able to do without it, that the competitors can be legislated out of business and a perfect monopoly obtained thru the co-operation of the board of health. These companies show the way in which citizens may control the milk business more effectively than by making laws. They are not themselves a solution of the problem, because there is an opportunity for abuse and mischief in these plants that the public should not be satisfied to endure.

If they were managed by public-spirited men, who would buy the best milk obtainable; who would furnish full, rich milk without regard to the



DR. JOHNSTON.

legal standard; who would be governed in all things by the interest of the people and not particularly by their own, all would be well. But should a community expect a business man or a business organization to work in the interest of the community or to keep in mind any other thing than to make money.

There is a rule that seems to be founded very deep in the order of things in this world which requires us to do for ourselves.

Just as sure as the milk problem is a problem for the community, the community must do for itself in this matter. It must purchase the supply, care for it with its own equipment and dispose of it according to the demand either as milk or as milk products. The final product, the least remunerative, but the most stable, is butter; and the butter department ought to receive the day's surplus, and no fresh milk should be carried over from one day to the next. The control of the milk supply would not be complete if it did not include the manufacture and distribution of milk products. There is the same public reason for eliminating competition in all, as well as in one, and the feasibility of the whole proposition lies in the fact that by including all there is a tremendous economy effected; the business will pay, and it will not be necessary to increase prices.

To show the hopeless conflict of interest between distributors and consumers, consider these high-class companies, with millions of capital and all the paraphernalia known to the trade. They are conducted by honorable men, men of broader gauge than would ordinarily be found in charge of smaller concerns.

The first duty of the management is to make the business a success; that is, make it pay. It can do this only by pleasing the public; but the public may be pleased by a fancied as well as by a real benefit; and it is well agreed to among business men that the fancied benefit must be catered to whether it happens to be the real benefit or not.

So that the duty to conscience, the joy of performing real service for one's fellow man, however strongly it may be felt, takes only third place among the operating influences in the manager's mind.

The practical value of such an equipment is that such a company may buy milk of any quality, clean it, separate it, put it together again in whatever proportion it may please and sell it, today or tomorrow or some other day.

Clean milk will keep longer than is generally supposed. Cleaning and cold storage together will keep milk sweet and wholesome for many days.

Milk cannot be made perfectly clean, that is absolutely free from bacteria, by any commercial method; but it can be made practically so by pasteurization. Buddeising is perhaps a better method. This is a Danish treatment, in which advantage is taken of the peculiar ability of a certain enzyme in the milk (catalase) to decompose hydrogen peroxide and impregnate the milk with nascent oxygen. But the method followed as yet in this country is to heat the milk short of the cooking point and follow this by thoro chilling.

When well done, this process, pasteurization, offers considerable protection. It does not sterilize, yet it may make milk safe for food which previously was dangerous.

But its most certain result, a result that may be obtained even when the work is not well done, is that the milk will keep longer.

All bacteria have not the same power of resistance: some are much more easily disposed of than others. Among those that are tenacious of vitality are, unfortunately, some of the most malignant; while the one most easily destroyed is that interesting specimen, the *bacterium lactis,* which is responsible for the peculiar phenomena of souring.

This particular bacterium is one of the most plentiful of all the low forms of plant life and is much more harmful to the milk trade than it is to the consumer.

It is the active agent in the fermentation of sugary solutions of all kinds, causing them to sour when exposed. It is present in the air everywhere and in the digestive tracts of all animals. It is found in immense numbers in the upper bowels of the babies even when only a

few days old, and so far from being injurious is it that its absence may be taken as an indication of illness.

The change that this bacillus effects in milk does not spoil it for food. It sets up a peculiar fermentation of the milk sugar by which lactic acid is developed, and with the change in the milk from alkaline to acid the caseine is spontaneously precipitated from solution and appears as a curd. This change is really a step in digestion, and not at all an unpleasant one. It is subsequent changes, mixed and delayed fermentations, that spoil the milk. Buttermilk owes its virtues to lactic acid: fresh milk soured with a pure culture is wholesome, digestible and delicious.

This bacillus exerts an inhibitory influence on the growth of other bacteria. When left alone it gives warning. When it is destroyed there is no warning. When it is destroyed the milk may be old, other bacteria may be present in large numbers unannounced, or even it may be that putrefactive changes have set in, and yet the milk remains alkaline, it is saleable, it keeps.

Pasteurization is done with machines in which the milk is heated in thin layers fully exposed to the air. This drives off odors; another advantage, such as it is.

But none of the machines on the market is automatic and it is really the operator that is responsible for its results. They commonly run too rapidly and the milk is almost never kept at the pasteurizing temperature for the full period of twenty minutes.

It is quite possible to make milk worse instead of better by this process. This will be the case if the temperature is raised too slowly and afterward the chilling not thoro and immediate. It is not at all unlikely to happen if the operator has his mind on only the one bacterium that I have described and allows himself to become less and less painstaking, so long as his product does not sour.

In the solution of the milk problem it must not be overlooked that the interest of consumers is bound up with the interest of producers.

It is shown in "An Analysis of the Milk Supply of 200 Cities," published by the Agricultural Department, that the per capita consumption varies from a quarter of a pint a day in some of our large Southern cities where the supply is inadequate and unsatisfactory, to as much as two pints a day in favored Northern towns where the supply is from wholesome sources close at hand.

A perfect distributing system would increase this consumption in all cases.

If this plan is carried out in such a manner as to avoid the unnecessary expenses, expenses that do not profit the consumer; saving the large sums that can be saved by systematic delivery; omitting advertising and soliciting expenses; saving waste and furnishing a full line of wholesome, inexpensive comestibles; the distributing business will be under control, and the financial and scientific questions will be also under control. Then the problems of the dairy may be taken up.

It is as good as certain that the best milk for household use is not the milk that is richest in cream. Native or grade cows are to be preferred to thorobreds for all around richness, flavor and even balance of nutritive values.

If cities learn how to get what they want they will soon learn to specify and to pay for it. It is not too much to anticipate that there will be an evolution of new breeds to meet the wants of the city delivery and the different needs of the different kinds of milk products.

BRADFORD, PA.

The Case of Senator Smoot

BY ALBERT J. HOPKINS

[The Hon. A. J. Hopkins, United States Senator from Illinois, is a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and joined with three other Republican members of the committee in a minority report favorable to Smoot. Associated with him in this minority report were Senators Knox, Beveridge and Dillingham. The article has added interest because it takes a position in opposition to the propaganda carried on by women's clubs and religious and semi-religious organizations. As the case is pending before the Senate now and Senator Burroughs is pressing for a vote on it at this session the article is of extreme present interest.—EDITOR.]

THE grounds on which the seat in the Senate of Reed Smoot, of Utah, is contested are as follows:

First, that he is known to have taken what is spoken of in the testimony before the committee as the "endowment oath," by which he obligated himself to make his allegiance to the Church paramount to his allegiance to the United States.

Second, that by reason of his official relations to the Church as one of its Apostles, he is responsible for polygamous cohabitation, which yet continues among some of the Mormons, notwithstanding it is prohibited by law.

The charge that Senator Smoot is himself a polygamist was never seriously pressed before our committee. He is, and always has been, opposed to the practice of polygamy in the Church, and in the State of Utah has been one of the bitterest foes of polygamy.

The evidence that was offered on the first proposition relating to the endowment oath was of a character that would receive but little consideration in a court of justice. The witnesses contradicted each other as to the wording of the oath and its character. Some of them were shown to be of bad repute, others mentally unsound, others drunkards, and others who had private grievances that so warped and distorted their opinions and statements that they were entitled to but little, if any, credence.

There were only seven of all the witnesses who testified against Senator Smoot, who attempted to give the endowment oath. These witnesses were contradicted not only by the positive testimony of Senator Smoot himself, but by a great number of witnesses whose character and reputation for truth are unquestioned. In my opinion, the charge relating to the endowment oath was not only not sustained, but the clear preponderance of the testimony showed that there was nothing in that oath that interfered in the slightest degree with Senator Smoot taking upon himself the obligations of a Senator of the United States, and performing faithfully and efficiently the duties of that great office.

The Senator himself said that he took the endowment oath when he was a youth of eighteen years, and that, as he remembered the oath, there was nothing in it that conflicted with his duties as a citizen of the State or of the United States, or with his duties as a United States Senator. He went further than this in his statement before our committee, and stated in substance that when he took upon himself the obligation of Senator of the United States he took it without any mental reservation whatever and with the full determination to discharge his duties in the spirit and letter of the oath.

Much has been made by the general public out of the fact that he holds an official position in the Church itself, being one of the Twelve Apostles. Those

who would have him expelled from the Senate claim that, by reason of this position, he is responsible for polygamous cohabitation, which yet continues among some of the Mormons in Utah. This is the most serious charge that has been pressed by those who seek to have him expelled from the Senate. To understand fully the nature and character of his position as one of the Twelve Apostles and his responsibility—or, rather, non-responsibility—for the practice of some of his associates, it is necessary to challenge the attention of the public to the attitude that the Government of the United States has held toward the Mormon Church, and those who are the leaders of the Church, in preaching and practicing polygamy.

The Federal Government is in part responsible for the polygamy that we find in Utah today. President Fillmore, in 1850, gave both recognition and encouragement to the practice of polygamy in the Mormon Church in Utah by appointing Brigham Young, the head of the Church, Governor of the Territory of Utah, with full knowledge that he was an open advocate of polygamy and at the time had a number of plural wives. The Senate of the United States confirmed that appointment. He was reappointed by President Pierce and reconfirmed to the great office of Governor of Utah by the Senate of the United States. For many years polygamy was taught by Brigham Young and his followers as one of the doctrines of the Church, without any interference upon the part of the general Government; and plural marriages were entered into without objection or any legislative hindrance.

There has been much legislation by the Congress designed to prohibit both plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation. The successive acts were fought thru to the court of last resort, and then came the "manifesto" of Wilbur Woodruff, forbidding further plural marriages. At the time it was issued there were 2,400 polygamous families in the Territory of Utah. There were, in 1905, over 300,000 members of the Mormon Church in the State of Utah; of this number there were only 500 polygamous families. Since the manifesto of 1890 very few plural marriages have been entered into by Mormons. Time is the great corrector of this evil. The 2,400 polygamous families of 1890 had dwindled to 500 in 1905. In a few more years the 500 will be down to five or perhaps entirely eliminated from the Mormon Church. No new polygamous marriages are recognized or permitted by the Church.

From the fact that, under the statutes of 1882 and 1887, the children of plural wives were legitimized, it has been felt unwise by many of the non-Mormons of Utah to prohibit the fathers of such children from living with, supporting and caring for them. And if the father was to support, educate and care for his children, it seemed to many heartless to exclude from this relationship the mother, who had entered into this relation from the purest of motives and at a time when she believed that, in the sight of God and man, she was justified in entering into this relation.

Senator Smoot, by the determined stand that he has always taken, has been one of the great factors in the Church in stamping out polygamy. He has not only lived up to the spirit of the laws of our country and the manifesto of 1890 of his Church, but has been an active and earnest worker in the Church to spread the sentiment that no more plural marriages will be tolerated.

The testimony that was taken before our committee shows that one of the bishops of the Church who violated the manifesto and the laws of our country by taking a plural wife outside the limits of Utah, when he returned to the State was prosecuted by Senator Smoot before the courts of the State and was also deprived of his official position in the Church by the direct influence of Senator Smoot.

Since Reed Smoot became one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church in 1890, the conditions in Utah have been such that the Gentiles as well as the Mormons have acquiesced in a polygamous cohabitation with those few remaining who married before the manifesto of 1890.

They have recognized that such polygamous cohabitation is an evil, but that the interests of society will be best subserved by permitting time to elim

inate the few polygamous families, comparatively, that yet remain.

Reed Smoot himself has never had but one wife. He is a model husband and father, an honest and upright citizen in every respect, and has made an honest, painstaking and conscientious official as a representative from his State in the Senate of the United States.

The people of Utah have the same right to elect their Senator from the Mormon faith that the people of another State have to elect their Senator who is a member of the Methodist, Presbyterian or Catholic Church. There is nothing in the life or practice of Senator Smoot that in any way, in my opinion, disqualifies him from performing the duties of United States Senator. The people of Utah have elected him as one of their Senators, and I see no valid or legal reason for interfering with the choice of the people of that State for this great office.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Senator Spooner

THERE'S a mixture of anxiety in the interest with which we are watching Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin. He is a man who does not ask for sympathy and would be slow showing that he appreciated it. But he has a heart, deep under his stern exterior—a big heart of a real human being, little as he shows it to the public. He feels for others vastly more than the others give him credit, and he knows it better than most when others appreciate or depreciate him. You'll find it true if you have the real thing in you, and watch him carefully.

But Spooner never indicates stress of weather by change of front. He is not that kind of man. It is only straws which show the way of the wind with him. We must watch the straws.

Indeed the nation is doubtless more troubled and annoyed than Spooner himself anyway over the threatened danger that he may be ousted from his seat in the Senate. If it came about in any way but the way it seems to be coming, it is quite believable that Spooner would be better pleased than pained. He is no milk-and-water fighter, and if he chose to enter the game of scalping knives it's a good guess that his brown thatch would not be the one to slip. But Spooner is too big a man—too proud, too much of a national giant—to enter a local factional fight, especially when it is his own scalp at stake. Therefore the nation's anxiety.

If Spooner wanted to he could. No one doubts that. But there is grave fear that he will not take the trouble. He does not say so, but it is the impression one receives in talking with him. Besides, he is tired of the blasts of false trumpets which have been blowing about him for no possible reason but that he is what death and slander like—a shining mark.

These things have less outward—and less real—effect on Spooner than on almost any one imaginable. The country believes in him. He believes in himself. But that the constant racket has "got on his nerves" one can't well help believing, and he admits that the noises bother him and hamper him. In short, he is evidently inclined to break away—and more's the pity.

All his life has been an instance of office seeking the man—frequently seeking in vain. He was twice offered positions on McKinley's Cabinet—once the Attorney-Generalship—and a place on the United States and British Joint High Commission, but declined them all. Six years ago he notified Wisconsin that he absolutely refused to be a candidate for re-election, but they re-elected him just

the same by a vote of 105 to 27. The change that is whispered of is most unfortunate.

In spite of all that is said to the contrary, Spooner is not rich. Again, in spite of a lot to the contrary, since he came to the Senate he has invariably refused private practice, having taken but



SENATOR SPOONER.

two retainers during the entire time. The other evening I asked him why, referring to Bailey's claim that a Senator had a perfect right to all the private practice he could secure which did not conflict with his public responsibilities.

He said: "If I take a case in court I lay myself liable to be called upon when I want to be giving my entire attention to the Senate. I cannot run the risk." With such convictions a lawyer of his national repute would do better for himself outside than under the toga. He has little inducement to fight for it, if Wisconsin thinks to the contrary.

Senator Spooner is sixty-three by the time-table, but it is Time's fault, not his. Some one else has kept the tabs. His head—mostly forehead and eyes—is crowned with a shock of brown hair that has hardly a frostbitten strand in it. His smooth-shaven face, slipping down like a wedge from a big forehead to a pointed chin, is solemn and seamed, but not with age wrinkles. Up to the limit of togal dignity his step is as springy as the best. To meet him casually one feels himself in the presence of a stern man, buried in thought beyond the trivial incidents of life. To know him intimately—as intimately as is possible with such a man—is to realize a consistent, earnest friend, without either social or sensational embroidery, grave and dignified always, but bristling with dry humor and good counsel. Neither one does he impress as a man beyond the most vigorous prime of life.

There's not a chair in the Senate less frequently vacant than Spooner's, or a Senator more constantly on the alert when legislation is in progress. You see his head toss back, his eyes half close, his ear cock toward the Speaker. You know there's something wrong. He'll be on his feet in a second to challenge it. It is so all day and every day. One who has not watched incessantly has little conception of the real value of such a man as Spooner, constantly on guard.

When he stands in his favorite pose, leaning against his desk, one hand in his pocket, the other shaking at the man he is challenging, you instinctively think him a large man. It makes the surprise all the greater when you see him athwart such men as Dolliver or Penrose and discover how small he is. Heenan, our colossal Odessa consul, showed his surprise on meeting Spooner in the cloak room, and catching it, Spooner exclaimed: "Good heavens, man! Do you expect a United States Senator to be over seventeen feet tall?"

Spooner is not a difficult man to ap-

proach—under favorable conditions. He tries to be courteous. He fetches a smile as far as his eyes. Sometimes it even catches the corner of his mouth for an instant. But he is an extremely hard man to *hold,* unless your mission is important. He is almost too busy to tell you so, except at home, where his wife, who is a charming pianist, aids him to prove one of the most effectively cordial men imaginable.

On the floor he is witty, eloquent, resourceful. There are few who know and observe so well the rules of the Senate and debate. Notwithstanding his brusqueness he has a personal popularity on both sides of the chamber, which gives him an incalculable prestige. His weakness is the same as Chandler's of yore. They are both firm friends of Tillman, but Spooner is as fond as Chandler ever was of twisting him to the exploding point, for the fun of seeing the sparks fly.

The country will lose too much if Spooner leaves the Senate. It ought not to be thought of.



SENATOR JOE BAILEY.

The Lion in a Snare

We are watching Joe Bailey, of Texas, because we can't well help it. We'd much rather watch him in his seat in the Senate, over the aisle from Spooner, or stalking solemnly down the avenue, his big head covered by his broad-brimmed felt, his long, black coat never forgetting constitutional decorum, however tempted by the breeze; or swinging down the corridors at the Capitol, head and shoulders above everything but Penrose and his ilk; his eyes the color of gray shadows in the night, covered with a kind of film, like the eagle's when he doesn't care to see. We'd rather be watching him on the floor of the Senate, his head thrown back in his inimitable self-assurance, his long, raven-black hair drifting down over his forehead, to be tossed back now and then by an over-delicate hand—over-delicate for one of Bailey's size and pugnacity—before he shakes a white fist at Spooner or hurls a crisp sentence full of bristling words at distant Foraker, or sends a biting bit, with something like a sneer, to where Lodge sits trying to smile like Patience on the monument. We'd rather watch his eyes flash, his hair fly back of itself, his chest expand as he denounces his "Man of clay" at the other end of the avenue. Alas, poor Yorick! It's pitiful to have to watch the lion struggling in the net, caught in some kind of a corporation tangle, in his own State, fighting with his own people for retention in the Senate, the butt of whatever opposing politicians may pick up and throw at him.

The Senate is sorry for Bailey. He is one of its proudest and most promising members, and for that the members love him in spite of his rather unsympathetic egotism. Bailey is a great man, and great men are often too beclouded by their own greatness to be thoroly human men. It is a divine gift which few great men possess—just as it is difficult to be severe and parliamentary at the same time. It is possible. Foraker is that kind. He is possessed of so much humanity that it sometimes threatens his greatness and weakens the arm that is striking a blow. Bailey is never troubled that way. He is great. He knows it and he means the world shall know it. That's the keen edge, to him, of the mess down in Texas. That's why some who

are not really his enemies are still chuckling, even while they are sorry for him—chuckling to see him off his high horse and heels, going barefoot thru a very common kind of mud.

If it were not Bailey and not just at this time—just after his rate bill magnitude and royal defense of himself against a charge of treason, the roar in Texas would not have caused a ripple in the atmosphere over the border. He made some grand strides toward the top last session. There were whispers of Presidential timber there, and that was the rub that lighted the match. It is Bailey's unique identity that catches the sting. He stands before his constituents and says: "Did you ever hear my most malignant enemy say that I ever cheated the State or the nation? They say I ought not to have borrowed money, but I'd rather borrow it than steal it."

That's all right. He might go farther and say that other members of the Senate have done all that he is *charged* with doing, that every one knows it and—what of it? But that would not better matters. Whether others do or not, Bailey will always feel that the immaculate record he has so often held defiantly to the front has been touched with tar. It will dull his individuality, which was one secret of his success. His vanity has been punctured. It will bring into evidence a fact which was hidden before, that he has been making more enemies than friends on both sides of the chamber, in spite of the fact that they all love him for his magnificent qualities.

He is only forty-three. He may grow more cordial with years. His face will fit admirably into a smile. At long intervals now a brief ripple betrays how well it might light up. If he has eyes to see it, this hitch will suggest to him the value of friends in need and the way to secure them, which will make him a greater man than ever when he has on his high heels again and mounts his high horse.

The Handsome Tillman of the House

John Wesley Gaines says he is about to get himself disliked. But he will have to try hard—harder than he will be able to try over the absentee business in which he proposes to accomplish it. For John Wesley Gaines is right, as usual, and in spite of the tempest of opposition which always greets his extravagant efforts, the House knows that he is right—as usual.

He will not succeed. Probably he does not expect to. But he will not get himself disliked. The House enjoys opposing him, just as the Senate rises against Tillman with its eyes shut. But the House would not know itself without John Wesley Gaines. His massive nose, between the masterly forehead and aggressive chin, held straight by two deep-in fiery eyes, and sheltered by a mass of iron-gray hair is something that needs not to have been seen before to be recognized offhand. He knows it and carries it about on as well trimmed and tailored a base as bears the brains of any member.

Sometimes the newest of the new may ask: "Who is he—that handsome man with the gray hair?" But oftener the new ones say: "That, there, must be John Wesley Gaines." And it is. There is no one like him or half like him. Tennessee would be prouder of him if she



REPRESENTATIVE GAINES

could, but she can't. She has reached the limit.

Gaines is Tillman sanctified and glorified. He is into everything that comes up the moment he can get in. He has words to burn on any subject under heaven the moment it is broached. He is honest. He is frantically earnest. If you want resounding rhetoric and oratory by the mile wait a minute. Gaines will be at it. He is all bumps and bruises and scars where members have tried to beat him back. "You keep out of my speech!" Grosvenor shouted at him once. But "Keep in!" is Gaines's motto. When some one discovers how to stop Tillman he may be borrowed, first, to dam Niagara and then to hold up Gaines.

The two men are as different as men could be—except that they are both Southerners and Democrats—but they are very much alike, nevertheless. Out of the hurly-burly Gaines is as pleasant to meet as he is to look at, barring a bit of Southern offishness till he is sure of you. He is ideal in his home, and Tennessee loves him, just as South Carolina loves Tillman, and will keep him in Congress just as long as he will stay. The Senate loves Tillman, and lets him run on, thinking it is paying no attention—but it is. The House loves Gaines—who is much more companiable than Tillman—and they let him run on—they have to—while they think they are paying him no attention. But they are. Look up the records and you will find that Tillman in the Senate and Gaines in the House get more of what they are after than almost any other members.

Down in Tennessee they started a song about Gaines which found its way to Washington, and every now and then you'll hear some one giving him a line of it just to liven things up a bit. It goes something like this—sung to any tune you happen to know:

"John Wesley Gaines, John Wesley Gaines!
Thou monumental mass of brains!
Old Tennessee relies on thee,
John Wesley Gaines."

That's Gaines, the handsome Tillman of the House, and it will be, for all time to come, just the same, even if he should happen to get his order thru to have absentees docked some $13 or so per day.

Ere the Caravan Departs

BY ROBERT GILBERT WELSH

Saith Hassan, seated in the gate—
"Sniffing the dawn, my camels wait
The drivers' cry to send them forth
From this vile city of the north;
From fur-clad Russ and Tartar thieves,
Whose oath no Worshipper believes,
To seek, a hundred leagues afar,
The gates of mine own Kandahar!

"There the bazaars extend for miles,
With rugs in many-tinted piles,
Silks from Bokhara, shimmering glass,
Vessels of silver and of brass,
Rose-jars and gleaming copper pots,
Melons and grapes and apricots—
Ah, me! what riches lie afar,
Yonder, in mine own Kandahar!

"My way across the desert lies,
Beset by murderous Mongol spies,
And therefore, with the holiest care,
My fine grave-linen do I bear;
That, as the Prophet's laws decree,
I may both cleansed and shrouded be
If Allah wills I die afar,
Upon the road to Kandahar!

"Tho in the sutures of my skull
My end is writ, I am too dull
To read therein my final day,
And so I smite my breast, and pray
That Allah, the Compassionate,
May bring me safe where white arms wait
Their lord and master from afar—
Yonder, in mine own Kandahar!"

New York City.

Literature

Ann Boyd*

THE heroine of Mr. Harben's new novel is a woman past fifty years of age. And she is one of the great heroines of the year in fiction. Moreover, she has gathered the threads of the story about her so closely that for the first time the author has met the demands of literary art in the construction of his book. Until now we have all felt that his strength lay chiefly in a certain charming rusticity of expression, in a witty confession of all the homely details of rural Southern life, and in his matchless interpretation of simple, honest folk who are autocthonous to the sun and soil of that region. But his most ardent admirers admitted that it was not always possible to apply the canons of literary art to his novels. There was a lack of tightness in the plot usually. The hero had a way of riding into "Darley" in the dark of the moon and meddling with it, or Harben would get sentimental and actually allow him to obstruct it altogether. In short, he seemed a man of genius, but not of sufficient severity and power to hold his own conception together to one logical, inevitable end.

This last book, however, bears not a single mark of this amateurish method, so common in the work of Southern writers.

The scene is laid among the hills of North Georgia, peopled with folk indigenous to that region, and the story turns upon incidents that are not imparted thru the imagination, but they belong inevitably to it, like the fragrance of cotton blooms. And he has not taken a novelty plot, worked out like a circus puzzle to engage the reader, but he has laid the issues of life in the human heart, that old battle ground of good and evil, which never changes from age to age. The dramatic emphasis falls properly first upon the "sturdy old Pariah," Ann Boyd, a narrow, noble woman, homely and of great strength of spirit, who wins fortune and even peace from the hard fist of any fate. Next, it rises like a terrible accent above the temptation of Virginia Hemingway. And this part of the story deserves particular attention as a work of art. It is difficult to give a pure young girl a sufficient and almost compulsory reason for risking her honor as did Virginia upon the occasion of the night visit to her rich lover; but Mr. Harben dwells incisively enough upon the animal terror of the girl's mother, who believes that she is dying of a dreadful disease, to supply Virginia with the reckless mood of sacrifice.

And finally the climax does not turn so much upon an incident as it does upon the slow working Godward of mighty, simple hearts, so primitive that they burn with bitterness, so near to Heaven even in their sins that they hear messages and are quickly moved.

In one place alone does Harben fall short, and this is in the momentary love scene between Virginia and Luke King. Nothing could be more absurd. And the fault is accounted for by the fact that Harben is a Southerner. Men of that region "make" love as well as or better than any others. They have a talent for it, just as some lawyers have a talent for "special pleading," but not one was ever born yet who can write about a love scene without appealing more to the reader's wit than to his sympathy. It is always such a "dead give away," so lacking in the last stand of coquetry in the woman. She invariably falls all in a heap and has to be supported hence by the hero. This is only what every Southern man wishes would happen, and he invariably writes it out that way.

* ANN BOYD. *By Will N. Harben.* New York: Harper Bros. $1 50.

Our Immigrants

IN view of the intense practical interest in the character of the nationalities that are settling among us, it is well that we should have studies analyzing the characteristics of the immigrants and their adaptability to the conditions here. The ordinary person is prone to judge the foreigner who comes into our midst by his outward appearance and

manner, and even some of our better trained observers approach a discussion of the immigrant population with prejudices and assumptions, failing to realize the essential good qualities which these New Americans, as Dr. Edward A. Steiner[1] calls them, possess, qualities which are of the warp and woof of their make-up, and which display themselves when the surface peculiarities and the faults due to adjustment to the environment have been modified or removed.

Dr. Steiner, professor in Iowa College, himself an immigrant twenty-five years ago, is a keen observer who has given us in picturesque style an insight into the lives of the immigrants that now come to the United States. He describes grapically these peoples in their Old-World *entourage* and their adaptability in helping to form this nation of the New World. He says: "I know the Slav, the Italian and the Jew better perhaps than I know the American, and . . . to know them as sympathetically as I do, one must know them without prejudice." This work does not belie his intimate knowledge as well as his sympathetic appreciation.

"What a people we might be, if we would appropriate all that the Jew brings of spiritual vision and cut down his business ardor and craftiness by our own emphasis of the nobler gifts; if we would receive the Slav's virgin strength and plant upon it all that we of older civilization have learned to hold precious; if we would enlist the German's thoughtfulness and thoroness and not imitate and encourage him in the trade of lager beer and the use of it."

The author regards the incoming peoples as splendid material for the making of our new nation; he believes that they are not, on the whole, degenerate or incapable of assimilation and transformation; and he is of the opinion that we shall not be the inheritors of a variety of disagreeable race characteristics. It is within the power of the present day American to utilize the material, replete with beauty and goodness. "At present the mass is still a lump of clay in the hands of the potter."

Dr. Steiner passed to and fro on the ocean liners a number of times, mingling with the several nationalities in the steerage, and he intersperses interesting accounts of experiences on these trips. He points out, however, the "indecent and inhuman" conditions surrounding the steerage passengers. "On the whole, the steerage of the modern ship ought to be condemned as unfit for the transportation of human beings." He claims that the price paid is large enough to entitle the passengers to much better treatment.

Another new volume dealing with the immigrant population[2] suffers somewhat by comparison. It is one of the Home Mission Study Course, and is dedicated "to the Christian women of America, whose mission it is to help save our country by evangelizing the alien women and teaching them the ideals of the American home." It contains valuable information culled from various sources, intending to show the intent of the immigration to America. Dr. Grose appears more apprehensive of the defects in the character of the immigrants; his point of view is not as broad and sympathetic as Dr. Steiner's. Tho there is plenty of good information about the immigrant in this volume, the reader should bear in mind that the immigrant has much to give as well as to receive.

A book[3] dealing with one class of immigrants coming here, the Jews of Poland, would have an enhanced value if the author, who spent eight years in Poland, would have shown more sympathy with the population she describes. She should have considered that the flexible character of the Jews leads them to act and re-act differently in Poland than they do in the United States. She speaks, in one case, of "real Hebrew interest" for money loaned by Jews as if it were peculiar to Jews to loan money at a high rate of interest, notwithstanding that Poles or Russians under similar conditions claim equally high or even more usurious rates. On the one hand, she points out the value of the Jewish business man to the Pole; on the other, she deprecates the necessity of employing him, altho realizing that where he does business the community prospers

[1] ON THE TRAIL OF THE IMMIGRANT. *By Edward A. Steiner.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

[2] THE INCOMING MILLIONS. *By Howard B. Grose.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $0.50.

[3] THE POLISH JEW: HIS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUE. *By Beatrice C. Baskerville.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

more than where he does not. She feels that the Pole has leaned too much on the Jew. "What the Pole lacks in business capacity and moral courage the Jew possesses to an extraordinary degree."

The volume contains a fair amount of information, much of it, however, doubtless gotten at second hand; it is by no means a deep study of the subject.

In describing the internal concerns of the Polish Jewish community, the author speaks of the permeating power of the recently organized Bund, which strives in Russia and Poland to establish a central autonomy of the Jews, to remove their disabilities and establish equal rights for them. The author's transliteration of Hebrew terms is not accurate, and it would have been preferable to have her spell Zionism with a "Z" instead of "Sionism."

Professor Wendell's Lectures

PROFESSOR WENDELL'S volume upon the national ideals of America* is chiefly interesting because it so perfectly illustrates the "lazy curiosity" which, near the beginning of his discussion, he sets down as a characteristic attribute of his mind, and which so perfectly typifies scholarly dilettantism in America. It is difficult to comprehend how a man who for a generation and more has been in a position of vantage from which to observe the currents of American political, social and intellectual life, should have had his provincialism so little disturbed by the almost universal intellectual unrest that marks contemporary America. His chief arguments are still based upon the assertions of Cotton Mather; his typical American statesman remains Daniel Webster; he finds little of significance this side of the Civil War except "our modern pratings of democracy," which fill him with grave misgivings as seemingly the utterances of "the evil prophets of some socialistic anarchy to come," and which constrain him to question whether "at this moment of crescent democratic force our world is passing into the dusk of a new barbarism, or into the dawn of a new dispensation."

Readers of Professor Wendell's books will remember how useful he found his analogy between the Calvinistic doctrine of election and the Darwinian doctrine of natural selection, in solving all the complications that present themselves to the interpreter of American literature. In his method it is important to accumulate only so much data as is the indispensable minimum for a generalization, or rather a formula which has the appearance of a generalization. A formula having once been phrased, the remainder of the task is easy. All that is necessary is to gather facts and to devise opinions which will fit in with the formula, and you have a treatise perfectly coherent, perfectly lucid, perfectly elegant, with all the appearances of mature philosophy and all the substance of an opalescent bubble. It is this method that with admirable ingenuity Professor Wendell has applied to the study of the national ideals of America —*Liberty, Union and Democracy.*

We cite for the convenience of the reader some of the formulae upon which Professor Wendell's discussion is based. In his introductory chapter upon American nationality, his aim is to differentiate the American from people of other nationalities. He writes of Daniel Webster, his defense of whom constitutes the most valuable, because the most vigorous, passage in the present book. "Different tho he was from Lincoln, different like Lincoln from you and me or from any other human being than himself, there was in Webster a quality which marks him as something different from the great men in other countries than our own, exactly as we have found Lincoln himself to be. Without analyzing this difference"—Professor Wendell is always careful not to confuse his argument with undue analysis—"any more than in the case of Lincoln, we can surely agree that this impalpable certainty is what made both Webster and Lincoln Americans." And what is this impalpable certainty which Professor Wendell takes it for granted that we must feel? "I for one," he answers, "have come to believe that the saving faith in order so deeply ingrain-

* LIBERTY, UNION AND DEMOCRACY, THE NATIONAL IDEALS OF AMERICA. *By Barrett Wendell.* 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 327. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25

ed in American character may be traced in no small degree to the neglected doctrine of election. Thruout the Puritan generations our ancestors never swerved from the conviction that most of us must always have our betters, and that our betters are better than we, not from any blind or unjust chance, but because it has pleased God to grant them the boon of eternal life." And in this life, lasting and absolute possession of our mines and our railroads and whatsoever other things may by divine right be theirs. One wonders whether Professor Wendell's investigations have ever led him across such documents as the Fundamental Articles of New Haven, of June 4-14th, 1639, published as No. 16 of Macdonald's Select Charters, whether he has ever chanced to read such an entirely unofficial document as Mrs. Stowe's Old Town Folks, whether he has ever reflected that it was just such a distortion, as his discussion illustrates, of the democratic principle upon which the New England colonies were founded that led to the bigoted and unreasoning tyranny of the clergy and the swift destruction of the Theocracy.

Jamaica. Painted by A. S. Forrest. Described by John Henderson. With 24 full page illustrations in color. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.00.

Now that the world is shocked into thinking of Jamaica by the earthquake at Kingston this book is opportune. It is dedicated to Sir Alfred Jones, whose courage and presence of mind in this emergency did much to maintain order and restore confidence. He had a narrow escape from death as the pier on which he had been standing a moment before was submerged and the hotel to which he was going was demolished, but he immediately gave orders for the erection of 200 temporary shelters and sent a despatch to England saying that "the calamity would not interfere in the least with the progress and prosperity of the island." Mr. Henderson's study of Jamaica gives no evidence of having been profound or long continued, but a traveler's impressions of the country and its people are told in a satisfactory style. He is firmly convinced of the incapacity of the negroes and half-breeds for self-government and devotes most of his space to the expression of his amusement at their efforts to ape the whites in fashion and language. Many of the illustrations are very good, but some are reproduced in too crude colors even for tropical scenes.

The Political History of the State of New York. By De Alva Stanwood Alexander. 2 vols. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $5.00.

Mr. Alexander's history of New York politics covers the period from the birth of the State itself, in April, 1775, to the inauguration of Lincoln, the first volume covering from 1775 to 1832, and the second from 1833 to 1861. An immense amount of labor in investigation must have been required in the preparation of these books, and the exhaustive thoroness with which the work has been done is apparent from even a casual examination. There is scarcely a personage of any importance in the political history of New York whose name and character do not figure in Mr. Alexander's text. The principal criticism indeed of this history is that it devotes pages to the biographies of the multitude of politicians which might better be used for a study of the movements among the people which were the underlying cause for the events in which these men figured. In other words, the personal side of New York politics has been overemphasized. This defect deprives the reader of a feeling of continuity in the narrative of New York's political history, but while it is a defect it does not detract seriously from the value of the work. In these days when we are hearing so much about the virtues of our ancestors and the corruption of our own times in local and national politics there is much encouragement to be had from a work which shows so clearly as this does how far we have actually advanced in our notions of the proprieties of politics. Take, for example, the story of the foundation of the State Bank in 1803. Mr. Alexander tells us that the Republicans of Albany, realizing the importance of having banks founded in the State and desiring to avoid the opposition of their own party, obtained a charter for the State Bank by selling stock to the Republican members of the

legislature with an assurance that the stock could be resold at a premium as soon as the institution itself had an existence. The writer tells us that no one of prominence took exception to this way of getting a charter. Even that high-minded and sincere lover of his country and State, Erastus Root, subscribed for fifty shares in this legislative boodle fund. The bank got its charter. Today no candidate for the Legislature could possibly expect to be re-elected (even if he were not subjected to criminal prosecution) if it were known that he had taken part in a transaction such as this which a hundred years ago in the days of our great statesmen did not raise even the mildest criticism. Of the two volumes the second is likely to prove more interesting to the general reader, including as it does the important part which New York took in the issues of the Civil War and the great statesmen which she contributed to the debates of the war period. In view of the general excellence of Mr. Alexander's work it is to be hoped that a third volume may be added later, bringing the history further down to our own time.

The History of Early Christian Literature: The Writings of the New Testament. By Baron Hermann Von Soden. Translated by the Rev. J. R. Wilkinson; edited by the Rev. W. D. Morrison, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A New Testament Introduction deals with the questions of the authorship and date, purpose and character, of each several writing of the New Testament. Professor von Soden has had a more extensive purpose in mind in his *Urchristliche Literaturgeschichte,* which now appears in a good English translation. He endeavors to bring the results of critical inquiry as to each several book into a unity, and to exhibit the entire literary activity of the first two or three generations of Christians as a whole, as the outcome of one great religious movement. He seeks not only to describe accurately each gospel and epistle, but also to show how one is related to the other and how together they make clear the ruling ideas and impulses of the creative days of the Christian religion. The book is thus not merely the history of a literature in the formal, technical sense; it is the history of the thought and life thru which that literature came to be.

As first in origin, the genuine Pauline epistles are first treated. In the second division, the Synoptic Gospels, the author distinguishes a collection of sayings by Matthew, one of the twelve, as the earliest bit of gospel writing. This was followed by the reminiscences of Peter, written by Mark, and only after these two independent works were complete was our present gospel of Mark compiled. Luke and our Matthew followed in the order named. Professor von Soden entitles the third group Post-Pauline Literature, in which he includes the Acts and Hebrews, I. Peter (pseudonymous), Ephesians and the Pastoral Epistles. He finds reason for placing these writings together at the time of the Domitian persecution, 92 to 96. The Johannine Literature is held to date from a still later period: The Apocalypse, a Jewish book worked over by John, "the elder," who was also the author of the three epistles of John; the gospel, a devotional meditation, not a biography, uniting in itself elements of Pauline and Alexandrian theology, along with true memorials of Jesus, the work of an unknown disciple of the Johannean school. The Epistles of James and Jude and the second letter of Peter are treated in an appendix, as quite outside the development of early Christian literature. Many of these positions may be thought radical, but it must be said that Professor von Soden presents a consistent, life-like picture of the growth of the New Testament literature, and relates the several writings to one another and binds them together into an orderly whole as has not been done in Introductions which have considered each book as presenting a problem by itself.

A Spinner in the Sun. By Myrtle Reed. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50

This new story, like all the others written by Myrtle Reed, appeals to that sentimental curiosity which tempts us to read the love letters of an elder generation, or to rummage for family relics in forgotten chests, or to walk with delight in an old-fashioned garden. The old

fashioned garden, indeed, is a part of the scenery in this book. But she has gone a step further this time and introduced a veiled lady with a mysterious sorrow. Now who else would have thought of such a heroine for a modern novel? The "veiled lady" went out along with "the woman in white" of whom Wilkie Collins wrote, and the ghosts who pattered up and down stairs in Bulwer's novels. But once more she moves before us in this tale, with her long veil sweeping back like white wings above her head. Never mind why she wears it, or what her sorrow is, or how and why it was lifted at last. There she *is*, a veiled lady in a modern romance, with a garden full of poppies and heart's-ease, and a chest full of wedding clothes that are yellow with age, and a tender-hearted, heavenly-minded gentleman to work in the garden, and to tell her all the flower-scented philosophy of goodness and forgiveness. If any doubt this, let them buy the book and read for themselves the lavender-scented story of the veiled lady and the sweet Pan Piper. The only trouble is that the author has resorted to narcotics in order to produce effects sufficiently weird in the minds of her characters, and, as is too often the case with women writers, she cannot quite achieve the dramatic without falling into the melodramatic. However, even these peculiarities may go with stories of veiled ladies, who are apt to be morbid.

Researches in Sinai. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. With Chapters by C. T. Correlly, M. A. With 186 illustrations and maps. Large 8vo, pp., xxiii., 280. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.00.

Large type, wide margins and thick paper make this a portly volume. But we must add that the numerous illustrations all appear in separate plates, and so add much to the weight and the attractive value of the book. To be sure, it is one of those volumes which are prepared for the purpose of providing funds for exploration, and is so made as fascinating as possible. Professor Petrie is one of the most competent and indefatigable of Egyptian explorers, and has written much on his own important discoveries. His late expedition to the ancient copper and turquoise mines of the Sinaitic peninsula is here described Unfortunately the Arabs have lately learned how to use dynamite in smashing up the rocks, and more damage has been done to ancient remains than in thousands of years previously. Therefore very wisely Professor Petrie has not only secured the photographs and records of all that remained, but he has been allowed to transport everything to the Museum at Cairo or elsewhere for permanent safekeeping. Most important of all is the discovery of a remarkable sacred temple and altar, which Petrie supposes to be Egyptian, going back to the third dynasty. We should have imagined the earliest remains to be less Egyptian than autochthonous, representing the primitive races which erected menhirs. But the full description, with the photographs, and the historical record of inscriptions from the extraordinary period of King Sneferu, are of very great value. We get a glimpse of the high culture at a date which Petrie puts at nearly 5000 B. C. He is a strong advocate of the longest chronology, as he puts back the first dynasty to 5510 B. C., in which he is not in accord with the German school of Egyptologists. Our chronology is fairly certain up to the beginning of the eighteenth dynasty, but between that and the twelfth there is great difference among scholars. Professor Petrie inserts the period of one whole rising of Sirius, which makes a difference of 1,460 years, a large additional space to insert in this uncertain period of a broken kingdom and numerous and probably contemporaneous kings. It seems to us that the shorter chronology better fits the facts as to Egypt, and our contemporary knowledge, slight as it is. But leaving this question aside, on which our author puts so much stress, these discoveries are of great value, and the work can never be repeated, for the carved monuments are now removed.

The White Plume. By S. R. Crockett. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

This story opens on the eve of Saint Bartholomew, the 23d of August, 1572,

"when men with lanterns and pole axes, as if going to the shambles to kill oxen, hurried along the streets of Paris on their way to murder the Huguenot gentlemen who had

come to witness the marriage of Margaret to the King of Navarre, and who now lay asleep unsuspecting against the very hour of their doom."

And the book reminds us of the elder Dumas, partly because the author has chosen similar situations in French history upon which to found his story and partly because he has the old charm for spinning a tale full of intrigue and wild adventures. Not every one who attempts it can write an historical romance. To succeed now, an author must have a certain D'Artagnan quality of spirit, and he must be master of such levity, fierceness and grace in the use of words as shall remind the reader of a time when a man measured his way by sword lengths thru the world. What the historical novelist of the future will require in order to interpret this one into romance it is impossible to say, unless it will be a thoro knowledge of electricity and finance. The question is, Will posterity enjoy these phosphorescent dramas of this present age, as we delight in the white-plumed, sword-slinging tales of the past; or will men and women go on craving after the blood fringes of history, no matter how tame and altruistic they get? It is impossible to know, but it is hard to conceive of a time and of a type of mind which cannot appreciate a story like *The White Plume*.

Tacitus and Other Roman Studies. By Gaston Boissier, Professor of Latin Eloquence at the Collège de France, etc. Translated by W. G. Hutchison. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Boissier's work was done with enthusiasm. With such a theme who could be cold? If Livy was the Herodotus of Roman history, Tacitus was even more the Thucydides. He did not care to dwell on the early history of Rome, which he knew to be largely fiction. In cold blood he searched the springs of action. Devoid of illusions, he felt that the great and cruel Roman Empire was a hollow mockery, which would one day collapse at the touch of the rude and honest Germans, whom he depicts in his "Germania." It is unfortunate that both his "History" and his longer "Annals" have come down to us in a fragmentary condition. What a continuous reign of horrors he records. Vespasian and Titus form an island in the turbid torrent and dry land is reached with Trajan. Some have refused to believe this tale of continuous horror. Voltaire calls Tacitus "that fanatic scintillating with wit"; and more serious historians have refused to believe that Tiberius is as bad as he is here painted, that when wearied by the number of accused persons, he emptied the prisons by wholesale slaughter. But Vellerius Paterculus, the most brazen flatterer of Tiberius, pities the poor prince for being obliged to kill off all his relatives until there remained only Caligula, the worst of the lot. Tacitus was, without doubt, genuinely depressed by these horrors. The translator had a pleasant task before him. While he deserves praise, he makes consistent use of "scarce" for "scarcely." He says "has beheld him close," "for long," "much blood had flown under his sway," "two twins," "imagined themselves to detect." Some similar infelicities might be added. In general, the lucid style of the author makes felicitous translation easy.

Zarathustra, Philo, the Achaemenids and Israel. Being a treatise upon the antiquity and influence of the Avesta, for the most part delivered as University lectures. By Lawrence H. Mills. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. $4.00.

There are probably good reasons why this book was not issued at the Oxford Press. It is true that the author makes a good point in emphasizing the *entente cordiale* which existed between the Persians and the Jews, when the latter were brought back from the Babylonish captivity. The sympathy appears to have been real, and it rested doubtless on a kindred seriousness, in which religion was the bond. Cyrus appears in the books, Ezra, Daniel, the Second Isaiah and Second Chronicles, almost as a Jew inwardly. Darius also, the strenuous and fierce conquerer of twenty-three nations, as he declares on the great Behistun inscription, appears as one whom the zeal for the "God of heaven" had "eaten up" and whose mission it was to mete out just punishment to the wicked and let the oppressed go free. All this need not exclude the suspicion that statecraft had much to do with forming the bond.

It seems ungrateful to refrain from praising a work which seems to have cost so much labor; but from the first words of the preface, "Thankfully reporting my general circumstances to be favorable," to the end of the book, there is so much involved construction and verbiage, combined with misprints, that the author's "reasons are as two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff." It does not enhance our confidence in the writer when he says, "I confess that it (an analogy) is a very subtle one, and only thrown in for a very esoteric circle," and when he speaks of "interior investigation," and "what I have, perhaps, wantonly called a quasi objection." The author seems hurt because a former colleague has come to the conclusion that the Gathic parts of the Avesta are not so old as he formerly thought. It did probably require some courage for a Zend scholar to declare that the literature in which he was particularly interested could never be regarded as anywhere nearly as old as the Vedas. But for this courage of his convictions our author treats him as a renegade, saying: "We heard a voice which seemed to utter impeding principles. A prominent expounder suddenly retracted his clear words, or rather superseded them without retraction—turned his back upon some of the leading facts which he had himself in his first edition presented —I had kept silent, tho deeply wounded at the turn events had taken." Do scholars not have a right to change their views when new light comes!

Literary Notes

....*Nelson's Encyclopedia,* the latest general work of reference, has reached its tenth volume, Prescription to Saxony, leaving two more to complete the set. The plan adopted in this work of using numerous small illustrations is certainly more commendable than the usual American custom of using a few large and showy pictures. If the publishers had gone farther and left out some of the rather crude color prints it would have been still better.

....One of the most important events of the season in the operatic world is the production of Strauss' "Salome," at the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, next week. We shall have a review of the performance in our next Music, Art and Drama number, but wish to call attention here to the publication by the John Lane Company, New York, of a little book by Lawrence Gilman, containing an outline of the text by Oscar Wilde and an analysis of the exceedingly complex and startlingly original music with citation of the most important motives.

....Any one contemplating the adding of a book to the 60,000 new volumes that are published every year would do well to read thru *The Building of a Book,* just published by the Grafton Press, New York ($2.00). It is also a very handy book to have on the open shelves in the public library. Every stage of book making, from the preparation of the manuscript and its sale to a publisher to the final disposition of the book to the retailer and the public, is described briefly and clearly by competent experts. There are thirty-seven chapters by as many different authors, discussing such topics as press work, paper making, proofreading, illustrating, binding, advertising, reviewing, etc.

Pebbles

"How did your dog-show result?"

"Oh, it was a howling success."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

WHAT has become of the old fashioned man who, the morning after a snow storm, caught the school teacher and washed her face in the snow? *Atchison Globe.*

"MADAM, could you give a starving woman work?"

"I might. How many afternoons off would she expect a week?"—*Courier-Journal.*

WHEN she called him lovey dovey
His face with passion glowed.
Not tender love, but anger,
For he was pigeon-toed.
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

HONK! HONK!

HOCUS—They tell me Jones has got himself into bad odor.

POCUS—He has; he's bought an automobile. —*Princeton Tiger.*

OUR HAPPY HOME—A SONG OF THE FIRESIDE.

OUR home is very happy now,
And mamma's blithesome song
Of sweet, contented peacefulness
Is heard the whole day long.
Us children run about the house
And raise a perfect gale.
Our home is very happy now
Since papa went to jail.

REFRAIN.

Since papa went to jail, aha!
We never have a row,
And we are glad
They've collared dad,
For home is happy now.

When papa used to come home jagged
And thump dear mamma blue,
And every time he got a chance
Would lick us children, too,
We thought such conduct after while
Became a little stale;
But home is very happy now
Since papa went to jail. —*Puck.*

Editorials

A Dual Tariff

At the convention held in Washington last week, to promote an extension of our foreign commerce, reciprocity in tariff rates was a leading topic. By general agreement discussion of the question of a comprehensive revision of the present tariff was avoided, and the convention sought to ascertain how our trade relations with other countries could be improved without such a revision.

"In my judgment," said Secretary Root to the convention, "the United States must come to a maximum and minimum tariff." When President Roosevelt remarked at the banquet a few hours later that "what Mr. Root has said to you has my full and unqualified indorsement," he could not have forgotten the Secretary's plea for a dual tariff, altho a report of his speech shows that he had especially in mind other parts of the Secretary's address. By resolution the convention expressed its approval, asking Congress to provide for a minimum tariff measured by concessions not exceeding 20 per cent. of the Dingley duties, and to authorize the President to offer and use such concessions in negotiations with other countries.

It is quite probable that we shall come to a tariff of maximum and minimum rates—a two-story tariff, as some have called it—but it may not be practicable to establish such a tariff without a general revision. A dual tariff is rightly to be desired by the United States, provided that the minimum rates are not too high. Why? Because other countries are using such tariffs, reserving the minimum rates for use in reciprocal agreements, and we need a similar instrument in dealing with them. France and Germany have dual tariffs; Canada is about to put one in force, together with a third series of preferential rates for imports from Great Britain. In some instances this form of tariff has been suggested by our own very high duties and the refusal of our Senate to ratify treaties of reciprocity.

We need a tariff in this form also because experience has shown that the Senate, as we have said, will not accept treaties of reciprocity even after they have been negotiated by a protectionist President. The Dingley Tariff law provided for the negotiation of such agreements and permitted the President to concede in them a reduction of even 20 per cent. from the duties established by that law. But action upon a series of treaties negotiated by Mr. Kasson, with the approval of President McKinley, could not be obtained in the Senate. Because the Senate's approval of such agreements is withheld, our export trade with Germany is now in danger of being subjected to the high duties imposed upon the products of countries that will concede nothing in exchange for tariff favors. If we had a minimum tariff (as well as a maximum) we could exchange it for Germany's minimum, if our minimum rates were reasonable.

There is a valid objection to reciprocity by treaty, in that, after such a treaty has been made with one country, other countries may demand from us the same concessions upon the ground that they are in equity, or by some existing treaty, entitled to them. It is true, moreover, that a series of such treaties of reciprocity might work great changes in our tariff as a whole without open discussion or the sanction of the representatives of the people in the House. If a dual tariff—which is a provision for general, rather than for special, reciprocity—should be established, it would be the result of action in both the House and the Senate.

But the minimum rates, if there are to be such rates, should not be those of the present tariff. There will be a demand for such a minimum by those who would make a maximum 20 per cent. higher, piling Pelion upon Ossa. It is quite clear that Speaker Cannon would make a dual tariff in this way. There are highly protected manufacturers who would stand with him. But we do not think they are influential enough to control a majority in Congress, or even a majority of the Republican members, on this question.

It was intended by those who made

the Dingley tariff that its rates should be reduced (not increased) for use in negotiations for reciprocity. Several of them have said so. There is proof of it in Section 4, which expressly provided for reductions, up to 20 per cent., in reciprocal treaties.

Mr. McKinley (and surely he was loyal to the protective policy) would even have surrendered entire duties in such agreements. "If perchance some of our tariffs," said he in his last public address, "are no longer needed for revenue, nor to protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?" It is a minimum obtained by reductions, and not a minimum represented by the present tariff, that President Roosevelt and Secretary Root have in mind.

The Republican party in Congress will not pass any bill making a two-story tariff with the Dingley rates for a ground floor. It could not afford to pass such a bill, and the adoption of a dual tariff on that basis would defeat the purpose of the legislation by preventing negotiations with foreign countries for an exchange of concessions.

Before the adoption of a tariff of maximum and minimum rates, or with the adoption of it, the present tariff should be revised. Many of the duties in it are too high. In some instances a large part of the rate is no longer needed for protection, but serves to assist combinations in maintaining prices made high by a suppression of competition in the home market. An attempt to pass a bill for a dual tariff will inevitably cause discussion of the whole question in and out of Congress, and this discussion may cause revision.

The Luminosity of Day

THE radiant James Roscoe Day, S. T. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, is a self-luminous orb in the fearsome depths of intellectual and moral space. When the brightening beams of his mentality shine upon this little planet, the cowardly shadows of pessimistic trepidation flee far away.

But for the luminosity of Day, we might indeed imagine that the present state of man is untoward. There are spirits that take to gloom, as the eyeless monsters of the deep take to sea-bottom darkness. They tell us of injustice and cruelty, distressing our minds with visions of poverty, of haggard faces, of frightful illnesses and injuries, all side by side in this beautiful world with fabulous wealth, with wanton luxury, with light-hearted selfishness and irresponsibility.

Some of these disturbers of our peace we have come to know all too well. There is young Mr. Patterson, for example. Unmindful of that high station in life to which it pleased the Inexplicable to call him, he has gone a-wantoning with proletarian socialism. And there are the Phelps-Stokeses—young Dr. Graham and wistful Rose! In their hearts there is no guile. But what painful things they say about "the existing social order"! They tell us of tenement house conditions that are distressing, and of the cupidity of a solvent ecclesiastical organization which opposed tenement house legislation. They expound to us the unrighteousness of capitalism, which extorts and exploits, wringing profits from the bloody sweat of the poor, that billionaires may wax mighty and splendiferous.

These persons are not wilfully disagreeable. They are only inadequate. They are lacking in an overflowing, irrepressible, contagious satisfaction in our ripe and golden civilization "as is." Forever they fix their despairing gaze upon the mere ethereal vacancy that distends and expands the saccharine and substantial doughnut. If they gaze into the starry spaces of infinitude they can only sigh with Carlyle, unhappy son of Ecclefechan, "Eh! Lord, but it's a sad sight!"

To turn from a philosophy so depressing to the warm and palpitating optimism of Day, what relief, what joy! Day the Chancellor, Day the radiant, Day the all-sufficient! Day—as Mr. Khayyam said of another—"He knows, he knows!" He has turned the eye of his intellect upon all dark recesses of the Social System, and has exposed the childish mythology that once peopled them with billionaire Bluebeards and other capitalistic monsters. With mere gleams of intelligence

scintillating here and there, he disperses noisome horrors that had settled upon alumni banquets and Christian conventions.

And how beautiful the world becomes when the light so shines! Under its rippling play the multi-multi-millionaire ceases to terrify. He is seen to be a gentle, harmless thing, with a heart as pure and tender as a babe's. He goes about doing good, lavishing his fortune upon universities and Bowery missions. He loves the poor, and gives reverent thanks to his Creator for supplying him with so many of the poor to be good to. It is true that Satan also goes about—Day doesn't deny this, for he is a very honest man—but Satan's roar is no longer what it used to be, and his digestion is impaired. In fact, Satan no longer disguises himself as an angel of light. In sheer desperation he has been obliged now to put on the humble garb of trade-unionism, and about the only evil thing he is at present able to do is to fight the open shop.

It may be that the full effulgence of the millennial age is not yet all here. But the morning light is breaking. That, at any rate, everybody but Patterson and the Stokeses can see with half an eye. Day's in his Syracuse. All's right with the world!

Book Lists for Librarians

"WHAT is the best book on earthquakes?" "Where can I find something about Jamaica?" "How big is Kingston, and what sort of people live there, and what difference would it make to the world if it were sunk and who is Sir Alfred Jones?" These are a few of the questions that are just now bothering the reference librarian in every public reading room, provided it is a live library and the people of the neighborhood have got the habit of coming to it when they want to know anything. The distressed lady who has to get up a paper on Jamaica for "the club" by next Saturday afternoon, and who does not know anything about it except in connection with ginger; the editor who wants to expand a syncopated despatch of fifty lines into a decent column; the general reader who likes to read up on current topics, so as to get them into their proper perspective; the school teacher who has to talk to the pupils on the causes of earthquakes at half-past eleven o'clock tomorrow; all these and half a dozen other people want something definite and want it right away. A vague reference to the cards, the encyclopedia and the periodical index will not satisfy them, and the librarian has to do too much else to be able to become an impromptu specialist on all subjects. It is so provoking that interesting things are apt to happen in out-of-the-way places, just as eclipses are mostly visible only in Central Asia and New Zealand. If you have a tender tooth, that is the one you want to chew on, and if there is a lacuna in the library, that is the department the people will make a run on. Nobody can tell beforehand where an earthquake or a message from the President is going to strike next.

It is for the purpose of assisting readers to get what they want when they want it that we start this week a new department in THE INDEPENDENT, to contain brief bibliographies of current topics. Every few weeks, whenever something of special importance occurs, we shall publish a list of the best books and magazine articles bearing on the subject. These lists will be printed in the advertising pages, so they can be cut out without injuring the file of THE INDEPENDENT, because this is in itself one of the most useful of reference books on current topics. If librarians watch for THE INDEPENDENT's Book Lists, and, just as soon as they are received, paste them up on the bulletin board in the public reading rooms, they will be saved a good many questions. Before posting a book list, those volumes and periodicals which are in the library should be marked by underlining in red ink, and the call number added or reference given to a special shelf on which the books are placed.

Our Book Lists will not be neutral and complete, but critical and selective. We shall eliminate trashy and pretentious volumes as far as possible, but shall try to include all those that are of interest for some reason and to explain in a brief note what that reason is. In the prepara-

tion of these lists we shall have the assistance of well known librarians and of specialists in various departments of research. The list we publish this week apropos of the Kingston earthquake was largely prepared under the direction of Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark, N. J., Public Library, by his First Assistant, Miss Beatrice Winser. The Newark library is one of the most progressive in the United States and all librarians know how useful its bibliographies are.

The special feature of our Book Lists will be their timeliness. THE INDEPENDENT goes to press with such promptness that we shall be able to put into the hands of our readers the titles of the best references on some current event within three days after it has occurred; that is just when such references are most needed. Many of our large libraries publish comprehensive bibliographies of subjects of permanent interest, those of the Library of Congress are especially valuable, but they are not usually issued oftener than quarterly or monthly. Besides those relating strictly to the topic of the week we shall publish occasionally select lists of the best books on subjects of perpetual interest, which will be useful to study clubs and to persons who want to pursue a definite course of reading and make it count, instead of devouring whatever printed indiscriminatingly matter happens to come into their hands. We have already on hand such lists on municipal ownership, immigration and socialism, mentioning books on both sides, with hints as to their value and bias.

The curse of the book business now is the enormous number of unnecessary new books. This is injurious alike to readers, publishers, authors and librarians. The author has to rush out a new book every year or he is forgotten. Both publishers and librarians would be better pleased if the people would call for the books they already have instead of asking for the latest. But the reading public only hears of the new books in advertisements and reviews, so it neglects the older and often better books already in stock. It will be our aim to give in these Book Lists the best books still in print on the subject regardless of whether they are old or new.

Criticisms of the French Law

ONCE more the Pope forbids the French Church to accept, or act under, the French Separation law, or the new law. His condemnation of the first law last August was in these words:

"While the law remains as it is we declare it is not permissible to try these other kinds of association so long as they do not establish, in the most legal and positive way, that the divine constitution of the Church, the immutable rights of the Roman Pontiff and the bishops, and their authority over the temporal affairs of the Church, particularly the sacred edifices, will be irrevocably protected by such associations."

The new law pleases him no better, and he still forbids.

This is the main criticism which the Pope and the opponents of the new law make. This is what Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishops Ireland and Glennon say, and all the others. What they seem to us to fail to do is to show by definite quotation from the law, and explanations of its bearing, just how the authority of the Church over the conduct of worship is endangered. Their language is as general and indefinite as that of the Pope.

The demand then is, that French law must, "in the most legal and positive way," recognize and "irrevocably protect" "the immutable rights of the Roman Pontiff" over "the temporal affairs of the Church" in France, and "particularly the sacred edifices." That is a pretty stiff demand to make, and such a law it would not be easy to enact in this country or in France. And yet we fail to see that the law does not allow the Church in France full control of its temporal affairs.

To be sure, it puts the financial affairs of the local churches in the hands of boards of trustees, called associations for worship, but that is a common thing in this country and preferred in many dioceses. In Prussia these boards are elected by the people, and the Vatican submits. In the Separation law it is not stated how they shall be appointed, nor that they shall be composed of laymen. M. Briand says they may be composed entirely of priests. The bishop can organize them as he pleases. That would naturally be the course taken, and that would protect the eccle-

siastical rights as well as if it were said that the bishop or the Pope must create the associations.

But it is said, or may be, that divisive and heretical associations might be organized to seize and hold the churches and hold hostile services in them. The law provides against that. It says:

"These associations must have for their exclusive object the exercise of a particular form of worship."

If it be a Roman Catholic church which is held by an association, it has no power to give it over to anything else, and the bishops have the full management and definition of Roman Catholic worship. Further, the duties of the associations are strictly limited to "maintaining the cost, upkeep and public exercise of a religion"; that is, of the "particular religion" of which the law speaks. They have no authority to meddle with the forms of worship. Their powers are carefully defined. They may rent seats, collect fees, receive contributions from the faithful, hold funds, and must prepare an annual inventory of property and account of expenses. Not a word gives them authority to conduct the worship. That is managed by the rules of the "particular religion."

But the Pope and the critics of the law say that, in case of rival associations claiming property, the courts are to decide which is to hold it, and that this right of decision should belong to the bishops. But that is precisely what is done in this country. Here Catholics go to law, as in the case of Bishop Bonacum, and our courts decide which has the right. But we are told that our courts decide that within the Church its decisions of ecclesiastical procedure are final, and so we recognize the Church. Exactly so; and exactly so it would have to be in France. In case of rival claims, the French courts could not fail to recognize ecclesiastical decisions in matters ecclesiastical. It is not to be assumed that the French courts would be less fair than American courts. If they are not to be trusted, then it is of no use to discuss the justice of the law.

The Pope and American critics further contended that, on declining the privileges of the Separation law, the Church could not organize associations under the general laws, because, while the present Minister of Worship might allow associations thus formed to hold the churches, and to make notifications only once a year of their intention to hold them, a succeeding Minister might forbid them to use the churches, and might require notification for every separate meeting. Unlikely as such contingencies were, the new law meets both objections. It definitely gives such associations formed under older laws the right to hold the churches, and declares that annual notification is sufficient. And yet the clergy are forbidden to form even these associations. The right of the Roman Pontiff must be "in the most legal and positive way established." It appears to us that the Vatican is asking for the form when it has the substance. We agree with the French bishops, who by a majority of 22 agreed, before the Pope forbade, that they could organize associations under the Separation law, and safely hold their churches and keep their pensions.

Pneumonia Once More

ABOUT this time every year in our large cities the mortality due to pneumonia becomes a marked feature of the mortality report of the Health Department. As cities grow larger this becomes more and more noticeable. In spite of all our advance in hygiene and sanitation the mortality from pneumonia has not decreased, but has actually increased, and that not alone in proportion with the increase in the population, but to a much more serious degree. In New York City, for instance, there were over 1,000 more deaths from pneumonia in 1906 than in the preceding year. This would seem to be an alarming state of affairs, and it has been exploited by the sensational press, and will continue to be the subject of scarehead articles until the milder weather has come once more.

There is no doubt that pneumonia has actually increased in frequency to some extent, tho not by any means to the extent that seems to be indicated by the mortality record. A considerable share of the deaths in pneumonia—more than one-half of them—occur in children under five years of age and in old persons

beyond sixty-five. With regard to both these classes of patients it was not the custom, until comparatively recent years, to seek out the direct immediate cause of death so carefully as is done at the present time. For instance, now, if a child suffers from measles or whooping cough and develops broncho-pneumonia which proves fatal, the death is attributed in the mortality records to the pneumonia rather than to the original infection, tho formerly the child was said to die from the measles or the whooping cough. Most of the weakling children who suffer from gastro-intestinal trouble, with consequent mal-nutrition, develop pneumonia before the end, and so their death certificates are written out in this category. Old people above seventy used to die of old age in the good old days, but now they die of pneumonia. Practically any form of cold that becomes serious in an old person will lead to the development of pneumonia, tho formerly such patients used to be set down as dying from the bronchitis or capillary bronchitis that was the real beginning of their fatal sickness.

Considerations such as these take away from the mortality records of the disease not a little of their serious significance, in the sense of lessening the idea of the great increase of this fatal affection. There is no doubt, however, that pneumonia has become, in the words of one of the most distinguished of our clinical authorities in medicine, "the Captain of the Men of Death." Tuberculosis used to be the most serious foe to humanity, but now its colleague in the realm of pulmonary diseases has surpassed it. This must not be thought, however, always to represent a serious calamity for human nature. The weakling children who are carried off by pneumonia would only be a care if they were to live, as a rule, and the terminal affection of the lungs is often a blessing in disguise. As for old persons, seeing that death is inevitable, no more kindly mode of taking off could well be invented than this pulmonary process, which, by reducing the oxygen intake, blunts the sensibilities and makes the progress toward death nearly as little painful as it is possible to be. Pneumonia is surely the Angel of Death and a beneficent messenger if we remember how painful and protracted some of death's methods may be.

With all these considerations, however, it must not be forgotten that there is an actual increase of pneumonia among even healthy adults, and that the disease is every year claiming more and more victims in proportion to the population. The main causes of this are that, as population grows thicker, dirt and dust of all kinds, as well as the exhalations of others' lungs, get into the air we breathe and become sources of infection. Nearly always within a few days before a man develops pneumonia he has been in a crowd somewhere, usually at a moment when his resistive vitality was lowered because of over-fatigue or some disturbance of digestion, or the loss of a meal or sleep, or some emotional stress or worry. It is typically a disease of the city rather than the country, and is not due to exposure to cold nearly so much as to the inhalation of infectious material from other persons. These causes for its development furnish the best hints for its prevention.

As to its treatment, not much can be said beyond the fact that all symptoms which develop must be promptly met and treated, in order that they may disturb as little as possible the patient's health and strength. Besides this, the most important thing is that there shall be a plentiful abundance of fresh air, and that this shall be admitted directly to the room. The presence of several persons in the room must not be permitted, and lights and other sources of atmospheric vitiation must be, as far as possible, excluded. In our hospitals better results are obtained by treating patients suffering from pneumonia out in the open air, on the roofs of hospital buildings, or under tents in the yard, than in any other way. A distinguished Canadian specialist in pulmonary diseases declared that he would rather be treated under the trees in the park than in the best appointed hospital in the city.

As to the fatality of the disease, the expression of the old English physician two centuries ago must not be forgotten. He said: "It is much more important to know what sort of a patient has the disease than what sort of a disease the patient has." The outcome in pneumonia

depends much more upon the condition of the patient before the disease developed than on the severity of the attack itself. This is, of course, a general rule to which there are exceptions, but the exceptions are few and far between. All depends on what the patient takes into pneumonia with him. If he has an affection of the heart to begin with it will be a miracle if he escapes with his life. If there was any kidney disease when the pneumonia began, then he will almost surely die, overwhelmed by the toxins of the pneumonia, which he is unable to excrete because of the condition of his kidneys. If when he was younger he suffered from tuberculosis his recovery from pneumonia is much more doubtful than would otherwise be the case. The recovery will usually not begin by crisis with rapid convalescence, but will come by lysis and a long, slow climbing up of the hill to health. This represents more nearly what is known about pneumonia at the present time than any sensational reports with regard to the disease; and it makes clear the necessity that those who already know themselves to be suffering from diseased organs are under of taking precautions that will enable them to avoid a disease which is almost sure to be fatal if it comes.

Teaching Genesis

Over ten million persons in the United States and Canada are now engaged in the study of the first book of the Bible. Something like a million men and women of North America are attempting from week to week to instruct children and youth in the fascinating and important subjects which the Book of Genesis introduces. This would seem a fair conclusion from the fact that for four months and a half the International Sunday School Lessons are from Genesis, and that there are on this continent over twelve million Sunday school scholars and a million and a half teachers, the great majority of whom follow the lessons recommended by the International Committee.

From every point of view young people should be well grounded in the marvelous narratives of the early chapters of the Bible. The stories of the creation and the fall of man, of the deluge and the confusion of tongues, of the call of Abraham, the cunning of Jacob and the fortunes of Joseph, are among the fundamental intellectual treasures of our civilization, as essential to a knowledge of literature and history as is the multiplication table to a knowledge of mathematics. For a large number of the ten million students of Genesis it will be sufficient to bring out the facts concerning these narratives, as they stand plainly written in our English Bible. Genesis is the book of the childhood of the world, and its chapters are composed of the stories of the childhood of the Hebrew people, and with children it is a pity to do anything more than tell the stories and let them make their own impression.

With older minds, however, serious questions will arise in the study of this old book. Is the first chapter in harmony with modern science? How can the account of creation in the first chapter be reconciled with the statements in the second? Even if we interpret the story of the apple and the serpent somewhat figuratively, was there really a fall of man? Was there ever a universal deluge? If so, were the innumerable species of animals preserved in an ark of gopher wood three hundred cubits long? Does the Tower of Babel story explain sufficiently the multiplied languages of the earth? Are the narratives of the patriarchs trustworthy history? There are a host of such questions which Genesis provokes, and a well-informed person of inquiring disposition will meet with serious problems in almost every chapter.

It will not be advisable to thrust back all difficulties, and refuse them consideration, for such procedure prevents knowledge and in the end is harmful to faith. Neither should these stories be dismissed as "fables," "childish myths and legends," for whatever their literary character they are an important source of information of the early life of the world, and rightly used they yield rich treasures of historical knowledge, as well as many a moral and spiritual lesson of real value. The wise policy is frank recognition of all difficulties, honest interpretation of the text without ef-

fort to alter its meaning in order to bring it into harmony with modern ideas, and especially patient, sympathetic study of the stories themselves, to discover, if possible, the sort of life from which they came and the religious beliefs to which they testify.

One should surely endeavor to learn something of the contributions which modern scholarship has made to our knowledge of the early periods of the world's history. The literature on the topics related to the study of Genesis is enormous, and one could more readily recommend a library of reference books than a volume or two. It is probable that a commentary is not the book which most readers would find most helpful, for commentaries have an exasperating way of telling you what you already know and leaving your perplexities unresolved. Still in Canon Driver's "Genesis" there is honest attempt to meet the problems an inquirer is most apt to raise, in a spirit of fairness to all views and with careful, scholarly interpretation of the text. The early chapters are well handled in Professor Mitchell's "World before Abraham," the book which cost the author his professorship at Boston. The best commentary in any language is the German "Hand-Kommentar" by Hermann Gunkel, of Berlin. The introduction of this book has been translated, but it bears the forbidding title "The Legends of Genesis," which has probably kept many English readers from what is likely the best presentation of the literary character and historical origin of the early chapters of the Bible.

One might learn how not to contend for Genesis as against science by reading the Huxley-Gladstone debate, as contained in the files of the English reviews and in Mr. Huxley's volume, "Science and Hebrew Tradition," and reviewed in Andrew D. White's "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology." Few scholars would now undertake to defend the opinions represented a generation ago by Gladstone, Guyot, Dana and Dawson. Interest has now passed from the relation of Genesis to science to the matter of the connection of the stories of Genesis with Babylonian and Assyrian tradition. Since the publication of George Smith's "Chaldean Account of Genesis" in 1875, information of early Semitic life has increased marvelously, and a flood of light has been thrown on many passages of the Bible, especially the earliest chapters. The popular desire is that these discoveries confirm the Biblical account, but as a matter of fact the monuments do not so much establish or refute the statements of the Bible as they increase our knowledge of the times and the peoples when and among whom it had its origin. Any one who is led by the study of Genesis to familiarize himself with the marvelous history of the ancient Semitic world may count himself most fortunate. On this theme alone whole libraries have been written, but in works like Professor Rogers's "History of Babylonia and Assyria," Paton's "Early History of Syria and Palestine," Worcester's "Genesis in the Light of Modern Knowledge," one is well introduced to this fascinating study. More thoro investigation of the parallels between Genesis and the monuments would take one to Schrader's "Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament," and for an over-enthusiastic statement of the indebtedness of Hebrew religion to the Babylonians might be mentioned the lectures of Professor Delitzsch on "Babel and Bible," which stirred such interest in Germany.

For child or student no book of the Bible presents greater interest than the book of Genesis. A thoro grasp of its problems is almost a liberal education in ancient history and literature. The layman who turns to its study today may call to his aid a large host of patient investigators and thoro scholars, and careful use of the products of their labor will strengthen one's impression of the worth of the Scriptures and their profitableness in many ways.

Transfer of the Kongo Free State

To call the Kongo territory a Free State reaches the nadir of absurdity. There is far less freedom there than in Russia. The Government is an anomaly, a despotism centered in one man, such as China never knew. The King of

Belgium claims to own the mis-called Free State, and rules it just as he despotically pleases, solely to the lining of his own pocket; and now that the world is aroused, and the only men that have had a tongue to tell the truth, the missionaries, Protestant and Catholic, have stirred the world by the recital of horrors committed, the King proposes to give the whole country, with certain reservations, to Belgium, to be governed with him as King and predominant ruler.

What right has he to give away this mighty territory to Belgium? The royal domain which he proposes to retain is ten times the area of Belgium, altho only one-tenth of the Kongo State, but as large as New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania combined; and he proposes, so it is reported and believed, to require that all concessions hitherto made to companies shall be validated. Is this to be allowed?

Let it be remembered that the King of Belgium did not discover or open the Kongo region. That was done by Mr. Stanley, an American explorer, afterward a resident of England. It was assigned to him as trustee, and a supposed generous giver to the opening of the country to trade, by an international conference, which could not agree to split up the territory among rival claimants. The United States, tho not actively a party to the conference, agreed to its conclusions with the expressed promise that the natives should be properly protected. That this condition has not been fulfilled is notorious; and the proposal to transfer the ownership of the country to Belgium is intended, so far as possible, to conceal the past and continue the policy of spoliation and destruction.

It must be held in mind that King Leopold is not owner, is only trustee, and has no right to give the country to Belgium without permission of the Powers which created the Kongo Free State. That this is so is clear not only from the history of the Conference of Berlin, but is shown by subsequent international events. In 1894 Great Britain wanted to get a strip of the Kongo State, so that it might have the uninterrupted right of way for a railroad from Cairo to the Cape, but while King Leopold was willing to make the trade, France and Germany protested, resting on their rights, and Leopold was forbidden to dispose of a narrow strip of his land along the western coast of Lake Tanganyika. What the Powers then forbade King Leopold to do, he proposes to do now, and a hundred times as much, giving the whole dominion to Belgium. The Powers should not allow it, and the United States should add its protest.

While the purpose of this proposed transfer is to escape the odium of the cruel misgovernment of the Kongo State, there is no evidence or likelihood that the conditions would be improved. King Leopold would still be supreme with the companies he has established to exploit the country and oppress the people. The Powers should either withdraw their consent to allow King Leopold to rule the Kongo State, or should appoint a commission with power to see that the purposes for which its government was given to him are carried out; and one of them was the protection of the natives of the land.

The Centennial of General Lee

The centennial of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee was celebrated last Saturday in many towns, North as well as South, and much was warmly said in his honor. General Lee was, with General Stonewall Jackson, the most attractive figure in the fortunes and misfortunes of the "lost cause." He did all that any man could do against overwhelming odds in men and money. He was not a rabid secessionist, like Jefferson Davis, and he left his rank of Colonel in the United States Army to fight the nation, solely because he had accepted the theory, now discredited by the decision of war, that his first loyalty was to the State of Virginia. We can imagine the pain it gave the son of General Lee, Light-horse Harry of Revolutionary fame, to lift his sword against the nation which the Virginian Washington had created. For Washington he had unbounded admiration and it was his own

father who gave Washington his accepted title of "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The country forgives Lee and Jackson, as it does not forgive Davis. We honor the integrity and the honest purpose of the chief of the Confederate Army, who fought bravely and to the end, and then yielded to the arbitrament of war, and accepted the result. He was a man of the character and ability which exalt a nation. Some say that he was abler in defense than in attack, but the battle of Gettysburg had to be fought, for the advance across the Potomac was the only desperate chance left to the Confederacy. It failed, and the whole country not only submits, but is glad that so brave a fight in so poor a cause ended as it did. In that battle General Lee settled for all time the doctrine of State rights which had deceived him into his unhappy decision to follow where Virginia led.

The Clap and the After-Clap

The Kingston earthquake was bad enough, with its hundreds of lives lost, and a third city prostrated and burnt. The sympathy of the civilized world was again aroused, as on the disasters to San Francisco and Valparaiso. The United States Government hastened to send food and medical stores, and our vessels were the first to arrive; but in the most brusque and even insulting way the very superior Governor Swettenham, British ruler of Jamaica, ordered Rear Admiral Davis to re-embark his men and take away his surgeons, supplies and marines and clear out, saying that he needed no help. It was a piece of rudeness seldom equaled and what in British language would be called "nasty"; but it is too small a matter to have any international significance. Not every man knows how to take offered assistance graciously, and we may suppose that Governor Swettenham was hardly himself, excited as he was by the extraordinary conditions. Surely apologies will be made and we presume that the Governor will be reprimanded by the Home Office. Certainly our own people will have too much good sense to hold Great Britain responsible for the *gaucheric* of one ill-mannered Briton. We have enough such men ourselves.

"Not a Subsidy"

Perhaps the new shipping bill is not a subsidy bill, as its promoters declare it is not, but nevertheless it does subsidize in a measure. It is not a general subsidy bill to create an American commercial navy, but it does propose to create and help a certain class of steamships, swift enough and large enough to carry the mails to certain ports and to be of service in time of war. The amount of subsidy is called payment for carrying the mails, and amounts for the several lines to from $1,200,000 to $3,600,000 or $4,800,000 a year. So far as this is more than the mails could be carried for at open contract it is a subsidy and in line with our protective policy for manufactures and agricultural products. And yet we do not object to it. When all the other countries subsidize their shipping we have to do the same. It is the subsidies that create and support the lines which now make it necessary for our merchants to send goods to Europe, to be there transshipped for South America. Just so all the European countries got into the way of subsidizing the beet-sugar growers, until the evil became so great that they had to end it by mutual agreement. Conditions being as they are, we doubt not that this subsidy—for we call it what it is in large part—will help our direct trade with South America, and we are willing that the bill, as urged by Secretary Root, should become a law, for we live under conditions and not a theory.

The Carlisle Indian School

We do not take alarm at the rumor that the Senate Committee is going to report the Indian Appropriation bill with the familiar item of over $150,000 for the support of the Carlisle Indian School omitted. That school has made too many friends and too fine a record to be thus summarily wiped out of existence. The little flurry of opposition will doubtless pass by and the school will continue its career of victory over barbarism in red

men and football. But it must be confessed that this seems to foreshadow the logically inevitable. Public schools are springing up around and among the Indians, and for several years the Indian Office has admitted that its school service was topheavy with non-reservation schools, largely the fault of local legislation by Congress. In these schools are gathered nearly 40 per cent. of the Indians whom the Government is educating, and the task and expenses of recruiting and transporting these pupils is a heavy addition to that of maintaining them. Several schools, as well as Carlisle, carry their pupils well into a high school course, have a fine equipment for teaching trades, and have established and are extending the admirable "outing system," which originated with Carlisle and is its most valuable asset. They have all the modern improvements, from bathtub to individual gardens, and the Indian youth take to it all with a readiness and an intelligence which rejoices their friends and surprises their enemies. But the greatest need of the Indian today is individualism and initiative, with a touch of competition. This, which tribal life stifles, is not developed by the methods and machinery which belong to every large, well-managed institution. Many an Indian will get it quicker by "hustling" near home than by being benevolently coddled in a far away school, even of the best sort. It must be recognized before long that many of these non-reservation schools have had their day. They have a scaffolding use, but are not to be counted as permanent structures.

Presbyterian Breadth

There has been published the inaugural of James G. K. McClure, D.D., LL.D., as president of the McCormick Theological Seminary. In it he speaks well and strongly of fresh scholarship and broad Christian faith. He tells us that the world does not know how broad Presbyterianism is, how wide it opens the door of its membership to all whom God himself would receive—"what God would ask an applicant at the door of Heaven." That is nearly true—perhaps not quite so, for we are not sure that a Presbyterian church would receive such a man into its membership as Montefiore, of whom the second Dr. Hodge, Professor of Theology at Princeton, said that he believed the famous aged Hebrew philanthropist had gone to Heaven. But it is true that the Presbyterian Church asks no candidate to subscribe to its creed. But that seems to dodge the point, for the real test of breadth is concerned not with the admission of lay members, but the acceptance of its preachers. Does it allow free breadth, with the simple Christian faith, to its ministers?—that is the question. And this is what President McClure fails to give us information about. The pledge which a Presbyterian Church officer must make is quite different from that made by a communicant, and is somewhat strict, altho broader in practice than it is in text.

The recent riot in Atlanta has given rise to two leagues, one civic, the other religious, composed of people of both races, having for their object to improve the relations between them. Ex-Governor Northen is a member of both of them, and president of the Civic League. In its interests he has been visiting the principal cities of Georgia, and he finds growing support everywhere. But he says he hears one question asked him which he cannot answer. How is it, they ask, that Governor Vardaman can offer $300 reward for arrest of the three white men who murdered an innocent negro farmer, while nothing is done to discover and arrest the murderers of the negroes who perished at Atlanta?

What Paris is thinking of is shown in the attempt to raise a demonstration last Sunday, not against the Separation law, but against a labor demonstration that threatened the peace. Without difficulty, but with much energy, Clemenceau kept the peace of the city. But the most curious thing is that the object of the administration was to force the merchants to close their shops on Sunday a week or two before the law begins to go into effect. A Sunday fight for Sunday observance. Only they call it a "hebdomadary" rest day.

Financial

The Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York

F. Aug. Heinze, who has just been elected president of the Mercantile National Bank, was born in Brooklyn in 1869, and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute and at the School of Mines of Columbia University. In 1889 he entered the mining business in Montana. He built a smelter in Butte in 1893, and three years later constructed railroads in British Columbia. In 1900 he bought control of the State Savings Bank of Butte and the Silver Bow National Bank of the same city. Since 1903 he has been president of the United Copper Company, and he has large mining interests in Montana, Utah and Idaho.



F. AUG. HEINZE.

Miles M. O'Brien, the president of the New Amsterdam Bank, is first vice-president of the Mercantile, and the second vice-president is Edward R. Thomas. The third vice-president is Chester Glass, who was born in London, Canada. After practising law in Toronto he went West to engage in mining and real estate business. He is interested in coal lands in Pennsylvania and in real estate on Long Island, and has lived in New York for three years.

The Mercantile Bank was founded in 1850. The names of its presidents, together with the dates of their election, are given below:

January 4, 1850.....Wm. B. Douglas.
April 1, 1856.....Dan H. Arnold.
July 30, 1867.....Eli J. Blake.
November 18, 1873.....Norman White.
June 20, 1877.....Isaac Odell.
December 7, 1880.....George W. Perkins.
January 10, 1883.....Wm. P. St. John.
July 7, 1896.....Frederick B. Schenck.
January 8, 1907.....F. Aug. Heinze

The capital of the bank is $3,000,000, the surplus is $4,000,000, and the total resources as shown by the last report were over $30,500,000. The directors, in addition to the four officers above named, are: William Ballin, William F. Carlton, Stanley Gifford, Arthur P. Heinze, John F. Kehoe, Seth M. Milliken, O. F. Thomas, Charles W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, Dick S. Ramsay, Max H. Schultz, William Skinner, Robert M. Thompson, Warner Van Norden.

....It is shown in the annual report of President Richard M. Hurd to the directors of the Lawyers Mortgage Company that the company's sales of guaranteed mortgages in 1906 were larger than ever before, despite the higher rates for call and time loans. The amount was $22,959,685, and the net increase of $13,577,369 made the total outstanding $54,454,150. There was an increase of 565 (or 41 per cent.) in the number of customers. Net earnings were $333,389, or 13 per cent. on the capital. The company's mortgages are distributed in the boroughs of New York as follows: Manhattan, 66 per cent.; Brooklyn, 29 per cent.; The Bronx, 5 per cent. They have been placed under safeguards and limitations wisely imposed by the company's rules, and in 1906 there were but two foreclosures, involving a total of only $21,250.

....The statement of the Lawyers

Title Insurance and Trust Company, of which Edwin W. Coggeshall is president and general manager, has been issued, showing gross earnings of $2,543,820 and expenditures of $1,811,226, and leaving a profit for the year of $732,594. The capital stock is $4,000,000, the surplus is $5,500,000, and the undivided profits are $448,243, the increase of undivided profits for the year having been $162,530. The total assets are $17,302,289. The cash and securities making up these assets have been certified to as correct by Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants.

....According to a recent report of the Central Revenue Department, at Berlin, Germany has 7,049 millionaires (in marks), and 3,108 of them reside in that city. There are about 2,000 having between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000 marks; 425 who possess between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000; 100 whose wealth lies between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000; 44 who are classed between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000; 2 whose property is between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000; and 23 who are worth more than 30,000,000 (or $7,140,000). That is to say, the number having more than $3,570,000 is 69.

....At the annual meeting of the Irving Savings Institution W. H. B. Totten was re-elected president and Samuel S. Conover, formerly president of the Irving National Bank, was elected chairman of the finance committee, which in other savings institutions corresponds with the treasurership. William Harris Douglas, president of the New York Produce Exchange, was recently elected a trustee of this institution.

....The Russo-Chinese Bank, of St. Petersburg, with branches in France, Russia, China, Japan and India, has opened an office in this city. Its general agent is W. Kutzleb, and its paid up capital is seven and a half million dollars. Its reserves and participation of Chinese preferred Government bonds are ten million dollars and the total assets are over one hundred and sixty million dollars.

....John F. Harris, Henry Rogers Winthrop and Theodore E. Cunningham with Julien Ashton Ripley as a special partner, have formed a banking house under the firm name of Harris, Winthrop & Co., with offices in this city and Chicago. Mr. Winthrop is a Yale man and a son of the late Buchanan Winthrop, and was formerly assistant secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

....To its 1,350 miles of trolley road, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has added the road from Bennington, Vt., to Hoosic Falls, N. Y. It already owns a road, nearly completed, from North Adams, Mass., to Bennington, and this latest acquisition carries with it franchises for an extension to Troy.

....The new statement of The Empire State Surety Company, of which William M. Tomlins, Jr., is president, shows a surplus of $115,167, a capital of $750,000, and total admitted assets amounting to $1,351,773. The assets represent a clean lot of securities, a list of which is published on another page.

....The ore properties recently leased to the Steel Corporation have been valued for taxation at less than $30,000,000. As Mr. Hill, in his testimony before the Minnesota Railroad Commission, gave them a value exceeding $400,000,000, it is said that the State will attempt to recover unpaid taxes on that valuation.

....In December, 2,236,153 tons of pig iron were made. This is the highest record for a month. The year's total was about 25,350,000 tons, which shows a gain of 2,360,000 over the output of 1905, and of 7,220,000 over that of 1904.

....Marshall J. Dodge and Murray W. Dodge, sons of the late Arthur M. Dodge and grandsons of William E. Dodge, Sr., have been admitted to partnership in the banking house of Bertron, Storrs & Griscom.

....The number of failures in 1906 (9,384) was smaller than in any previous year since 1882; owing to a few bank suspensions, involving large sums, the liabilities exceeded those of 1905 by about 1½ per cent.

....Exports of manufactures in the calendar year 1906 exceeded $700,000,000. In the fiscal year 1806 they were only $258,000,000.

Insurance

Fifty Years of Service

WILLIAM B. CLARK, president of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, celebrated on Friday of last week the fiftieth anniversary of his honorable career as an underwriter. Mr. Clark was born June 29th, 1841. He attended school in Hartford and the high school in New Britain and finished his school career at Gallup's College Green School, in Hartford. On January 19th, 1857 he entered the service of the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company as an accountant, where he remained eleven years, the last four of which he acted as secretary. On December 1st, 1867, he became assistant secretary of the Ætna. After filling this office for twenty-one years he was elected vice-president, and four years later, or on December 1st, 1892 (the twenty-fifth anniversary of his coming to the Ætna), he was elected president. The Ætna Insurance Company, of which Mr. Clark has been president for fifteen years, now has nearly $16,000,000 of assets and a surplus as to policy-holders of nearly $8,500,000. Its payments on account of the San Francisco fire reached nearly $3,000,000 and in the eighty-eight years of its history it has paid total losses of $108,748,826.97. Its net surplus is now $4,466,072.43. J. Pierpont Morgan is one of the directors. At Mr. Clark's fiftieth anniversary in Hartford prominent insurance men from every large city in the East, including about twenty-five from New York, were present, and gave to Mr. Clark a large hammered silver loving cup. We congratulate Mr. Clark on completing fifty years of service in fire insurance underwriting. We also wish him many years more of life and active work.



WILLIAM B. CLARK.

SOMETHING like twenty British fire insurance companies have been represented by agents in the West Indies at Jamaica. The aggregate of insurance effected by these agents, according to press dispatches, is about $7,250,000, but all of the policy forms contained a safeguarding earthquake clause. It is consequently not at all likely that any of the interested companies will recognize liability of any kind. Joint action will doubtless be taken at Jamaica similar to that which followed the losses arising because of the fire following the Valparaiso earthquake.

THE following officers of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark were elected last week: John F. Dryden, president; Leslie D. Ward, first vice-president; Forrest F. Dryden, second vice-president; Jacob E. Ward, third vice-president; Wilbur S. Johnson, fourth vice-president and controller; Edward Gray, secretary; Richard V. Lindabury, general counsel, and Edward D. Duffield, general solicitor.

....Bank clearings in this country in 1906 broke all records, amounting to $159,808,640,000, and exceeding those of 1905 by 11 per cent.

....Money in circulation in the United States on January 1st amounted to $2,883,900,328, which exceeded by $212,356,000 the amount reported one year ago.

The Independent

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Survey of the World

The Swettenham Incident

Governor Swettenham's treatment of Admiral Davis at Kingston excited much indignation and disgust there, and was deplored by the press of London and other English cities. Our Government decided to ignore it. Expressions of regret have been received at Washington from the British Foreign Office. It appears that the Admiral, upon his arrival in Kingston harbor, fired a salute in honor of Governor Swettenham before the reception of a request from the latter that this formality should be omitted, or that the Admiral's order concerning a salute was misunderstood. The Admiral hastened to apologize in a courteous letter, also referring to the landing of a patrol to guard the American Consulate, and expressing a desire, "for the cause of common humanity," to assist in clearing away wreckage and to give medical aid. He asked for the Governor's approval and spoke of the recovery, by his patrol, of a valuable safe which thieves had taken. This incident, he said, led him to think that the local police needed the assistance of his marines. On the following day (the 18th), Governor Swettenham sent to him this remarkable letter:

"DEAR ADMIRAL DAVIS—I thank you very much for your kind letter of the 17th, delivered to me this morning, for your kind call, and for all the assistance you have given and have offered to give us. While I most fully and heartily appreciate your very generous offers of assistance, I feel it my duty to ask you to re-embark your working parties and all parties which your kindness has prompted you to land.

"If, in consideration of the American Vice-Consul's assiduous attention to his family, at his country house, the American Consulate may need guarding in your opinion (he was present, and it was unguarded an hour ago) I have no objection to your detailing a force for the sole purpose of guarding it, but your party must not have firearms or anything more offensive than clubs or staves for their functions.

"I find your working party this morning helping Mr. Crosswell to clean his store. Mr. Crosswell is delighted to get valuable work done without cost to himself, and if your Excellency were to remain long enough I am sure almost the whole of the private owners would be glad of the services of the navy to save them expense.

"It is no longer any question of humanity. All the dead died days ago, and the work of giving them burial is merely one of convenience.

"I should be glad to accept delivery of the safe which alleged thieves were in possession of. The American Vice-Consul has no knowledge of it. The store is close to a sentry post, and the officer in charge of the post professes profound ignorance of the incident. I believe the police surveillance of the city is adequate for the protection of private property. I may remind your Excellency that not long ago thieves had lodged in and pillaged the town house of a New York millionaire during his absence for the summer, but this fact would not have justified a British Admiral in landing an armed party to assist the New York police.

"I have the honor to be, with profound gratitude and the highest respect, your obedient servant."

Admiral Davis's official report, corroborated by the testimony of civilians, shows that "yielding to the entreaties of the Colonial Secretary and the Inspector of Police, who spoke for the Governor," he had landed fifty marines to prevent a threatened revolt of the prisoners in the penitentiary. On the 16th, Secretary Root had asked the British Embassy whether aid from our ships at Guantanamo would be acceptable, and had received on the 17th, from the London Foreign Office, thru the Embassy, thanks for "prompt assistance rendered." On the 22d, Mr. Haldane, the British Secretary of War, sent to our Government a message in which, after a brief reference to Swettenham's letter, he expressed his "deep gratitude to the American Admiral for the generous assistance rendered

at a most critical time." Mr. Roosevelt replied cordially, offering further aid if it should be needed before the arrival of British ships at Kingston. Then there was received by our Government a message from the British Foreign Minister, expressing "deep regret that a British official should have addressed such a letter to the gallant Admiral who had rendered such valuable assistance to British subjects at a time of great suffering and distress," and saying he was confident that this feeling of regret was "shared by every one in Great Britain." Our Government replied that it would "pay no heed whatever to the matter" of the



SIR J. A. SWETTENHAM,
Governor of Jamaica.

letter. The diplomatic history of the incident was thus closed. It is reported that Swettenham has resigned. He docked the pay of Government clerks on account of their absence from official duty while caring for their dead or injured relatives. By the Council, the Mayor, the local press and Archbishop Nuttall he has been denounced. After his first great blunder, he sent brief letters of thanks for American aid, and explained that in his long letter to the Admiral he had "meant to be jocular." It is now recalled that the action of Admiral Davis, as a member of the Court of Arbitration which considered the sinking of English fishing vessels by a Russian fleet, was regarded with much gratitude by King Edward. The loss in Kingston is said to be $30,000,000, upon which there was insurance of $4,500,000, which the companies decline to pay.

Salaries and Pensions

After March 4th, 1907, the salaries of the Vice-President, the Speaker and members of the Cabinet will be $12,000, instead of $8,000, and those of Senators, Representatives and Delegates will be increased from $5,000 to $7,500. In the House a bill to this effect was passed without a record of yeas and nays. In the Senate, however, there was a call of the roll, and the vote was 53 to 21. Of those voting in the negative, 14 were Democrats and 7 were Republicans. The cost of this legislation will be about $1,250,000 a year. In the Senate debate, Mr. Berry, who opposed the increase, asserted that not half of the present members of Congress had ever made or could make $5,000 a year at any other business. On the other side of the question, however, it was pointed out that certain Senators had given up lucrative law practice for service in the Senate, and that the increase in the cost of living made it difficult, if not impossible, for a Senator to pay his legitimate and necessary expenses out of a salary of $5,000.——It is expected that the House will pass the Service Pension bill which was recently passed in the Senate. It provides that every Union soldier who served as long as three months and was honorably discharged shall, upon arriving at the age of sixty-two, receive a pension of $12 a month. This is to be increased to $15 at the age of seventy years, and to $20 when the pensioner is seventy-five years old. The annual cost of this legislation will be about $15,000,000, and $10,000,000 of this sum will be required for an increase of payments to those who now receive pensions. In connection with its action upon the General Pension bill (which appropriates $138,000,000 for the coming year), the House has voted to abolish all the existing pension agencies except the one at Washington.——An investigation of the International Harvester Company, commonly known as the Harvester Trust, has been undertaken by the Department of Commerce and Labor. The resolution for an inquiry was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hansbrough, who asserted that all competition in the sale

of agricultural machines and implements had ceased; that the quality of the implements had depreciated, and that the price had risen.——Congress has authorized the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of women workers and child workers in this country.



Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THE JAMAICAN EARTHQUAKE.

Looking up King Street toward the Kingston Parish Church. To the right are the arches of Lyons, Ltd., McCarthy's Toy Store and the gables of Crosswell's Wholesale Drug Store and Meilke's Jewelry House. To the left are the ruins of the West India Electric Company Railway Station, Chas. Fisher's Furnishing House and Middleton's Iron Mongery.

Chairman Shonts Resigns

Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, resigned on the 22d. His resignation was accepted on the same day by the President, with the understanding that it should take effect on March 4th. On the 23d he was made president of the New York Interborough-Metropolitan Company, August Belmont retiring from that office to become chairman of the Board of Directors. At the same time John B. McDonald, who built the New York subway, was elected vice-president. He will supervise the construction of new subways. It is reported that Mr. Shonts's salary will be $75,000. His salary as chairman of the Commission has been $30,000, and he has received nearly as much as this as president of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad. In the letter accepting "with extreme reluctance" Mr. Shonts's resignation, the President said:

"I do so merely because I do not feel justified in preventing your acceptance of the position you have been asked to take in New York —a position of such great consequence not merely to the people with whom you will be associated in the business management of the enterprise, but to all the citizens of New York. You have shown throughout your association with the Isthmian Canal Commission such energy, administrative capacity, fertility of resource and judgment in handling men, together with such entire devotion to your work, that I

hardly know whether most to regret the fact that the National Government is to lose you, or most to congratulate those who are to profit by your services in your new position. With all good wishes for your future, and with the heartiest thanks on behalf of the Government for what you have done in the last eighteen months in the vitally responsible position you have held, believe me, ever sincerely yours."

This resignation recalled to many the retirement of Chief Engineer Wallace in June, 1905, when he was so severely criticised by Secretary Taft, who held that "for mere lucre" he had left a place in which he had been "bound by every principle of honor and duty" to remain. In reply to questions Mr. Taft says that this is a case of a different kind, because "Mr. Shonts has been engaged in preliminary work which is now nearly completed." In response to similar questions Mr. Shonts says that the work of organization is finished, and that he obtained Mr. Roosevelt's consent. The directors of the company over which Mr. Shonts is to preside also say (in a published statement) that the President was consulted and that his consent to the release of Mr. Shonts was secured. Dispatches from Washington say that this consent was obtained by President Paul Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who came from the Cabinet to his present office at the invitation of Thomas F. Ryan. The latter is influential in the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, and the election of Mr. Shonts is regarded by some as an indication that his influence in it is now greater than Mr. Belmont's. The company controls the elevated, surface and underground street railways of New York, and probably will be the successful bidder for the new subways. Mr. Shonts says he finds the problems of transportation in the city not only interesting but fascinating. His obligations to the Government were fully met, he thinks, when the canal work was brought up to the point of letting contracts. Chief Engineer Stevens will probably be placed at the head of the Commission. ——The bid of Oliver & Bangs has been rejected, owing to the unsatisfactory record of Mr. Bangs upon other work for the Government and in relation to the work of Gaynor & Green at Savannah. The next bid is 12½ per cent., but it is said that the Government will not pay more than 9 per cent. Mr. Oliver says that he desired to bid for himself alone; that the Government insisted that he should have a partner, and that, in answer to his inquiries, he was told by the War Department that Bangs's record was satisfactory. He may yet obtain the contract, if he procures two acceptable partners in place of Mr. Bangs.

Mr. Tillman Apologizes to the Senate

Controversy in the Senate over the dismissal of the negro soldiers ended on the 22d with the adoption, without dissent, of the compromise resolution offered by Mr. Foraker, in which the Senate, "without questioning the legality or justice of any act of the President in relation thereto," directs that an investigation of "the affray at Brownsville" be made by the Committee on Military Affairs. The long debate closed, on the 21st, with a very remarkable and highly objectionable speech by Mr. Tillman, who was promptly subjected to discipline in a secret session. After the doors were opened, he apologized. His speech was in reply to what Mr. Spooner and others had said about his attitude toward the race question. Reading from manuscript, he likened his critics, one after another, to members of a minstrel troup, caricaturing them and dwelling upon their peculiarities and failings. The general remark was that nothing like this had ever before been heard in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Spooner responded with dignity, and then Mr. Carmack (whom Mr. Tillman had attacked with much bitterness) took the floor. It was seen that his reply might lead to a breach of the peace. He was not surprised, he said, that Mr. Tillman had alluded to his defeat for re-election, because the allusion was "so easily within the reach of the most grovelling controversial faculty." Mr. Tillman, he added, "did not need to lift his belly from the dust to attain to the height of that great retort." To prevent violence, and also to discipline Mr. Tillman, a secret session was hastily ordered, upon Mr. Teller's motion. In that session the Senators, one after another, in plain language, gave to Mr. Tillman their opinion as to his conduct. After two hours of

this, the Senator from South Carolina consented to keep his speech out of the *Record,* and to apologize. When the doors were opened, he said

"My first essay in the field of humor and wit has been so unfortunate, and my colleagues generally here, as they have told me, have regarded my language as so offensive, that I am sorry that I ever undertook to be funny; and I will promise never to do it again. I think I know how to be bitter. Probably I should have continued to say bitter and satirical things. I did not intend to hurt anybody's feelings. When I want to hurt a man's feelings I generally know how to do it, and nobody can make me take it back, but as I didn't mean to hurt anybody's feelings I will take the language out of the *Record,* and I apologize now to all who feel aggrieved. The only thing an honest man can do when he finds he has unintentionally wounded the feelings of his friends is to apologize, and then if they won't accept it they can lump it."

——Having been passed in the House, the bill forbidding national banks to contribute to campaign funds, and any corporation to contribute to funds for the election of candidates for Federal offices, is now a law. In the House debate it was suggested by Democrats that the bill should require an accounting from the national committees of 1904, and it was said that the money received from the great life insurance companies ought to be paid back. Mr. Williams remarked that undoubtedly restitution would be made if Mr. Roosevelt should insist upon it.——Senator Alger, of Michigan, died suddenly in Washington, on the 24th, of heart disease. Immediately thereafter there was published by Henry C. Campbell, of Milwaukee, a long statement given to him by the Senator in 1900 (with the understanding that it should be given to the world after the Senator's death) concerning the events which led to the Senator's withdrawal from the Cabinet, and the conduct of President McKinley and Senator McMillan, concerning neither of whom the statement is of a complimentary character.

Mr. Roosevelt's Views

The President has sent to Congress a message in support of the pending mail subsidy bill, which provides for an annual expenditure of $3,750,000 in mail pay to steamships on seven routes. Two of these are from a North Atlantic port to South America, and one is from New Orleans to Colon. On three of the four routes across the Pacific, the pay would be taken by existing steamship lines.——In another message, transmitting a report from Insurance Commissioner Drake, of the District of Columbia, he says:

"I agree with the recommendation of Mr. Drake, that what is needed is an insurance law for the District of Columbia on the lines of the so-called Ames bill, already introduced in the House of Representatives, revising it so as to include in it all the desirable features of the so-called uniform bill. With proper modifications, after expert revision, this bill could be enacted into a law so comprehensive and just that it would stand as a model of equity. I regret greatly that there is not national power to deal with this subject; but inasmuch as this seems at present to be the case, we should at least establish a model law in the District of Columbia.

"I believe that the Department of Insurance of the District of Columbia should be made a bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor."

On the 25th inst., in a letter to Secretary Hitchcock, the President gave orders "that hereafter, to prevent the fraud now practiced in the acquisition of public lands of the United States, no final certificate, patent or other evidence of title shall be issued under the public land laws until an actual examination has been made on the ground by an authorized officer of the Government." Certain classes of claims, including those as to which other action equivalent to such examination has been taken, are excepted.——With the approval of the President, Senator La Follette has introduced a bill designed to revolutionize the public land laws in their application to Government land containing coal, oil, natural gas or asphalt. It provides that such lands shall never be alienated from the Government, and that the mineral or other deposits in them may be taken out upon payment of royalties by holders of licenses issued for terms not exceeding thirty years.——The President has sent word to the delegates who are framing a Constitution for Oklahoma that if they insert a proposed clause designed to prevent railroad companies from protecting their property by special police during labor controversies he will exert his influence to have the Constitution rejected. It is asserted that similar warnings from

him have induced the Democrats, who control the convention, to lay aside projects for providing in the Constitution for the disfranchisement of negroes and a separation of races on railway passenger trains.

Municipal Ownership in England

The present campaign for the elections to the London County Council, March 2d, is being fought on the question of the extension of the power and functions of the municipality. The Independent Labor party has put forward a more radical program than has been before advocated. It is proposed to make the London County Council the central authority for the whole city by absorbing the functions of the Asylum Board, the Water Board, the Thames Conservancy and the Borough Councils, in order to introduce unity of administration and uniformity of taxation over London and its suburbs. The membership of the Council is to be increased to two hundred and women to be made eligible for the office. This new County Council is expected to secure for the community "the unearned increment which now goes chiefly to ground landlords and property owners." It will buy up suburban property and establish garden cities for all classes. The meat and milk business will be a municipal monopoly, because the supply of these foods should not be "left to haphazard and unsanitary enterprises." The waterworks will be municipalized, and also the coal traffic, "because heat is as great a common necessity as water." Lighting and electricity as well as all means of communication by subways, surface lines and motor omnibuses will be managed by the municipality. The Progressive program has aroused very strong opposition. The Moderate party, which last November gained many seats in the Borough Councils, is now making a strong fight against the extension of municipal enterprises. The *Standard* has been publishing a series of articles bringing charges against the London County Council for extravagance and financial mismanagement. The accusations were so specific and virulent that the London County Council was forced to take action and twelve councillors brought libel suit against the *Standard*. The case was set for March, but Mr. John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, in speaking for the Progressives in the campaign, attacked the *Standard* bitterly and said that the *Standard* should have taken the evidence to the Local Government Board instead of to a court where the decision would be postponed until after election. Application was brought by the *Standard* to commit John Burns of contempt of court, but Justice Darling, before whom the case was argued, held that this action was not justified, altho he severely rebuked Mr. Burns for conduct unbecoming a minister of the Crown, in attacking the courts and prejudging a case which might come under his jurisdiction.

——At the conference of the Labor party of the United Kingdom at Belfast, an attempt was made by the Socialist members to commit the party to socialism by inserting in the constitution the following clause:

> "This annual conference hereby declares that its ultimate object shall be the obtaining for the workers the full results of their labors by the overthrow of the present competitive system of capitalism, and the institution of public ownership and control of all means of life."

This was opposed strongly by James Keir-Hardie, the leader of the party in the House of Commons, and was defeated by votes representing 835,000 constituents against 98,000. In place of this a resolution was passed declaring that the lack of employment of working people was due to the private ownership of land and cattle and asserting the necessity of immediately empowering the local authorities to acquire land and to engage in any trade and industry deemed desirable. A resolution was also passed by a representative vote of 605,000 to 268,000 in favor of the extension of the franchise to all adult men and women. The proposal to grant to women the right of election as well as the right to vote was voted down. The Labor party further declared itself in favor of substituting arbitration for war as a preliminary to universal disarmament and in support of a national education policy, which should include the maintenance of pupils by the State, scientific, physical education and the intellectual and technical education of

teachers, education to be under full popular control.

The German Elections

The result of the elections for the Reichstag has been to greatly strengthen the Government, not so much by a direct increase of the Governmental majority as by the cutting down of the representation of the Socialists, who are regarded by the Kaiser as his greatest enemies. It does not appear that their vote was lessened; on the contrary, it is expected that the returns will show an increase of 10 or 15 per cent. in the popular vote of that party. But some 3,000,000 electors who did not vote in 1903 were brought to the polls by the appeal made by the Chancellor to their patriotism. The Center or Catholic party, whose attack upon the Government on the colonial question had forced the dissolution, has not been weakened. The exact composition of the next Reichstag cannot now be told, because German law requires a majority vote; a second ballot being taken for the leading candidates in case an absolute majority over all is not obtained by one of them in the first election. Out of the 397 districts 237 candidates have been elected. These are distributed among the various parties as follows: 41 Conservatives, 10 Imperialists, 18 Poles, 89 Centerists, 20 National Liberals, 6 Radical People's party, 1 Radical Union party, 29 Socialists, 1 Middle Classes Association, 1 Dane, 10 Independent Alsatian Centerists, 3 Reform party, 2 Landowners' Union, 4 Economic Union and 2 German People's party. Second ballots are necessary in the case of 29 Conservatives, 19 Imperialists, 5 Poles, 31 Centerists, 58 National Liberals, 27 Radical People's party, 12 Radical Union, 92 Socialists, 2 Middle Classes Association, 3 Independent Liberals, 4 Guelphs, 4 Independents, 3 Anti-Semites, 8 Landowners' Union, 12 Economic Union and 11 German People's party. In most cases the result of the second election may be foretold with considerable certainty. It is expected that the Social Democrats will have less than 50 seats in the new Reichstag as compared with their 79 in the one just dissolved. If the distribution of representatives was in proportion to the population the Social Democrats would have a representation as great as any two of the other parties. Thus in the election of 1903 the Center party had 100 seats from 1,875,200 votes; the Social Democrats 79 seats from 3,010,800, and the National Liberals 51 from 1,318,600. The districting of the German Empire remains the same as at its foundation in 1871, and the large manufacturing cities in which the Socialists predominate have only a fraction of their fair representation. Berlin has only six representatives, of which five are Socialists. Chancellor von Bülow received a great popular ovation when the results of the election were known. Still his position is not secure and it is doubtful whether with his age and infirmities he will be able to continue successfully in his difficult policy. The Center is still unbroken, and he will be obliged to make some concessions to the Liberals and Radicals to whom he has appealed for support. On the whole, however, the Emperor is doubtless justified in feeling that his policy of colonial expansion and naval supremacy has received a popular endorsement. The effect in France and England will be to discourage the disarmament movements, because it will be felt necessary to be prepared to meet the growing strength of Germany.

The Conservative Ministry in Spain

The Spanish still continue in an unsettled state. No cabinet has for over a year been able to secure a majority in the Cortes. The difficulty has not been so much a divergence of policy as personal antagonism and mutual jealousy among the three Liberal leaders—Moret, Montero Rios and Canalejas. Five Liberal cabinets have been formed in rapid succession, but have failed to secure the support of more than one of the factions. As a result of these party dissensions, the Liberals are now out of power and a Conservative cabinet has been formed, with Señor Maura at the head. Señor Maura was Premier of the last Conservative Ministry, resigning December 14, 1904. When the Cortes assembled on January 21st it was perceived that the attempt to maintain a compromise Liberal

Cabinet under the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo was a failure, and the aged Premier resigned on the 25th. The Cortes has been suspended by King Alfonso, and it is expected that new elections will be necessary before a stable government can be formed. The Clericals are greatly rejoiced by their return to power, and believe that the Association Law, bringing the friars under the control of the Government, will be dropped.

The Japanese in Korea

Reports are conflicting in regard to the Japanese administration of Korea. According to the Japanese papers, economy has replaced extravagance and the notorious corruption and incompetency of the native officials have been abolished. On the other hand, the dissatisfaction of the Koreans is proved by the numerous riots, and the American missionaries tell sad tales of the moral and financial injury done to the natives by this "carpet-bag" government. According to them, the Japanese are responsible for introducing lotteries and protecting the opium traffic. Formerly a foreign woman could travel alone in an open chair from one end of Korea to the other without fear of insult. Now it is dangerous for a lady to venture twenty miles from the capital into the interior. Not only are the Japanese soldiers quartered on the inhabitants, but also their prostitutes. In a number of instances Korean Christians have been compelled to leave their homes because these women were thus forced upon them. Nearly a hundred thousand Japanese have come into Korea since the war, and in many cases they have been permitted or assisted to seize lands in a high-handed fashion. Colonization is being carried on systematically and continuously, for the purpose of insuring Japanese supremacy. People from the same village in Japan locate in the same place in Korea. Rice land, pastures, fisheries, salt works and the seaweed industry have been taken by the Japanese. The immediate cause of the war was the attempt of Russia to get control of the valuable timber lands on the upper Yalu River. These are now being denuded of the forests by the Japanese. Rich farm lands in tracts of two hundred square miles have been seized for "Imperial pastures," and in the towns and their vicinity land and buildings have been appropriated for military purposes without adequate compensation. The Japanese are said to take land on spurious forged deeds and to throw upon the Korean owner the obligation of proving his claim before a Japanese official or a Korean who is overawed by the Japanese. The Japanese administration of the finances of Korea is also criticised. On the "advice" of the Resident-General, Marquis Ito, Korea borrowed $5,000,000 at 6 per cent., issued at 90. This is supposed to be spent on internal improvements, but it is claimed that most of it has gone into Japanese hands in one way or another. The reform of the debased currency, for which Japan has received much credit, has worked hardship upon the natives, and has caused many riots, for the Koreans are compelled to pay taxes and other obligations in the new nickels, which are worth two or three times as much as the old. Since Korea is already densely populated, supporting 10,000,000 on an area less than that of Kansas, the continuous immigration of Japanese tends to crowd out the Koreans, but the Koreans are not allowed to leave the country even to travel abroad without a passport, and recently the right to issue passports has been taken from the Korean Government and assumed by the Residency-General. Mr. Tsuruhara, acting as chief of the civil administration of the Residency-General in the absence of Marquis Ito, charges the Christian preachers with extorting money from Korean converts under various fraudulent pretexts, such as the building of churches and charitable objects, and has ordered his subordinates to protect the people against these exploitations. This suggests retaliation against the missionaries for their outspoken defense of the rights of the Koreans against the invading Japanese. There are nearly 200 Korean students in the universities of Japan. The withdrawal of national aid has left them destitute, and twenty-one of them sent a petition for help to the Government at Seoul enclosing a finger cut off from the hand of each student. Japanese teachers have been placed at the head of all the schools in Korea.

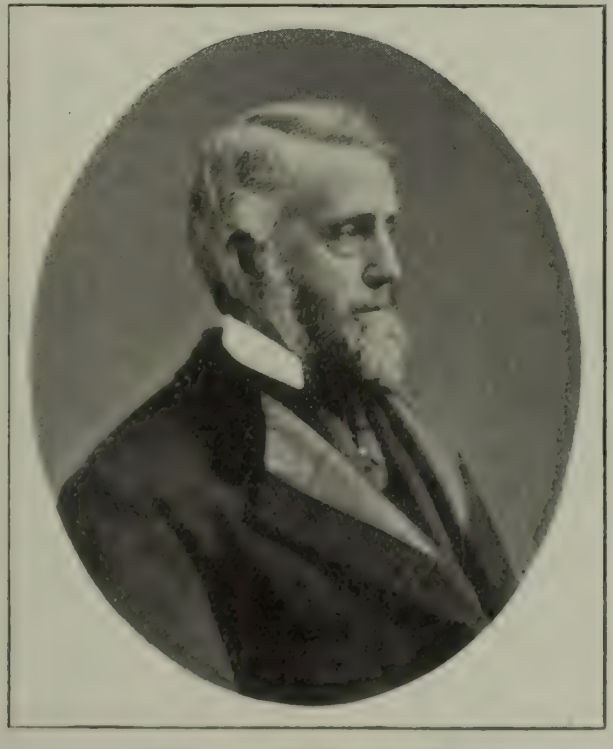
Letchworth Park: A Gift to New York State

BY ISABEL C. BARROWS

Author of "The Shaybacks in Camp," Etc.

BY a rough road that winds over the Canadian hills is a resting spot, a tiny triangle, of grass and wild shrubs, known as "Letchworth Green." If that modest gift gives pleasure to the wanderer, what will be the joy of the great multitude in that beautiful tract of a thousand acres which a grateful State will surely call "Letchworth Park"?

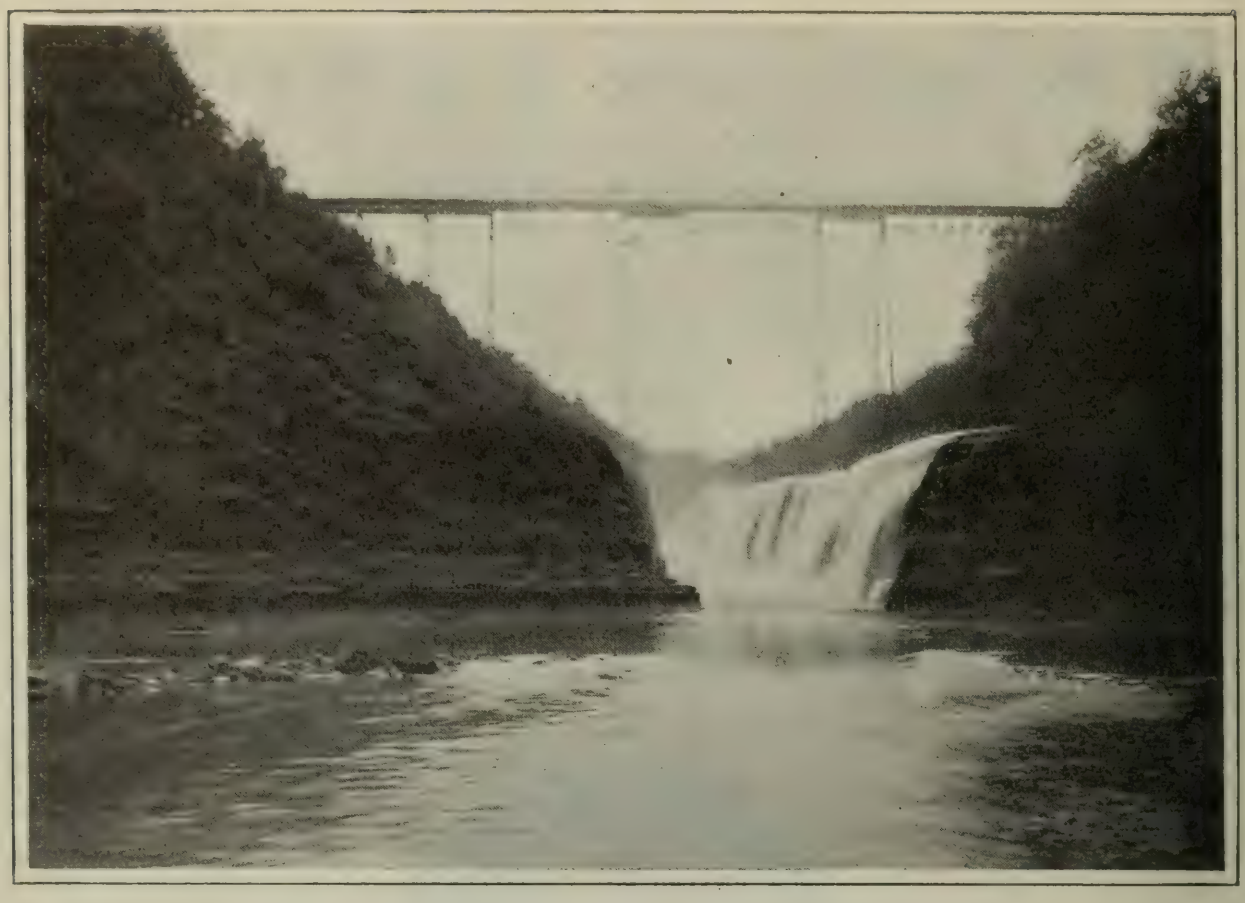
For more than half a century Mr. William P. Letchworth has lived upon the land which he has just given to New York, beautifying it by every means that admirable taste and skill could suggest, till today it is one of the most attractive spots in the whole State; not so grand as the Adirondacks; not so majestic as Niagara; not so unique, perhaps, as the Ausable Chasm, but combining the charms of each of these places and adding many of its own.



WM. P. LETCHWORTH.

The park extends for about three miles on both sides of the Genesee River, the most wild and picturesque bit of that interesting stream, for it includes the three superb falls, which in their combined leaps spring nearly three hundred and fifty feet. The glen, or rather the cañon, is wild and picturesque, in places with perpendicular walls of beautiful coloring, fringed at the top with trees, bushes and vines which look as tho Nature had done her best to beautify and soften the solemnity and ruggedness of the scene—as she has, aided, however, largely by the Master Workman who planted them exactly where they ought to grow. It is worth a long journey in the fall to see the red streamers of the American woodbine flaunting themselves against the gray rocks, hundreds of feet directly above the rushing waters.

On one side of the river safe flights of stairs have been constructed by which one may descend to the edge of the stream and watch the falls and rapids,



UPPER FALLS AND PORTAGE BRIDGE AT GLEN IRIS.



LOWER FALLS OF THE GENESEE AT GLEN IRIS.

From southern end of Table Rock looking south. Here the stream pushes thru a narrow, deep defile before emerging into the canyon.

the cascades and whirlpools, as they thunder and dance and flash, and turn and twist in the narrow channel. Only those who have been happy enough to see for themselves the wonderful beauty and grandeur of the Glen Iris cañon can realize what it is going to mean for the people to have this park made free to them in the future, as it has been for the past fifty years.



SUGAR LOAF ROCK BELOW LOWER FALL.

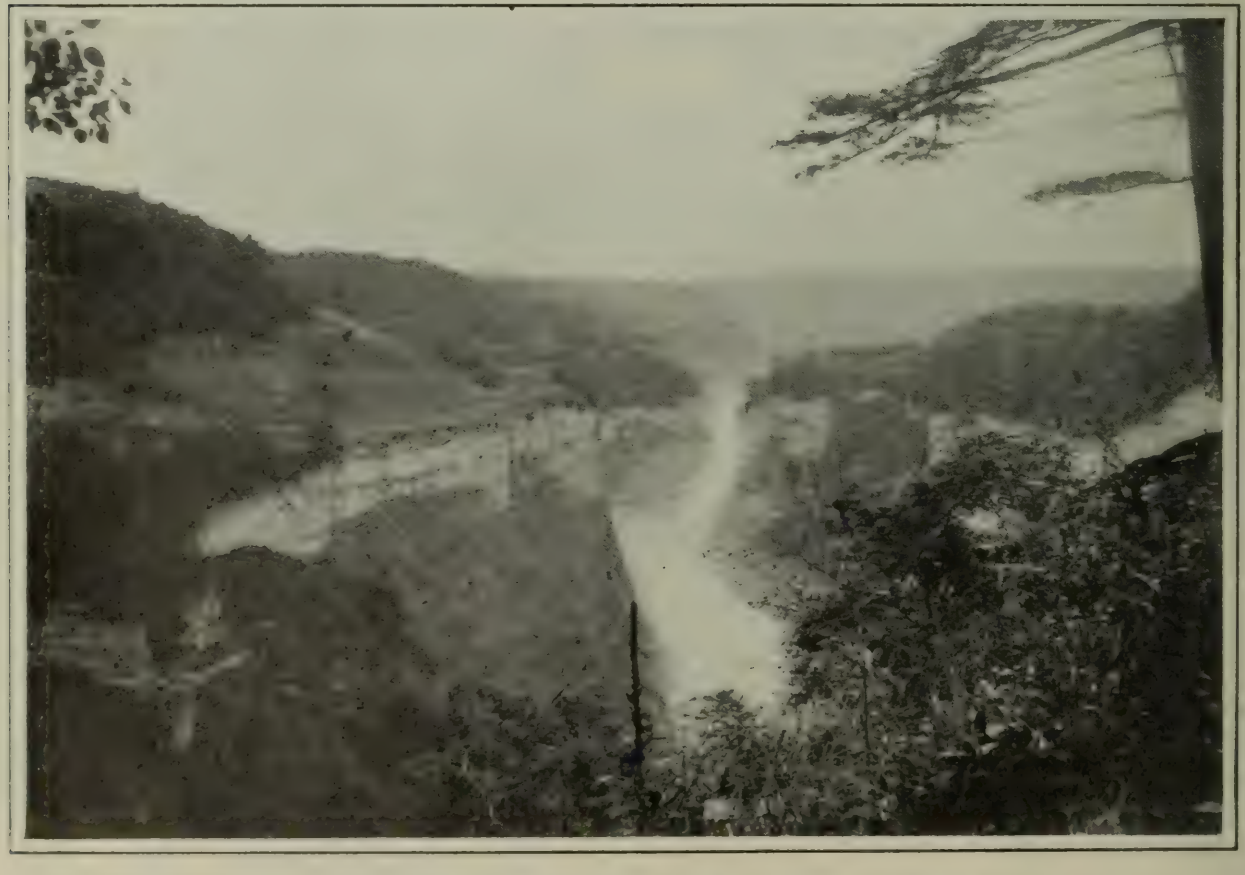
A curious product of stream erosion, figured by Professor James Hall in his geological report of 1843.

Those who have known Mr. Letchworth only as an expert business man managing prudently and wisely his own affairs; or, as the head of the State Board of Charities, an institution which he served with self-sacrifice and zeal for a quarter of a century, interesting himself in jails and poorhouses and insane asylums, rooting out abuses and fighting, as a Quaker must fight, with the uncarnal weapons of patience and wisdom—those who have seen him only thus have not seen the whole man. They should see him in the forest by the riverside when families of neighboring farmers come for a day's outing, the farm

wagon heaped with goodies for luncheon, the horses unharnessed and tied to the long bar between the trees. All know and reverence him. Every hat comes off as he walks, like the father of the land, among the people, chatting with the wives and daughters, patting the little ones on the head, exchanging a few words with the men about the crops —gentle, kindly, benevolent, a blessing in his very smile. Or they should have seen him in the summers when one of his cottages was filled with convalescent children from the hospitals in near-by cities and from crowded tenement houses, coming as his guests to recover life and strength. Here he went about doing good, like the Galilean Master who walked about the fields of Palestine.

It is nature and the people whom Mr. Letchworth loves best, not money making nor committee ruling. To give to the people a chance to learn to love nature as he loved it, to draw from life among the trees such boons as he had won, his generous heart long ago devised making this a people's park for all time. So every path has been always open to friends and neighbors, to the people of the neighboring city and of all cities, and by the thousand they have taken advantage of his kindness while he lived, and he has seen how much they needed and appreciated such a boon. And now it is theirs forever. Small wonder that in other parts of the State, and in other States, they are saying: "Would that a Mr. Letchworth would give *us* a park of a thousand acres!" And others would, could they see his joy, for he has felt to the full the realization that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

The home of Mr. Letchworth is a reflection of his own character. It is simple, but filled to overflowing with books and pictures and the mementoes of those who love him. It stands in a sunny lawn, with broad, inviting piazzas; shade trees here and there and close by a gigantic outdoor birdcage where Mongolian pheasants are reared, a never-tiring attraction to the visitors who throng the place in summer. Undaunted by the fact that selfish hunters occasion-



GLEN IRIS LOOKING SOUTH FROM PROSPECT POINT.
Middle Fall and Upper Fall in distance. Taken from standpoint from which the artist, Cole, painted the scene many years ago.

ally shoot them, these birds are given their freedom as soon as they can care for themselves, and it is a pretty sight unexpectedly to catch the vision of a brilliant pheasant darting across your path while wandering thru the woods.

The woods are so open that they are full of lovely flowers from spring to fall, beginning with the earliest anemones and blood-roots, houstonias, columbines, violets, trinity flower, with its marvelous white bloom, mandrake, with its waxy blossom, and a thousand others; on thru the azalea and laurel season till the golden rods have faded and the last autumn-blossoms are swept away with the dying leaves. These have been guarded in such a way that they increase and multiply and conserve beauty for the days to come.

For rainy weather there is a fine museum, on the hill where the Indian council house stands, a building from olden days transported here for preservation, along with relics of Indians to the number of thousands. Here, too, is a characteristic thing. One day Mr Letchworth found workmen in another town building a culvert of gray stones that had marked the spot where Indians had been buried. He secured from the town permission to take possession of them, paying for common stone to replace them in the culvert. How many busy people would have concerned themselves to pay honor to the dust of a red man? But he religiously moved the stones to a spot near the monument to a white Indian captive which stands by the old log council house, where they are mute witnesses to the gentleness and spirit of reverence which have marked this man thru life.

Letchworth Park! It is not yet wholly ours—the people's—because he lives there still, among his beloved trees, an old man, filling every moment with care and thought for others, a way he has had of doing for threescore years and ten. Long may he be there in body, as he will always be in spirit, for every day of the presence of such a man adds a benediction to his gift!

NEW YORK CITY



INDIAN COUNCIL HOUSE AT GLEN IRIS.
Old Indian corn mortar and pestle at door. Last Indian Council on the Genesee was held in this log cabin.



The Japan of 1906



BY THE REV. J. H. DE FOREST

MISSIONARY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD AT SENDAI, JAPAN.

AS the year opened the attention of the world was drawn to the famine in the three northern provinces. The fact is, it attracted too much attention. International sympathy should be prompt and generous and finished practically at one stroke. But our aid was stretched over a period of five months, until finally, the help that was at first so gratefully received, hardly produced a polite bow from the governors, who were properly tired of being held up before the world so long as objects of charity.

The Japanese know exactly how to give and when and in what amounts. They have the art of giving scientifically as no other nation has. Take the San Francisco earthquake. At once a fund was made up, beginning with His Majesty's generous gift and including contributions even from the famine region. One big sum of hundreds of thousands of yen was sent in a lump to the ruined city. President Roosevelt's announcement that no gifts from abroad would be received probably prevented this money from going thru the Washington channels, but it arrived all the same where it was needed.

This material interchange of sympathy is the first that has taken place between the East and the West, and it is a great pity that the unfeeling action of the San Franciscans has so muddied this powerful stream of international good will. Whatever rights a State may have to educate those within its own limits as it pleases, it has no right to wound recklessly the feelings of a friendly nation by such sweeping action as that taken under the constitution of California. The great East and the great West are coming in close contact with each other, differing in civilization, religion, morals, customs and language. The solution of the most delicate and difficult and far-reaching problems of the twentieth century depends on the way the West meets the East. The startling ruin of San Francisco by earthquake and fire is a mere bagatelle beside the possible ruin that will follow a rising race hatred between the yellows and the whites. "Undoubtedly white is the better color," said Count Okuma. But it is better only as its owners have a better heart in which abides a spirit of universal righteousness. Whatever may be the legal outcome of this school question, the people of Japan have the highest regard for the attitude taken and the sympathy shown by our President, and they do not forget that American universities and higher schools have always been open to the youth of Japan.

The Korean problem is somewhat like that in California. It is notorious that some of the worst elements of Japanese society have for years made the name of Japan stink to Korean sense. No worse treatment has been experienced by Japanese from rowdies in California than has been felt by Koreans from Japanese rowdies. To remedy this glaring evil, as well as to put Korea in political order so that she will not be a constant peril to the peace of the East, Japan has sent her ablest statesman, Marquis Ito, to Seoul. No plainer declaration of a righteous purpose could be made than this gift to Korea of this far sighted, justice-loving statesman, who has selected his aids from among the ablest and most experienced and upright of the official and educated classes.

In the same way it is well known that there is a disorderly element among the Japanese in California. Respectable Japanese have told me that when they saw the condition of some of their countrymen over there, they were ashamed to be known as belonging to the same nation. I have been told also that the Japanese consuls on the Pacific Coast are not equal to the situation. "All the

troubles between Japan and the United States have their origin virtually in San Francisco, and therefore the consul there should be a statesman. An Ito or an Aoki ought to be sent to have charge of Japanese affairs in California, and then this school trouble would have been anticipated and never have assumed such dimensions." To that we must say that if Californian officials were of the Roosevelt-Root type, there would have been no such blundering legislation as has disturbed the warm friendship of these two progressive nations.

It is useless to rely on the "most favored nation" clause to prevent race hatred. There must be a wide and prolonged education in international righteousness, and the keeping of experienced statesmen of both sides at the front, and the cultivation in every possible way of worldwide sympathies, if the East and the West are to live in peace.

The advanced position Japan has won is recognized in the change from legations to embassies, and this has resulted in almost a complete change of personnel in the American Embassy. Our gifted and cultured Minister Griscom was sent to Brazil as ambassador. Mr. Luke E. Wright was promoted from service in the Philippines to be our first ambassador here. Instead of wire-pulling for the place, the office sought him. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are each "Your Excellency" in diplomatic life, but when you meet them they are simply cordial Americans who greet you like old friends. I have heard that he is the ablest legal mind the United States has ever sent to Japan.

Our First Secretary, Mr. Huntington Wilson, has been called to Washington as Third Assistant Secretary of State, where his knowledge of the East will be of value in unifying and perfecting all branches of consular service. The one stand-by is Mr. R. S. Miller, Japanese interpreter, who many years ago came out as Y. M. C. A. secretary, and later accepted the position of interpreter to the legation. The success of Y. M. C. A. work in Manchuria, and its recognition by an imperial gift of 10,000 yen, was due largely to his deep interest in that work. Washington has sent out for Mr. Miller's department six student interpreters to prepare for diplomatic service in the East—a movement that should have been made years ago.

Japan and the United States united two years ago over a monument in memory of Commodore Perry. It is planned some time to erect a bronze statue of Ii Naosuke, the premier who dared to sign the first treaty with the Commodore. For this act, which technically was in violation of imperial commands, he was assassinated by lawless haters of foreign barbarians. I happened to be speaking last month in Hikone, the castle town of Ii Naosuke, and was invited to attend the celebration of his birthday in the castle—the first time any foreigner had been present. I received on that occasion a precious memorial, a stanza composed by this man before he became great, and signed Naosuke. There are very few of these in existence. This one shows his deep love of nature that made him forget all about catching the gold fish that had gathered in his basket trap.

*"Untouched the fisher's basket lies
Below the babbling river's brim,
While he beholds with wondering eyes
The scarlet maple leaves that swim
On fins of fire across its rim."

A wooden statue of this martyr has long stood in the Washington Museum, and when the right time comes, I am sure that Americans will gladly join with Japan in a suitable monument to the memory of the man who knew he would be assassinated if he signed the treaty, and whose daring decision saved Japan from war and made possible the fifty years of warm friendship between Japan and America.

Of the year's literature one book has reached a world-wide mark, having already been translated into English and Russian, while proposals to put it into French and German are offered the author. Lieutenant Sakurai was in General Nogi's army at the siege of Port Arthur. In the prolonged unsuccessful attack of August, he was wounded nine times and ought to have died. But his brave men dragged him out of the bloody charge, and what was left of him gradually recovered. With various wooden and cork appendages he lives and moves and is very much in evidence. Last April he published his campaign in

* Translated by Miss C. B. DeForest, Kobe

a volume of 254 pages. General Nogi endorsed it, and it was shown to the Emperor. Then followed a wholly new departure in the Imperial Court. For the first time a man of lieutenant grade in the army was called to the palace for an audience with his Emperor in his own private room, where, dressed as commander in chief of the army, he received the lieutenant, leaning upon the arm of General Okazaka. As one result of that extraordinary favor the book went thru seven editions in July, ten in August and last month was in the thirty-third edition of one thousand copies each.

"Niku-Dan!" "Body Bullets" is the strange name of this book, which thrills the Japanese with the suggestion: "We living bullets hurled ourselves against the Russian fortress." I never read such a sustained record of unspeakable joy in the midst of such horrors. Such absolute loyalty night and day! Such exalted glorying in the service of the adorable Mikado! Such pure delight in suffering and dying for His Majesty!

I must refer to one incident in the book, that of drinking water together as the sacramental sign of no more meetings on earth. This is the proper thing to do in Japan when friends part in peril with no expectation of meeting again. I know one Christian who, twenty-five years ago, performed this rite with his friends, expecting early assassination. The plot miscarried, and a Japanese resembling him was killed instead. Teetotalers coming to Japan should be careful not to drink the health of Japanese friends with water. I heard that Mr. Bryant did this at a dinner with Admiral Togo, saying: "As you conquered on water, let me drink your health in this cup of water." Admiral Togo was willing enough, for no superstition clings to him, but his friends, standing with him in this toast, shrank and had a shadow of the sacrament of death, and so they hurriedly put a glass of something else in the admiral's hand, and thus averted all danger from their beloved hero.

To turn from "Niku-Dan" and read the account of the voyage of the Baltic Fleet by one of Admiral Rojestvensky's staff officers, is to drop from ecstatic joy and glad sacrifice and absolute loyalty and certainty of victory to doubts, discouragement, complaints and overwhelming defeat. Russia had some splendid men in her army, but her system could never produce an army of men like the author of "Niku-Dan."

The grand review of the victorious troops and the amazing exhibit of war trophies took place in May. It will task the mind of any who missed the sight to imagine the vast array of guns of all sizes and caliber, of transportation wagons, of sabres, of rifles and bayonets and lances that were exposed on the broad plateau in front of the palace. Huge arches were made of captured bayonets; the roads were lined with fences made of sabres and Russian rifles. Within and without the fences were unbroken rows of siege guns, long guns from the ruined warships, field guns of various kinds, the deadly machine guns, and huge piles of gun-shells. Entrenching tools of all sorts were hardly noticeable besides the other trophies. Arches and pyramids of similar war materials were erected before the Yasukuni Shrine, where the Emperor and Crown Prince, representing the people, do homage to those who fell in the war. It is almost a pity that the new Russian Minister happened to arrive at this time when, in order to present his credentials and be received in audience by the Emperor, he had to drive thru the center of these evidences of his country's defeat. It will aid the imagination to know that "511 pieces of artillery, 70,000 rifles, 2,162 wagons, 11,612 large shells," were only a portion of the display.

Postbellum financial problems are generally hard to handle with success, and often involve severe crashes. But the Government keeps a scientific hand on all great financial ventures, so that there is not only no disturbance of the money market, but there is an unprecedented advance in business enterprises, subscriptions to which now amount to 833,000,000 yen. For the empire to have carried thru the war with Russia at an expense of 2,000,000,000 yen, to have subsequently subscribed a sum equal to nearly half that amount for new enterprises, to have nationalized seventeen railroads at the purchase price of 421,000,000 yen, to have put in order 720 miles of Manchurian railroad, to have a debt only 1,320,-

000,000 yen larger than before the war, and all with no derangement of financial or economical conditions, is worthy of record and admiration.

It is becoming evident that foreign money flows into the country thru the increasing number of tourists, over 15,000 being reported for the last year, each of whom is estimated to spend a thousand yen here. The unrivalled scenery of these islands and the thousand hot mineral springs that richly reward invalids of all kinds, are among Japan's greatest treasures, tho they are as yet hardly discovered. Japan is surely destined to be one of the best visited lands of the whole world.

SENDAI, JAPAN.

The Independent Minister

BY HERBERT D. WARD

[The writer of this article, while devoted mainly to general literature, is a graduate of a theological seminary, and has been a close observer of movements in religious thought and life.—EDITOR.]

EARLY this fall two clergymen sat in New York discussing the future of a young man. One of these was one of the two leading preachers of Greater New York, the other probably the first pulpit orator of Greater Boston. The question was what to do with the oldest son of the former.

"I shall put him into business or into law," said the father. "I shall have no son of mine undergo what I have suffered."

"You?" in great surprise.

"Yes, I," the venerable and venerated clergyman answered. "I want one member of my family independent and his own master, even if he hasn't a cent in the world. Look at me! You wouldn't believe it," he continued, in a half embarrassed whisper, "I am a slave to my committee and always have been."

The younger man, the brightest thinker of and a national leader in his own denomination, made answer:

"I have just resigned from my church to starve and be free. There is only one remedy."

Far into the night they talked it over in perfect accord.

The conditions under which a pastor works change with kaleidoscopic rapidity. There was a time, not long ago, when he was the intellectual as well as the spiritual leader of his congregation. That time has past except in isolated village communities, unnoticed by trade and progress.

I always like to recall the intellectual as well as spiritual independence of my grandfather, who was easily, as he should have been, the first citizen of the little town of Abington, where he ministered for a quarter of a century. For four generations, in direct line, his fathers had been ministers before him, and he had inherited much of that ecclesiastical aristocracy and spiritual authority which one cannot find nowadays within the courts of the Protestant denominations. He ruled his congregation with power and love. His people stood in awe of his attainments and accepted his verdict without question. He was their oracle in life, health, literature and gardening. He imported the tomato and the peach tree and was an original Abolitionist. He was mobbed by the old and protected by the young. He converted his deacons and his congregation to what in those days would be considered the rankest heresy, and what would now be considered hide bound conservatism. He was an authority on Hebrew, and the most wideawake man in his community on public matters. It was natural that they should send him to the Legislature and the State Senate, where he made an austere and progressive record. As I said, he led his church as a pastor should. His shepherd's crook was never used to beat spiritual pro-

gression into the hard heads of balking deacons, but only to save every lamb from the crevasses of their temptations. And—and this is the peculiar part of the whole matter—he was one of the *poorest* men in his own parish. On eight hundred dollars a year he educated two girls, sent three boys to college and preserved his splendid independence intact.

I hold that this noble record of a noble man is, outside of one or two extraordinary exceptions, impossible under the present social conditions.

That was fifty years ago. Even in my day, when I had passed two years at Union and had graduated at Andover, the position of the pastor was patriarchal compared with the present day, "Twenty Years After."

The madness for money—the ease of speculation—the enormous fungi fortunes—the high wages and higher prices—the worship and fear of wealth—unbounded luxury and unbridled extravagance—all these and many other forms of Mammon hysteria have brought about a revolution in living conditions. Men are no longer measured by spirituality, by intellectual achievements. Many may be respectable, but only the bank account has respect. Nine-tenths of our leading churches are dominated by the insolence of wealth. Nine-tenths of our homes are mentally atrophied by its specter. This is not only the fact in cities, but the miserable conditions have been aped in country towns by the local coterie of the *nouveaux riches*, and are even filtering into the primitive fastnesses of our mountain hamlets.

It is a miserable fact which we must honestly face that the average man as well as the average church is hypnotized out of his independence and manhood by the rich man of his environment. And the poor minister—who entered the clergy with white wings flying, with soul inflated by noble enthusiasms, with heart choked with the beauty of holiness, and with his mind made up to be a modern martyr, if necessary—finds himself, after a few parish changes and with heart choked by the diabolism of ugliness, wondering whether he has any tenets at all he dare call his own, and harassed by cowardly parishioners on the one side and threatened by lordly moneybags on the other.

How many a good man I have seen ground into something less nutritious than powdered dog-biscuit by the upper and nether millstones of assumption and timidity! How many an active clergyman I have heard bewail the conditions and his own impotence!

I have a very good minister friend whom I often run across on Mondays. He is about thirty-eight or forty, is happy, alert, cheerful, hopeful; with a devoted congregation behind him, and, more marvelous than that, a cabinet of deacons that are his advisers, *not* his masters. He has plenty of rich men in his church, but they follow him, wherever he leads, with courteous docility. Moreover, this clergyman is a power in his community—in righteous politics as well as in religion. What is the secret of this patriarchal control? By what means can he leash the power of wealth and curb its madness for management? What gives him his almost unique independence, and imparts that quality to the members of his church, so that each one shares alike with pride in its management and enterprises?

Is it the power of preaching? No! I have heard much more brilliant oratory from an ecclesiastical slave. Is it because of his masterful personality? No. He is a mighty good fellow, and eats with his fork like a gentleman. But so do hundreds of other ministers. Is he an angel in his parish work? Not a bit of it. He is a modern, and doesn't believe in parish calls except under pungent necessity.

"Well, what on earth is the secret of it?" I asked him the other day. He smiled with shrewd kindliness and made answer thus:

"I have only had two churches in the twenty years of my ministry. But on the two occasions when I have been called to a church I have immediately asked my deacons to meet me in conference. I have only told them one thing, namely, that I have an income independent of my church salary, and that I proposed to act and preach as independently as my income; that I would be glad of their advice and co-operation; but as I had been called to lead the church I proposed to do so until we parted by mutual agreement. I can tell you," he

ended with a gleeful smile, "no one ever peeped after that."

So my friend preaches Christ as best he can, with an undisturbed serenity that is as valuable as it is rare.

In other words, the time has come for the minister who wishes to have a successful pastorate to be financially independent of his church salary. Not long ago a brilliant man in Hartford preached a sermon on sane socialism. He, his wife and children starved as a consequence for two years until he captured a small pulpit in Vermont, where he is temporarily respected. If he had had an independent income the rich owner of the church would not have kept him in terror for months and then finally have "fired" him.

I advocate the discouragement of young men entering the ministry who are the poor and third-class refuse of our colleges—men who elect the Church because they have not the intellectual equipment to compete in more strenuous fields of work. This would eliminate fully 50 per cent. of the theologs. I have been thru it, and I know what I am saying. I am placing the estimate low. I would discourage the poor enthusiast for the present. Under the present conditions he cannot develop his independent manliness and live in the pulpit. If he does live, he borders close to the time-server and the hypocrite.

I would encourage the sons of rich men—who otherwise are going to seed—to become born again into a profession that cries aloud for their souls, their blood and their independence. We want more Stokeses and Tiffanys and Johnsons. There is no profession that gives such variety, such drama, such chances for the exciting study of humanity, such opportunity for devotion as the Church. Let us proselyte the scions of the rich and thus make wealth human and redolent with *camaraderie*.

I should encourage the necessity of an independent livelihood as a prerequisite to the becoming clergyman. Dr. Collyer can make a horseshoe as well as any man. The fact that he graduated from the forge to the pulpit gives him an acceleration of power and prestige. The minister should be able to earn, if he hasn't got it, his living, outside of his pulpit. It may be in the lecture field, the making of books or metal work, or in the carving of wood or the reading of proof. In some industry or profession he should be able in the most modern fashion to earn his living at any moment. When he is a producer of wealth, as well as an illustrator of spirituality, he gains the respect of the rich and touches the hearts of the poor as he can in no other way. St. Paul was a maker of tents; Jesus a carpenter. He can then preach as he wills.

I believe that there is little place in the ministry today for one who is not absolutely independent of his church salary. He is then free. He is no man's slave, and his heart beats with power. Is this heresy? If it is, you will find that the time has come when it is as necessary as the abolition of infant damnation.

NEWTON CENTER, MASS.

Wanted—A Samaritan

BY NICHOLAS WORTH, JR.

PRONE in the road he lay,
Wounded and sore bestead:
Priests, Levites past that way,
And turned aside the head.

They were not hardened men
In human service slack:
His need was great: but then,
His face, you see, was black.

MONTROSE, PA.

Music Art and Drama

Richard Strauss's "Salome"

When Maurice Grau was manager of the Metropolitan Opera House he inaugurated the custom of having an annual benefit performance at which all the great singers in his company gave their services free. His method was simple: one year all of his artists, attired in their favorite costumes, sang along in the soldiers' chorus in "Faust"; but generally he produced an operatic hodge-podge consisting of detached acts from several operas, thus giving each singer a chance to be heard in his or her best rôle. When Mr. Conried succeeded Mr. Grau, he simply gave an extra performance of "Parsifal" and pocketed the resulting $22,000. The following two years he gave sumptuous productions of operettas by Johann Strauss — first "The Flittermouse," then "The Gypsy Baron," interpolating opportunities for all the artists not in the cast to sing solos.

It would not have been safe to repeat that experiment too often. But if Johann Strauss was no longer available, was there not another Strauss in the field—a Strauss differing, to be sure, from the Waltz King as an elephant differs from a gazelle? Richard Strauss, who was formerly known to the world chiefly as a writer of brobdingnagian symphonic poems, had, since the Conried benefit of 1906, made a tremendous sensation with his one-act opera "Salome." It had been forbidden by unwise censors in Berlin and Vienna, and, starting with this tremendous advantage, it had soon found its way to nearly thirty opera houses in Germany

and two even in Italy. Obviously nothing better for the Conried benefit of 1907 could be found than this same "Salome," and so it had its first American performance on January 22d, with a cast including Fremstad as Salome, Weed as Herodias, Burrian as Herodes, Van Rooy as Jochanaan, Dippel as Narraboth, Reiss as the First Jew, Mühlmann as the First Soldier. As a matter of course, it was impossible to interpolate any solos in such an opera, hence there was an operatic concert preceding the performance, in which Mmes. Abott, Alten, Boninsegna, Cavalieri, Eames, Farrar, Fleischer-Edel, Homer, Kirkby-Lunn, Rappold, Sembrich, and MM. Burgstaller, Caruso, Goritz, Plançon, Rousselière, Scotti and Stracciari appeared. The opera itself is in one act, and lasts only about an hour and a half.

There is no difficulty in understanding why the censors of Berlin and Vienna were anxious to keep this opera off the stage. The libretto, which is Oscar Wilde's play of the same name, with a few slight changes, is probably the most disagreeable production ever placed on the stage, and that is saying a great deal in these days of pathological literature. At the same time there are poetic and pictorial features in the play which might easily appeal to a composer who is not squeamish. In all probability, however, what prompted Strauss to select such a libretto was the shrewd calculation that the heated discussions likely to follow such an audacious production would benefit him financially. His love of lucre is well known, and as for audacity, that is the chief characteristic of all his music. Not a few of those who have heard his "Salome" feel that he has violated the laws of musical propriety and decency as recklessly as his libretto violates the moral and religious proprieties.



SALOME WITH THE HEAD OF JOHN THE BAPTIST.
From the Strauss Opera.

Salome is not referred to by name in the Scriptures; she is Herodias's daugh-

ter who danced for Herod. After he had promised to grant her anything she might ask for, unto the half of his kingdom, she demands the head of John the Baptist, and Herod, exceeding sorry, yet for his oath's sake, sends an executioner and the head is brought in a charger and given by the girl to her mother. In the Matthew version of the story it is made clear that it was at the mother's instigation that the maiden asks for the head. In Oscar Wilde's play Herodias approves of the demand, which, however, is made by Salome of her own accord in her anger over the prophet's refusal to yield to her wanton blandishments. After enumerating various physical charms of which she is enamored, she exclaims again and again: "I will kiss thy mouth Jochanaan, I will kiss thy mouth"; and, baffled in her desire, she finally sates her lust on the bloody lips of the severed head when it is brought in on the platter.

The pen hesitates to write down such abominations, but it was necessary to give these few details to make the reader understand why even of the admirers of Strauss—and he has many—the vast majority are horrified and wish he had not put their loyalty to such a cruel test. Some of his critical champions in Germany have tried desperately to rescue his reputation by pointing out that after the disgusting scene referred to Salome sings a triumphant song of love, and thus redeems herself. Wrote Dr. Leopold Schmidt:

"Considered from this standpoint poem and music are no longer incongruous, and Strauss no longer appears as the representative of a decadent epoch, but, on the contrary, as one of those who, in the entanglement of our times, point to better and higher goals. Only with such views can one get artistic enjoyment from 'Salome,' otherwise it merely fascinates and stupefies the senses."

But this argument was promptly pricked by another Berlin critic, E. E. Taubert, who, referring to that final song of love, writes:

"A positive lie is this mood, which attempts the tone given at the close of 'Tristan and Isolde.' A lie is this, for nothing in the soul of Salome justifies it. Her sadistic lust satisfied, she deceives herself in the sensation of redeeming love. Every hearer capable of healthy sensations and feelings must revolt against this closing song, which sounds well musically, but which is not justified by anything that precedes it."

It is difficult to disagree with Taubert: but that final song of love, insincere and inconsequent though it be when considered with reference to what goes before, is truly glorious, vocally as well as orchestrally. Strauss here builds up one of those huge climaxes which stir the blood; it is this climax that probably will tempt not a few to hear "Salome" a second time, even tho they may disapprove of the opera thoroly, both musically and dramatically.

Musically, it is difficult to see how "Salome" can greatly interest the average audience—the kind of an audience that crowds the opera house when Caruso sings with Sembrich. Mme. Sembrich declared, after hearing this opera abroad, that compared with it, Wagner's latest music dramas are as tuneful as a Rossini opera. Strictly speaking, there are no tunes in the Wagner operas following "Tannhäuser," but there is *melody* everywhere, often in the vocal parts and always in the orchestra; in many cases two or more beautiful melodies are intertwined with a rare polyphonic art that would have made even Bach raise his hat respectfully. Strauss also is a skilful weaver of melodies, to call them so by courtesy, but he impresses us infinitely less than Wagner because these melodies are so insignificant.

To be sure, a master shows his skill by the use he makes of unpromising material; a French cook can make several kinds of palatable soup out of thistle tips; but after all asparagus tips and okra are better, yet for such succulent vegetables one looks in vain in Strauss's garden. He has a morbid appetite for thistles and nettles and cactus; musically speaking, his score bristles with dissonances and cacophonies cultivated for their own sake. They are often clothed in beautiful orchestral colors, but that does not take the sting out of them.

A Strauss champion might retort that since the story is hideous, should not the music be hideous too? Perhaps, but there is a limit. We pardon a florist for selling us roses that have some thorns, but what would we say to a Burbank who exercised his ingenuity in enlarging the thorns and dwarfing the roses? That's Richard Strauss in a nutshell. He will never be a popular opera composer; but

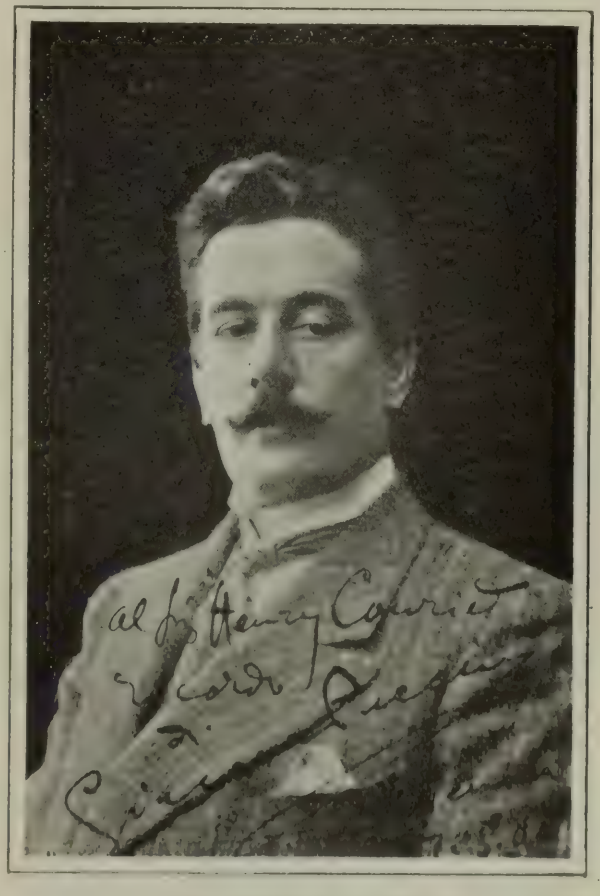
the students will delight in his skilful combinations and calculations.

For the way in which the opera was presented Mr. Conried deserves the highest praise. The cast could hardly have been improved on. Miss Fremstad sang and acted her part fascinatingly. In Mr. Burrian, Mr. Conried was so lucky as to have the creator of the part of Herod at the very first performance in Dresden. It is needless to specify the other parts; they were all ably filled, and Mr. Hertz interpreted the amazingly difficult score with masterly skill. Scenically, the opera is a gem. The terrace in the Palace of Herod, with the cistern in which the prophet is imprisoned in the center and the Oriental attendants, soldiers and incense burners is remarkably picturesque.

Puccini in America

With the exception of Boito, America has now welcomed all of the prominent composers of Italy. Perhaps the word welcomed is not appropriate in the case of two of them, for the composers of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" did not fare very well on these shores. Mascagni came here with the strange idea that he could produce, at top-notch prices and with second-rate singers, operas of his which had failed even in Italy; the result being a great disappointment. Leoncavallo was no better advised. He toured the country with an old-fashioned operatic concert company, singing selections from his "Pagliacci" and his unsuccessful operas. Special emphasis was placed on his orchestra, which was advertised as the famous band of Italy's greatest opera house, the Milan Scala. Now, while the *News*, of Butte, Mon., doubtless went too far in calling these players "an underpaid, incompetent bunch of organ grinders," they certainly were not accomplished enough to save the day, and so Leoncavallo also came to grief.

Much more fortunate is Giacomo Puccini, who arrived in New York on January 19th, a few hours before the first performance in America of his opera, "Manon Lescaut." There was no uncertainty whatever as to his fate. Mr. Conried had sent him an invitation, accompanied by a check for $8,000, to spend a month in the American metropolis to attend a Puccini cycle—in other words, the performance of four of his operas. He was not even asked to conduct them, as it is well known that he has no faith in his ability in that line; all he is expected to do is to be present and look pleasant while some of the greatest artists in the world sing his music. Possible he may give a hint or two, but there is little need of that, as his



GIACOMO PUCCINI.

operas are not in the least cryptic and not difficult to interpret, with the exception of "Madame Butterfly," which Miss Farrar considers the most difficult rôle in her repertory. Most of the Puccini rôles are easy, for good singers, and they are so idiomatic, so soothing to the voice and so facile and effective that all the vocalists love them—which is the main secret of Puccini's success.

Puccini was greeted at the performance of "Manon Lescaut" with extravagant enthusiasm. It is well known that he divided the honors of the last musical season in London with Wagner, and in

New York the indications are that he may even forge ahead of Wagner—for a time. Two of his operas—"Tosca" and "La Bohème"—have for several seasons been favorites here; his latest, "Madame Butterfly," had a run of fifty nights this season at the Garden Theater, in Mr. Savage's English version; and early in February Geraldine Farrar and Caruso will sing it in Italian at the Metropolitan. It is in the staging of this that Puccini will probably try to earn the money the manager paid him. It is his best work, so far.

Far inferior to it, from most points of view, is "Manon Lescaut," as might have been expected from its neglect by foreign opera houses which have his other operas among their staples. Auber, Balfe and Massenet also have written operas on the Abbé Prévost's once fa-



OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH.

mous and admired story of the fickle coquette and her adventures, but none with success, which is not a matter for regret. Unlike Massenet, who lets Manon die on the way to Havre, Puccini follows the foolish story across the ocean to a "desolate, dreary plain on the outskirts of New Orleans," where Des Grieux in vain hunts for water in the desert and finally dies of exhaustion shortly after his beloved has given up the ghost.

There are some charming musical numbers in the score, including a madrigal and a minuet in ye olden style, and there are some excellent specimens of the composer's skill in producing "atmosphere" by means of orchestral coloring—in the harbor scene, *e. g.*, and in the desert. Melodically, there is little that one remembers; but with a cast including Caruso the opera may hold its own for a time.

Gabrilowitsch and Scriabine

Apparently the "piano player" has already had its effect on the pianists. Unable to compete with it in velocity and brilliancy of execution, they have thought the matter over and come to the conclusion that their salvation lies in relegating virtuosity to a secondary place and assiduously cultivating those sensuous, emotional and intellectual aspects of the art in which no mechanical instrument can compete with them.

The young Russian pianist, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, is a case in point. When he last visited this country his main ambition seemed to be to astound his hearers with dazzling feats of execution. He has now come back a changed man. His technic is even more brilliant than of yore, but he now subordinates it to the music itself, seeking to show off its beauty rather than his own digital dexterity. His performance of the first Tschaikowsky concerto at a Philharmonic concert was one of the most enjoyable incidents of the musical season, rendered doubly so by the superlative eloquence of the orchestra under Mr. Safonoff, the greatest interpreter Tschaikowsky has ever had.

Subsequently Mr. Gabrilowitsch gave a recital at Mendelssohn Hall which aroused a really remarkable degree of enthusiasm. He was hardly at his best in the Bach numbers on his program, excepting a gavotte as edited by Saint-Saëns, which he made as entrancing as

a modern Viennese waltz. He had to repeat it. He sang the melodies of some Schubert pieces like a prima donna; he played the Chopin B flat minor sonata with the leonine power, in the first movement, of a Rubinstein. He made known some meritorious preludes by the late Arensky. At the end he gave a theme of his own with variations which were not particularly interesting. He has yet to prove that fate intended him to be a composer; but he is a notable artist in the remarkable group of modern Russians who are invading this country as never before.

Another eminent member of this group is Mr. Alexander Scriabine. Unlike Gabrilowitsch, he is pre-eminently a composer rather than a pianist. He does, indeed, give recitals, playing his own pieces chiefly; but his colleagues, Lhévinne and Gabrilowitsch, play them more effectively than he does himself, and he has made up his mind, it is said, to give up playing and devote himself entirely to composing.

The fertility of this composer is remarkable. The pieces he played here were chosen from a list of over two hundred he has written for pianoforte alone, and he is only thirty-five years old! Among his orchestral works are three symphonies. He made his American début with his own pianoforte concerto, an effective composition, with Safonoff at the conductor's desk. He reminds one of Chopin by his style and the mood and the harmonies of some of his pianoforte pieces. Like Chopin, too, he is fragile, with no trace of the Cossack in his personality or his music. Maybe some of his pieces betray Russian local color; those heard here do not. His most popular piece at present is the nocturne for left hand alone.

Beside Scriabine and Gabrilowitsch, two other Russians, Lhévinne and Petchnikoff, have been prominent in the concert field of late. But they do not have it all their own way. There are Americans, too, who are winning laurels East and West; among them two pianists, Olga Samaroff, who, despite her name, is not a Russian, and Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, both renowned for their temperament. But of them more in our next report.

Art Notes of the Month

The Winter Exhibition of the National Academy, which closed on the 19th, was carefully selected, well hung, and on the whole fairly representative of our national skill in handling and our lamentable paucity of ideas. There is little use in



ALEXANDER SCRIABINE.

spending time wondering why our usual exhibition pictures have only a momentary interest when an art teacher and painter of the standing of William M. Chase can talk so much nonsense about art as he does in addresses to his school. Students are so rarely led to feel for quality and depth of subject matter, and the education of their own natures is so entirely neglected that the matters of method necessarily become paramount to them.

Many pictures at the Academy might fairly be called brilliant. Yet only a very few had any real esthetic force or power to evoke any sensation beyond that of momentary pleasure.

Paul Dougherty's great stony cliff jutting half way across the sky of his pic-

ture called "Land and Sea," with the mighty surge of the sea swinging against its resisting mass has titanic suggestions. This picture should become known thru repeated exhibition. Nothing else in this exhibition had its power of conveying the sublimity of forces uncontrollable by man. The "Gulf Stream," by Winslow Homer, purchased by the Metropolitan Museum, tho impressive enough in subject just lacks that touch of romanticism that would make it truly great. A small boat, rudderless and dismasted, tosses in the trough of the sea; while sharks play about waiting to devour its only occupant, a negro, looking astern for possible help. There is a water spout in the distance and much evidence of storm in the character of the waves, but in some way the canvas seems rather a collection of materials for a picture than a finished production.

With the exception of Bryson Burrough's "Legend" and "Serene Sunset," there were no landscapes with figures that showed any intellectual conceptions. Burroughs is thinking more beautifully every year and must become a great painter as he becomes surer of his color harmonies. A newcomer among the



DOUGHERTY'S "LAND AND SEA."
In the National Academy of Design Exhibition for 1907.

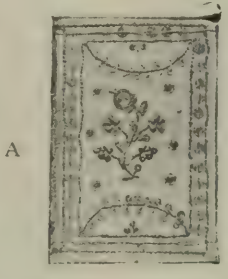
men interested in landscape is Paul Moschcowitz, well known as a portrait painter whose use of color is particularly tender and sensitive. His "Sand Dunes" is the best of three pictures, and is very good indeed for a beginner in this field.

Of the portraits, Albert Sterner's canvas, showing his son, Harold, with a big wolfhound, had most intimate charms of color and arrangement. Miss Beaux's portrait of R. W. Gilder, and S. J. Woolf's of Mark Twain were very differently rendered portraits of two celebrities.

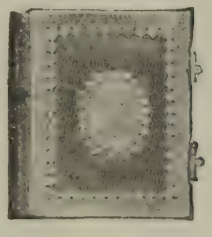
Louis Loeb's "Miranda" had the merits and faults of this painter. Abbey's "Sylvia" was gorgeous enough in color. Luis Mora paints more and more like a good Spaniard, but keeps awkwardness of drawing that hurts his work. Ballin's "Sibylla Europa" was decorative in color and rather painfully symbolic. Nothing among the smaller number of pieces of sculpture shown had any distinguishing quality.

To go from any one of the annual exhibitions to some small gallery, where the work of one man can be seen by itself, is often to experience almost a reversal of feeling as to the tendency among our men. The exhibitions of Montross's gallery showed us first the mature but always growing painter, Alden Weir, whose high key yet allows for infinite gradations of musical tone in his color, and whose love of beauty is a power enabling him to find it in "A Factory Village" with smoky chimneys, as well as in a stately park that makes an almost classical setting for "The Return of the Fishing Party," composed of pretty women who cross a stile, and, small in scale, make decorative spots among the green masses. His "Memories" and "The Pink Bodice" are beautifully felt half-length figures. His masterly handling of the etcher's tools was also made apparent at this exhibition.

Since the Weir's there have been hung at the Montross gallery some twenty pictures by a younger man—Howard G. Cushing—thru all of which can be traced in color and taste the influence of the peculiar beauty of the artist's wife, a red-haired, slanting-eyed young lady with a fondness for long white robes and filmy wraps. But Cushing may eventually go deeper in color if he works hard at the same type, for he already makes good combinations, tho his technic reduces everything to the texture of chenille and he often draws hands and arms very badly.



A



B



C

At Kraushaar's, until February 4th, will be fifteen canvases by Allen B. Talcott, some of which show a surprisingly poetic temperament, and all of which give us nature seen thru healthy eyes. The lovely "Springtime," by Mauve, from the Alexander Young collection, is also at this gallery.

Mr. MacBeth's presentation for the month was of the work of the veteran, William Sartain. Here we find knowledge made perfect by skill. Nothing jubilant or striking appears. His thoughts go deep into the real color and drawing of things. He is content to choose the broad expanse in which a distant horizon appears oftener below the middle of the canvas than above, so that the skies woo the attention first, and the eye wanders in the mysteries of delicate gradations of tone. The three greatest landscapes shown are, perhaps, "The Meadow," in which cheerful distant evening clouds sail far away from an extensive stretch of darkening meadow in which Sartain's own lovely browns and olives intermingle; "The Cloud," in which again we have an expanse of

MINIATURE BOOKS AT THE BONAVENTURE EXHIBITION

A—Miniature French Almanac, thirteenth year of French Republic. Embellished with fine copper plate illustrations. Silk embroidered binding with spangles.

B—Miniature Old Testament from Genesis to Maccabees in copper plate pictures, 131 in number. Bound in red Morocco. Fine silver filigree ornamentation, with silver placket in center of both front and back Sixteenth century (German)

C—Marie Antoinette Scent case. Arms of the Queen. Bound in red Morocco. Contains two rock crystal bottles.

marsh uninterrupted by any definite mass and overhung by a billowy pink cloud painted in a way to make our young landscapists gnash their teeth with envy; "First Snow," with soft bluish gray sky and tenderly managed young trees in masses on either side of a gradually mounting snow-covered way. A fourth "great picture" might be selected and the choice could fall upon "In the Mountains of the Basilicata," a wonderful yellowish green picture with slopes of hills and cliffs converging on a mysterious valley that drops us down into unknown depths.

At Knoedler's is another of the portrait exhibitions so often to be seen there. This time the works are by Emil Fuchs and show us thirteen male and female Americans as seen by a foreign painter. Evidently to him all American women have very much rounded chins of one pattern and hands and bodies with no character at all, and very ropy hair, but effective hats and gowns and furs. The men are better understood, especially the jovial Mr. Sidney Smith with his cigaret and his spats so much in evidence.

At Duveen's is a remarkable loan collection of Chinese porcelains, and at the National Arts Club a showing of German pictures from the collection of Mr. Reisinger, and the Vernon collection of kimonos.

Miniature books, while not exactly suited for reading, nevertheless make a strong appeal to the bibliophiles. Such books are in most cases valuable only as curiosities, altho the workmanship frequently lavished upon them is exceedingly artistic. The technical difficulties of producing a book that measures only one-quarter of the size of an ordinary postage stamp are very much greater than are those encountered in producing the ordinary book. The collection of miniature books made by Georges Salomon, of Paris, is said to have been the largest ever gathered together. A collection of these books, numbering more than two hundred, made by the late S. P. Avery, was recently presented to the Grolier Club, of this city, by S. P. Avery, Jr., which collection will soon be installed in a special display case at the Grolier Club house. The Bonaventure exhibition of these miniature books held last month contained a notable gathering of such books two of which are reproduced in this issue. Another interesting object shown at the same time at the Bonaventure galleries was the scent case of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette.

The Drama

The most important events of the month in the dramatic world are the Ibsen plays, given by the gifted Russian actress, Madame Nasimova, and Sudermann's biblical play of "John the Baptist," by Marlowe and Sothern.

Sudermann's "John the Baptist" would attract particular attention just now, if for no other reason than that it offers such a contrast in motive to Strauss's opera, "Salome." The motive of the opera is horror. And in spite of the fact that it is an entrancing and terrifying miracle in music, no one may yield to the spell of Strauss's Salome without sustaining a moral injury, without descending into the realm of spiritual decadence. The term maiden may be applied to her only to bring out more clearly the contrast between the idea it suggests and the revolting license of her mind, which is more than barbarous and heathen in the subtlety of her horrible suggestion. Sudermann's play contains two distinct themes and conveys the whole of two distinct meanings. In the first part the purity of the religious motive is preserved with thrilling power. It is probable that Mr. Sothern has never done more credit to his art than in his portrayal of John's confusion concerning the meaning of his own ministry. John is obliged to conceive of what has never been conceived before—the perfect law of love, to rise thru some power of the spirit to a moral dignity as yet incredible to his mind. And Sothern does it. But from the point where John recognizes this law of love and refuses to cast the stone at Herod, the theme changes and becomes the revenge of Herodias. Opinions of the Salome of this play will differ, but it is unquestionably Miss Marlowe's purpose to convey an impression of the wild, shameless innocency of this young fire-bred, passion-fed pagan. It is not purity as we know the meaning of the word, but it is the grace of untamed brutal virginity which expresses its fury and its loveliness in

the shameless dance of Salome. It is not moral now to approve such a woman who was so easily within the standards of her own day, but if we must have Salomes on the stage we may at least be grateful to Miss Marlowe for putting no more bad into the part than the original daughter of Herodias conceived of. And the fact that she goes mad at the sight of the head of John the Baptist (a sight, by the way, which the audience is spared) is more nearly the right *denouement* for our times than the monstrous fascination for the horror which Strauss's Salome shows, altho the real Salome was probably too steeped in the custom of horrors to feel such poignant revulsion at her own act. Besides, it justifies Miss Marlowe's conception of Salome, confirms her innocency and proves her to have been merely the pretty, childishly unscrupulous instrument of her mother's revenge.

For the first time in America Ibsen promises to become popular. So great was the demand for seats for "A Doll's House," given only in odd matinées, that last week Mme. Nazimova and her company moved over to the Bijou Theater for nightly performances. In Mme. Nazimova we have a new star who actually promises to be one of the world's great actresses, if she is not already one now. Her portrayal of Nora in "A Doll's House" is the best that we have seen, and far ahead of Mrs. Fiske, who many think is America's greatest actress, and this despite the fact that Mme. Nazimova has only studied English for the last year and a half. Mme. Kalich, who made such a furore last year when she graduated from the emotional *rôles* of the Bowery to a Broadway house, had an eradicable Yiddish accent, but Mme. Nazimova has hardly any foreign accent at all, and gives promise of declaiming without any whatever in a very short time. In grace, vivacity and sheer naturalness of acting her Nora was wonderful, and her fine face, with its remarkable flexibility of expression and her wide range of tone, qualified her for Ibsen's or any other playwright's heroine. This is no place to discuss the philosophy of "A Doll's House," which has been the subject of discussion in all literary and dramatic circles for years. Every one who can should not fail to see Mme. Nazimova and her splendid company in the play which has created a new epoch in the drama of the world. Madame Nazimova's interpretation of "Hedda Gabler," which has had an unexpected long run in New York, is interesting because she gives a new version of this most complex of the Ibsen women, a version that induces more sympathy for Hedda because it emphasizes the physiological side of her peculiar mental state.



MAUDE ADAMS AS PETER PAN.

Clyde Fitch's latest play, "The Truth," really ought to be called "The Liars," because the whole plot depends upon the

atrocious fibbing, for no other reason than the very love of fibbing, of an otherwise exemplary young wife. Indeed, she fibs so much that when for once it is necessary for her husband to believe her implicitly, he thinks then she is lying, and hence the chance for a plot. The play is perhaps above Mr. Fitch's average, which means that it is a comedy of considerable interest. Clara Bloodgood, who takes the part of the fibbing wife, is remarkably good in the comedy parts, but is not quite up to the serious emotional climaxes, even tho she has the faculty of shedding real tears. The rest of the cast, especially the fibbing wife's fibbing old father, are excellent.

Mr. Clyde Fitch as a playwright and Miss Blanche Walsh as an emotional actress are so well known that it is only necessary to say that they have combined to produce "The Straight Road" for the play-going public to know at once what the play is. It is a well-made play, well acted and deservedly popular, yet one would not suffer a great loss by not seeing it. The obvious theatricality of its plot is counterbalanced by the naturalness of the acting. The character of Houston Street Moll, who is put upon the straight road by the efforts of a settlement worker and who keeps to it even when her benefactor turns against her, is well portrayed, for Miss Walsh is one of the few actresses who are willing not to look pretty, graceful and well dressed when their parts require them not to be. Some good genre acting is also done by Miss Helen Lowell, better known as Miss Hazy, in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

A whole play consists of the acting upon the stage and of the effect of this acting upon the audience. Thus "Peter Pan" has become a whole play because Barrie planned it upon the theory that fairies are the natural saints of all childhood, and because Maude Adams has made it a sweet incantation by which she carries the men and women who see it back to that period of innocence and delight when they had more of the fairy than the mortal mind. But, for the same reason, "The Road to Yesterday" is not yet a whole play. The audience has not consented to take part in it. Those who see it are not antagonistic, but they are nonplussed. The explanation is that most people understand the past only as they are related to it by history, not by the reincarnating process in this comedy of fantasy. It covers a period of three hundred years in four acts, retaining thruout the same characters. Minnie Dupree in the leading *rôle* passes like an inspired somnambulist back into the centuries, taking the other people in the cast with her. Incidentally, she shows the crudities and absurdities of the average historical novel by her whim-



ALLA NAZIMOVA,
In "A Doll's House," at the Bijou Theater.

sical comments upon the commonplace reality of seventeenth century life, but the chief charm of her acting shows in the wit and lightness with which she keeps a personality that varies but does not change, so that the audience recognizes the same coquettish facetiousness in the little serving maid of the Red Swan Inn that she reveals as the twentieth century American girl in the first and last scenes. But not even with Minnie Dupree to pass back and forth between the old and the new life and contradict our conceptions of both has it become a whole play. The audience will not yield

the point to her. For that would mean turning a kind of intellectual somersault and looking backward between the legs of time, Peter Pan fashion, at one's own image. And this is more mental agility than the average men and women have in an evening.

Eleanor Robson, who is already so well known in the part of Merely Mary Ann, is likely to increase her popularity as Salomy Jane in the play adapted from Bret Harte's California idyl, which is now on at the Liberty Theater. Her attempt, however, to imitate the Southern girl's drawling speech and listless manner is as diverting to Southerners as it is fascinating to New Yorkers who have never learned much of the character of poor whites of the South beyond their absurdities and limitations. But the play is significant for this very reason, because it is founded, not upon what is vital, but upon what is extraneous and ridiculous, upon the mere accent of life rather than upon life itself. The real Southern white of whatever class is as far from having been interpreted to a Northern audience as the negro is far from it in a minstrel show.

Mr. Wilton Lackaye has been desirous for some years to appear in "Les Miserables," but he says that he has not been able to find a manager to produce it "or even pronounce it." Accordingly, he has dramatized it himself under the title of "The Law and the Man." It is obviously impossible to put upon the stage with any completeness this cosmical romance, but the lovers of Hugo will find it interesting to vivify their impressions by these selected scenes from the life of Jean Valjean. To others the plot will be somewhat unintelligible, because of the omission of connecting links. For example, there is no apparent cause for the relentless pursuit of Valjean by Javert, which is the motive of the play. Then, too, Hugo's melodramatic scenes, taken apart from their setting of grandiloquent prose and voluminous detail, appear very crude. The effective use of incidental music in connection with this play suggests that a good opera might be built upon "Les Miserables." "Caught in the Rain" is a farce in three acts by William Collier and Grant Stewart. Its humor depends more on the pun and repartee than on any subtle subjective psychology. Nevertheless, its fun is funny and will keep the average theatergoer in a state of unalloyed merriment from curtain rise to fall. The cast is capital, and the situations are fresh and unhackneyed. The play ought to have a long run.

A foreword to the dramatization of George Barr McCutcheon's amusing story, "Brewster's Millions," states that the object of the play is to amuse and to present a wholesome entertainment. It is a distinct success in both respects, for the humor of the absurd situations and the keen hits are as original as the play itself is clean from start to finish. A young man finds himself in the peculiar predicament of having to spend a fortune of a million dollars in one year, in order to inherit another fortune of seven millions. The declining stocks he buys rise sensationally; the wind-broken horses he bets on win unexpectedly; an unpromising soubrette that he financially assists makes the hit of the season, and he finally most unwilingly breaks the bank at Monte Carlo. The setting in the third act, where Brewster's steam yacht is caught in the storm and rendered helpless, is a triumph in scenic effects for Thompson & Dundy. The salvage which the owner has to pay enables him to qualify for his inheritance.

In "The Student King" Mr. Reginald de Koven has returned to the old-fashioned form of comic opera as it was before it was enticed into Oz, Sulu and other fantastic realms. In the student life of old Prague he finds sufficient mirth and music for the foundation of an opera, and he avoids the temptation to make it a mere string of vaudeville turns. A commendable feature is the unusual number of good male choruses. It is a pleasure to find a comic opera nowadays which does not depend for its success on vulgarity and indecent suggestions.

The Shout for "Big Ships"

BY PARK BENJAMIN

WE possess at the present time 27 battleships, built and building, which have, or will, cost for hull and machinery about $90,000,000. Of these vessels the newest are the "Michigan" and "South Carolina," authorized by Congress, March 3d, 1905, and contracted for at an outlay, for the hulls, of about $3,500,000 each. These great sister ships are 450 feet in length and of 16,000 tons displacement. Their armor has a maximum thickness of a foot, they each carry eight 12-inch guns in four turrets, and they are expected to make a speed of over 20 knots per hour. They represented, presumably, at the time of their authorization the most formidable vessels we were able to design. Work upon them now has little more than begun.

Last June, and before the contracts for these ships were even signed, Congress authorized another battleship vaguely defined in the act as "carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any known vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest practicable radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armament and armor, not exceeding $6,000,000."

Some months earlier Secretary Bonaparte had suggested the possibility of breaking up the old frigate "Constitution," and, as part of the public protest aroused, there was proposed in Congress the building of a big ship around that historic name. There already existed, both in the navy and out of it, a party somewhat fanatical on this subject of "Big Ships"—meaning thereby vessels always bigger than those which we happened to have, carrying more guns of a single, and that the biggest, caliber and permitting by their greater size of higher speeds and also the instalment in them of everything anybody could possibly suggest as desirable to put into a man-of-war. The big "Constitution" proposal and the efforts of these advocates culminated in the authorization of the six million—really with arms and equipment ten million—dollar vessel, and then followed the sedulous explanation that she was our "answer" to the formidable recently launched British "Dreadnaught."

Why we should want one ship of gigantic proportions wholly unco-ordinated with our existing fleet and incapable of team-work with it, without sacrifice of many important advantages supposed to be gained by her size was a mystery. Why, before we had even started building the "South Carolina" and "Michigan," let alone before having tried them or learned practically anything from them, we should rush to construct something greatly different was another mystery. Why on theory—academic theory, pure and simple, part mathematics and part guesswork—we should with such precipitation embark upon this new and isolated enterprise was the greatest mystery of all. For the Big Ship contentions have no basis in practical knowledge derived from actual conflict of modern fleets embodying the new departures, and the Big Ship is evolved—even as the German naturalist evolved a camel—solely by the exercise of a vivid and ebullient imagination. Even the very naval officer to whom rumor assigns the place of chief Big Ship advocate has never commanded a battleship in his life nor anything bigger than a small cruiser, nor served even as a subordinate on a modern battleship of the first class. Naval history certainly does not support the Big Ship arguments; but, on the contrary, the principles derived from the great fleet actions of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars are against them. From 1793 to 1815 the British ships of maximum *moderate* power constantly increased in number, while the big ships of the day, the 120-gun and other three-deckers, decreased or made no advance. When these wars ended, victorious England had eighty-five 74-gun battleships and but fourteen of greater power, altho France was not destitute of big vessels.

The Navy Department proceeded to prepare a "tentative plan" for the ten-million-dollar giant, and laid it before Congress in secrecy, except in so far as it has leaked out that the scheme contemplates five turrets on line and ten 12-inch guns. Now before that plan has been made public or even accepted we are suddenly advised to build still another Big Ship — with a further intimation pointing to building four. Of course, no one doubts the necessity of progress in warships as in all other machines—or fails to see that the advance in existing types has, of late years been rapid; but this is naval progress with a vengeance, and at a speed little else than breathless. But it is not all to which the Big Ship theorists are trying to commit the nation; and to their end and object, as well as to the way in which it is being compassed, public attention is invited.

On January 13th last, Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, presented to the Senate two papers, which were deemed of sufficient importance to be printed in full in the *Congressional Record*—a somewhat unusual proceeding. One is an essay by Captain Mahan entitled "Reflections, Historic and Other, Suggested by the Battle of the Japan Sea," and its companion is a long dissertation on the tactical qualities of large battleships by Lieutenant-Commander William S. Sims, of the Navy. From the lay point of view both papers are technical—and the general reader, in endeavoring to follow their arguments might easily fail to perceive the real effect of their publication—which is nothing more nor less than to prepare the country for the precipitate antiquation of its present entire battleship fleet and the building of another, of vessels of greatly increased size and power.

In still another aspect, this publication is remarkable. Whatever object Senator Hale, who certainly does not belong among the Big Ship advocates, may have had in view, the publication amounts not merely to the presentation of the Administration's arguments *via* Lieutenant-Commander Sims—but to the public immolation of Captain Mahan, now the most dangerous of all obstacles in the way of their acceptance. However much the incursions of that distinguished writer into the fields of ethics and diplomacy may have justified question, it is indisputable that as an authority in the interpretation of naval history and its lessons no one equals him. In the essay reprinted by the Senate he keeps well within the area in which he is supreme. It was originally contributed to the June, 1906, number of the *Journal of the Naval Institute*. Upon the facts of the Battle of the Sea of Japan so far as then known to him and upon his deductions from these facts he reaches conclusions supporting certain principles. And from his understanding of the effects of secondary battery fire (by which he means the fire of naval guns of from 6 to 8 inches caliber) he derives other support. The net result is an opinion based on broad principles (illustrated as he then considered by the specific data found or deduced) so emphatically adverse to the Big Ship—or more correctly, perhaps, to the Administration's suddenly acquired Big Ship policy—as to amount to positive condemnation. He says:

"Practically the navies of the world have now committed themselves to solving their problem by progressive increases of size, which affect national expenditure in two principal ways: first, increase of cost by bigger ships, and, second, by prematurely relegating to the dump vessels good in themselves, but unable to keep up with the one last built. Today's "Dreadnaught" has no immunity from the common lot of all battleships. In a fleet today, her speed will be that of her slower sisters; more "Dreadnaughts" must be built to keep up with her; and upon them in turn, according to the prevalent law of progress, she will be a drag, for her successors will excel her.

"This wilful premature antiquating of good vessels is a growing and wanton evil. * * * Our present conception is that of abandoning all attempt at a guiding conception of types or standards, except the crude one that each ship must be bigger than the last. The ultimate tendency of this, of course, will be to make ships after too short a time unequal to a place in the line. The moral effect of this is still worse, for it is inducing in the Navy as in the public, a simple trust in bigness, and, what is worse, an absence of trust in anything but bigness."

As if foreseeing the later recommendation in the Presidential message that we should build one battleship per year equal to the best under construction abroad he further says:

"But the fast battleship built this year will always find her speed conditioned and lowered

in the same way by that built three years ago so long as the standards of size and consequent speed *depend upon the ship your neighbor is laying down. We are at the beginning of a series to which there is no logical end, except the power of naval architects to increase size.*" (My italics.)

There is no disputing either the gravity of this warning or the force of the authority behind it. Equally there is no gainsaying the effect of that sort of denunciation upon any undertaking against which it may be publicly directed—nor the absolute need on the part of the promoters of doing something, and that quickly, in order to break its effect.

There happens to have been published in the same number of the *Naval Institute Journal* which contained Captain Mahan's essay a paper on the Russo-Japanese battle by Lieutenant R. D. White, U. S. N., based on information given him by a Russian observer on the spot, wherein certain data hitherto unknown or indefinitely known are stated with precision. Some of these observed facts do not apparently accord with Captain Mahan's deduced facts—and naturally to this extent the battle, as a specific illustration, possibly no longer supports the principles laid down and derived, as already stated, from all past naval history. Upon this basis Lieutenant-Commander Sims finds Captain Mahan's conclusions not only "in error to a greater or less degree," but, in some cases, to be apparently "in effect diametrically opposed to the truth."

Apparently Captain Mahan had not seen Lieutenant White's paper, prior to the original publication of his own, for Lieutenant-Commander Sims says that "if when Captain Mahan wrote his article he had been in possession of certain information (White's) that has *since* become available, his conclusions would have been considerably modified." (My italics.) But it is, to say the least, surprising that the far more important present republication of his essay, with all the solemnity of Senatorial presentation, should be without a line to show whether, six months after the event, he does or does not concede to Lieutenant White's facts the destructive importance which Lieutenant-Commander Sims finds in them. Either Captain Mahan has reaffirmed the conclusions of his essay or he has not. If he has, the public is not only entitled to have the fact stated, but such rebuttal of his critic as Captain Mahan may think proper should be a part of the present publication. If he has not, the paper as now republished does not exhibit his present opinions, and in that case is unjust to Captain Mahan and misleading to the public.

Again, commenting on Captain Mahan's alleged error in advocating the continuance of secondary guns, Lieutenant-Commander Sims ascribes this to the fact that "much important information concerning the new methods of gun fire was not considered by the author in preparing his article," and yet admits that "these methods of gun fire cannot at present be specifically explained in a published article, as this would involve a discussion of our methods of controlling our ships' batteries," etc.

If there is nothing published which can be appealed to in order to convict Captain Mahan of error, and if this information is, in fact, secret, how can statements which must have been guarded by Captain Mahan in order not to reveal what should not be revealed possibly form the basis of a charge of simple ignorance? Captain Mahan does not generally exhibit that failing; rather the reverse, even to an *embarras de richesses.* Furthermore, the republished Mahan paper has nothing added to show whether Captain Mahan admits this impeachment of ignorance or not, altho the negative may perhaps safely be assumed.

Lieutenant-Commander Sims's final assignment of error, namely, Captain Mahan's "failure to consider the inherent and very important tactical qualities of large vessels," may be passed without comment, further than to remark that others know, even if Lieutenant-Commander Sims does not, that Captain Mahan's "consideration" of this very subject has extended over a period probably longer than his critic's professional lifetime.

Now, can any one, in the circumstances, fairly regard these two papers as *the* complete arguments *pro* and *con* on this most important question? Is it right, even successfully, to attack an illustration and thereupon affirm that the

principle has failed; or to leave the public in doubt whether or not the party defendant concedes the failure, or has a complete answer to his assailant? Might not Captain Mahan's position, not merely before the world, but as his military superior, have fairly suggested to Lieutenant-Commander Sims himself some indication in his attacking paper as to whether Captain Mahan had or had not previously declined to modify the conclusions based on the disputed facts? Is it possible that Senator Hale has been misled into really assisting the Big Ship shouters in impugning Captain Mahan's troublesome opposition? In any event, is it to the public interest?—for if the "breathless" building of big and even bigger ships is wrong, are not the warnings of such an authority as Captain Mahan the last which should be obscured or stifled; and if it is right, why choose a course which subjects it to unmerited suspicion?

What, in fact, is this suddenly developed so-called "Big Ship" policy, which its promoters are apparently unwilling to advocate without resort to such dubious help as the foregoing indicates, and which, by the way, Mr. Edwin S. Cramp, vice-president of the William Cramp & Sons Ship Building Company, has just taken occasion to assure the public is, in his opinion, a "good one"? According to Captain Mahan, it is simply to go on empirically building bigger and bigger ships until available money gives out, or naval architects reach the limit of possible achievement, meanwhile consigning the big ships of yesterday to the scrap heap regardless of intrinsic value. Lieutenant-Commander Sims observes:

"It seems to me that the mere fact of there being a common demand for such large vessels" (by "Naval Officers," and now by Mr. Edwin S. Cramp) "is *conclusive evidence* that there must be a common cause that is believed to justify the demand. * * * It would undoubtedly be desirable if we could procure an international agreement that no nation would adopt for its armies a rifle superior to that now used. Similarly, it would be desirable if the displacement of men-of-war could be limited to, say, 20,000 tons. But in the absence of such an agreement, we must keep pace with the increased efficiency in battleships, as well as in small arms. *We have no choice in the matter, if we are to remain a world power.*" (My italics.)

If it is true that we have "no choice" and that we confront merely a case of "needs must when the devil drives," why do the Big Ship promoters insist on inflicting upon us these inordinately long and labored technical arguments such as that of Lieutenant-Commander Sims? Why do they continually hammer on such obvious platitudes as that four ships at a given distance apart carrying ten guns each will make a shorter line and so concentrate their fire closer than five ships similarly separated and carrying eight guns each? Or, since Lieutenant-Commander Sims estimates the maintenance cost of "*a* battleship" at a million per year, that the expense of keeping up ten ships will be half the outlay for twenty?

If *force majeure* is going to *make* us do what they demand, of course we must concede, if only to save our face, that their Protean craft, whatever it may be at any instant, is better than the immediately preceding object of their devotion—and, perhaps, seek for comfort in the existing general craze for bigness which is resulting in 49-story buildings in New York—altho these are to last indefinitely, while battleships die in ten years or less. But what has concession to do with it? Captain Mahan's finger continues none the less directly and inexorably to point at the crux of the matter. Nor is it apparent how any possible fatuity can get it out of sight any more than the publication of the two papers above noted can prevent the stern public demand. How long is this dearly bought equality or superiority to last, and where is the end of it?

The fleet of ten big overtopping ships which Lieutenant-Commander Sims treats, and no doubt would like us to treat, with easy familiarity, will, on his own argument, be open to defeat, for precisely similar reasons, by half their number of still larger ships; and these, in turn, by a still smaller number of vessels bigger yet; and, finally, what is to prevent (*pace* the naval constructors) the reduction (*ad absurdum* if you like) of the last pair, like "two single gentlemen rolled into one," to an isolated and massive identity? Think of that! Perhaps but one ship may be needed to scare off the effete navies of Europe from the Atlantic, and another to keep all Asia

from over-populating the Pacific Coast. A third might lead the Japanese even into a hasty subsidy of the California labor unions—another free down-trodden Ireland—another smash the Anglo-Japanese treaty of a summer morning. Add one more to regulate the continent of South America, and what it really means to be a "world power" may begin at last to dawn upon us. As for the expense, a national income tax and a national inheritance tax and a national tax on "swollen fortunes" will more than meet it. Is the final conclusion from Lieutenant-Commander Sims's teaching that we want merely one navy? No! several navies—each condensed into a tremendous unit! *E Pluribus Unum!*

If we must be technical, is there a single advantage which Lieutenant Commander Sims claims for his ten Big Ships not equally gained by our one Enormity? Will she not require fewer officers and men, cost less to dock (if there is a dock), concentrate the most tremendous fire, carry a small coal mine, care (theoretically) for torpedoes no more than for so many firecrackers, maneuver in whirls, if she likes, by the aid of colossal engines and multitudinous propellers, and be capable of annihilating everything else afloat as easily as our brand new "Connecticut" could dispose, single-handed, of the united fleets at Trafalgar? All this until somebody else startles the universe with something unimaginably bigger, which we humbly trust may not be heard of in Washington before the preceding Biggest is paid for.

But conceive the profound satisfaction, while it lasts, of making our foreign (always) enemies at once jack up, so to speak, to our standard instead of ourselves meekly imitating theirs once a year!

The progressive Big Ship sequence of recent events may be summed up diary-fashion as follows:

"Winter of 1905-6:

1. "'The Constitution,' the remaining scraps of which Bonaparte sneers at, is a fine name, and we ought to have a new ship built around it."

2. "Of the most powerful character, to cost $6,000,000."

3. "But the Navy Department wants to keep its hands off this. Every Congressman is a competent Naval Constructor, Mariner and Artillerist, and *we* will settle the plan."

4. "Meanwhile, let the William Cramp & Sons Ship Building Company, by all means, go ahead with the 'South Carolina,' and same instructions to the 'Michigan's' contractor."

5. "What we authorized last June was a 20,000 ton ship with five turrets and ten guns. We know we meant that because we have since been told so."

"1907:

6. "Let's build another Big Ship. We can just as easily settle two plans as one."

7. "Let's build a Big Ship every year, and meanwhile let's talk about four of them."

8. "Let's get rid of all the battleships we have, quick, by applying to them a law which sends them into the dump if they need repairs costing more than ten per cent. of the original price. (Thunders of applause from the William Cramp & Sons Ship Building Company.)"

9. "That man Mahan has put in his oar, and must be choked off. Set Sims to making him into what the late John B. Gough used to call 'a horrible example.'"

10. "Tell Sims to talk about more Big Ships; not four. TEN!"

(*To be continued.*)

And after! When will the whole battleship fleet of the United States be declared obsolete? Do the Big Ship shouters hold it so now or not?

NEW YORK CITY.



Good "Old Summertime"

BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS

Able Seaman.

We've sailed the salty seas together
Old shipmate, you and I;
And never cared a fillip whether
We slaved to live or die.

We crossed the wide Atlantic brine,
A tyrant in command;
And our fingers bled, till the sails were red,
On the banks of Newfoundland.

We've slanted thru the brimming Trades,
Where storm-clouds never frown.
We've raged the Roaring Forties thru,
And rushed our Easting down.

We've sunk the Pole-star far below,
Sailed 'neath the Southern Cross.
Where fitful jack-o-lanterns glow,
Nor did we count it loss.

I cannot tell the deeds we did,
When we were in our prime,
But I think of you, as I do of few,
My dear Old Summertime.

I tell the world my careless tale,
Because I love you well;
Your voice is vast as a trumpet's blast,
But clear as a silver bell.

And when I clasp your hardened hand,
Old shipmate, it is bliss;
Your grasp is strong as an iron thong,
But true as a maiden's kiss.

The wonder is to all the world,
That we are still alive;
We fared upon a barren rock,
For four-score days and five.

Where shall I find a stauncher friend,
A spirit more sublime,
My last and only sou-markee
For you, Old Summertime!

New York City.

The Census and the Socialists

BY W. J. GHENT

Author of "Our Benevolent Feudalism," "Mass and Class," Etc.

BULLETIN NO. 57 of the Census Bureau furnishes an excellent confirmation of Socialist analyses of present-day tendencies in industry. This bulletin gives a statistical statement of the first quinquennial census (that of 1905) of manufactures in the United States. Hand trades and petty industries are omitted, and the figures relate only to "establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system." The schedules used are virtually identical with those used in 1900, and accurate comparisons between the two censuses are thus rendered possible. The favorite refuge of census officials and other optimists in reply to unfavorable deductions drawn from comparisons of previous censuses has heretofore been the demurrer that, the schedules being different, no basis for exact comparison existed. This refuge cannot again be taken. For the first time we have approximately like standards of measurement.

That concentration increases steadily is a commonplace of Socialist contention The persistence, to a greater or less degree, of petty industries and petty mercantile houses is acknowledged, but the assertion is made that these minor establishments undergo a constant restriction of scope and revenue. They are the "refuge of the cripples of capitalism," as Vandervelde says—of men who seek with their small savings from industry to escape the drudgery of manual work. Tho they persist as to numbers, the individual units melt like bubbles in a stream.

It is also a part of the Socialist contention that, as concentration increases, as machinery is improved and as the volume of commodities is heaped up, the stress of the competitive struggle is in a measure transferred from the field of production to the field of distribution. The struggle is to sell goods to the last accessible human being. And so the number of workers in the purely productive industries remains virtually stationary (in many industries declining), while the number of those in clerical and distributive tasks increases.

Let us see what the Census Bulletin has to say concerning these two points.

First, as to concentration. There is a large increase in the amount of capital employed. In five years the total has grown from $8,978,825,200 to $12,686,265,673, an increase of 41.3 per cent. No one need doubt the truth of these figures. The nation's wealth advances by long leaps, and a great part of it is transformed into capital for the creating of further wealth, by enlarging or creating industrial enterprises. But the number of new establishments is inconsiderable. The increase is only from 207,562 to 216,262, or 4.2 per cent.—one-tenth of the rate of the increase of capital.

The remarkable extent of this concentration is shown by further figures. There are 71,162 establishments with an annual product of less than $5,000, and 120,920 with a product ranging from $5,000 to $100,000. The whole of these 192,082 establishments, however, comprising 88.8 per cent. of the entire number of establishments, produce only 20.7 per cent. of the total manufactured product. On the other hand, the 24,180 establishments producing values of $100,000 and more annually, comprise only 11.2 per cent. of the total number, but they produce 79.3 per cent. of the total value. Thirty-eight per cent. of the total values are produced by only 1,899 establishments—less than 1 per cent. of the total. "The organization of large establishments," says the Census Bulletin, "either by new construction or by bringing independent manufacturing enterprises under the same ownership, has been one of the conspicuous features in connection with the manufacturing industries of the country."

The increase in the number of wage-earners in manufacturing is also but moderate. We have had at least two years of unexampled prosperity, the number of immigrants (a very considerable portion of whom are of wage-earning age) has broken all records, and there has been an increase of population of probably 10 per cent. Yet the best the census can show for the increase in the average number of wage-earners is 16 per cent. A number of industries show distinct losses in the numbers employed, while others show but little change. Considering the factors mentioned above, this is virtually no increase at all. It is not sufficient to indicate steady employment for the out-of-works of the census of 1900.

But while the wage-earners show so slight a numerical growth, the salaried officials, clerks and the like advanced their numbers from 364,202 to 519,751. This is a gain of 42.7 per cent., a gain greater than that in the amount of capital employed. Even these figures, it should be remembered, give no adequate idea of the increase of the numbers of this class, since the numbers employed in manufacturing alone are considered. The greater bulk of the clerical and distributive workers is employed in other kinds of enterprises. Were it possible at this time to obtain figures of bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, salesmen, packers, shippers, draymen, boatmen, railway employees and other miscellaneous groups of this class, a rate of increase considerably greater would no doubt be found. This class as a whole increased by 48.4 per cent. from 1890 to 1900. All present tendencies indicate a higher rate of growth for the last five years.

Modern industry is based upon the production of goods for sale. Concentration and improved processes pile up commodities in an ever-increasing volume, and the human struggle is more and more a conflict to sell goods. All means that human ingenuity can invent to bring wares to the notice of the last persuadable being and to persuade him to buy, are employed. The distant heathen and the remote squatter are alike pursued to their last refuge in the hope of selling them anything from glass beads to automobiles. The number of persons directly or indirectly employed in distribution increases. But despite this increase, despite the extensive and intensive cultivation of the market, despite the relative decrease of wage-earning producers, and the much more significant relative decrease in the number of productive establishments, the market continues to be fed with a swelling volume of goods which cannot be sold; and which threaten, sooner or later, a collapse of the prevailing system of production.

And what then? Well, the Socialists have also an answer to that, which he who cares may learn.

New York City.

Literature

Sturgis's History of Architecture

SINCE Fergusson's "History of Architecture," long the sole and unquestioned authority for English-speaking students of architecture, became antiquated by the rapid progress of recent scholarship in that field, nothing has appeared in English until very recently to take its place. Monographs and histories of particular periods and styles have been multiplied by English and American writers, and in French there was published a few years ago the admirable "Histoire de l'Architecture," by Auguste Choisy, which has rather surprisingly failed thus far of translation into English. A year ago, however, Prof. F. M. Simpson, of London, brought out the first volume of a general "History of Architecture," covering the ancient basilican and Byzantine styles; and we have now from the accomplished pen of



COLONNADE OF PHILÆ

From Sturgis's "History of Architecture." Baker & Taylor

Mr. Russell Sturgis, of this city, the first volume of a parallel undertaking.* Comparing this handsome volume with Professor Simpson's work, one notes at once its less technical and more popular character. It is evidently intended for the general reader rather than the advanced student, and lacks the character of a text-book and work of reference that marks the English book, and which one rather naturally looks for in a history of these dimensions. Its illustrations comprise only a limited number of plans or sections, and many of those it contains lack any accompanying scale. On the other hand, there are many picturesque views of buildings from photographs and a rather curious assortment of reproductions of engravings from miscellaneous sources, some of them of an antiquated character which one would hardly look for in a modern work.

Mr. Sturgis covers in this volume the history of the architecture of antiquity in Egypt, Western Asia, Greece and Rome, in an easy, familiar, often discursive and almost conversational style, occasionally entering into extended discussion of details which many might consider of secondary importance. The plan of the work seems somewhat lacking in system and coherence; it is neither strictly chronological nor strictly analytic and topical, nor does it combine the two systems upon any recognizable principle. It is rather a series of essays on various phases of antique architecture, grouped by countries and large periods than a systematic history of the art. It fails to present a clear and coherent picture of the advance of the art of building and of the gradual evolution of the various styles. One perceives everywhere the analytical rather than the historical spirit. Yet the work is far from being unscholarly. It gives evidence thruout not only of wide reading, but also of that peculiar erudition which comes from a lifelong enthusiasm for and absorption in a subject of study. On matters of controversy Mr. Sturgis often takes the judicial attitude of suspended judgment, and is rarely, if ever, dogmatic. In matters of appreciation he shows the independence of a thorolytrained critic who knows what he is writing about, and will doubtless carry his readers generally with him. There will be, however, an increasing number to protest against his summary denial of the quality of originality to Roman architecture (p. 385). The art of monumental planning of complex buildings originated with the Roman builders, and they are entitled to credit for this as well as for being the first to conceive the superb effect of spacious and lofty interiors unencumbered by supports. It is a little discouraging that a work coming out under the authority of so distinguished a writer should in any degree echo the uncritical verdict of the writers of fifty years ago, who condemned everything in Roman architecture because it was not Greek, while they found fault with its lack of originality because it was all borrowed from the Greek!

The nomenclature of places is occasionally open to criticism. For Pæstum and Selinus—long accepted forms in English—we have Pesto and Selinunte; on different pages the same place is called Akragas, Agrigentum and Girgenti. But these and occasional misprints, like B. C. for A. D. on page 52, are rare and minor defects in a book full of information and suggestion, the fruits of a ripe scholarship, and far more readable than most works of this kind are apt to be. The two remaining volumes of the proposed history will be awaited with interest.

* A History of Architecture. *By Russell Sturgis.* Vol. I, Antiquity. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. 8vo, xxvi, 425. $5.00.

Lord Acton and His Circle

The letters of Lord Acton which make up this sturdy volume* belong chiefly to the period between 1858 and 1864; that is to say, between Acton's twenty-fourth and thirtieth year. They are nearly all preoccupied with Acton's three or four ventures in Catholic magazine editing, and are addressed to Richard Simpson, the acting editor of the *Rambler* and the *Home and Foreign Review.* It is to be expected, therefore, that these letters will be of a different tone from those written

* Lord Acton and His Circle. Edited by Abbot Gasquet, O. S. B. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.50.

twenty years later to Mary Gladstone, and edited for us not long ago by Mr. Herbert Paul. This later series, as the readers of it will remember, bears on many a page traces of the bitterness and discouragement with which Acton emerged from the dark days of the Vatican Council. For altho, unlike his great teacher, Döllinger, he never left the Church, still for the rest of his life he was in a state of constant temper against Popes, Curia, Index Inquisition and Society of Jesus. Of this, however, there is scarcely anything in this volume. A few letters at the end, it is true, dated after the Vatican Council, tell of Manning's pressure upon Acton in order to get from him a profession of faith in the Vatican definition; a demand which Acton was in no hurry to comply with, since Manning was not his bishop and had but a questionable canonical right to hold him up in such a fashion.

The bulk of these letters, as we have intimated, are communications to Simpson on the contents and character of the *Rambler,* and later, of the *Home and Foreign Review.* They display the shy and modest Acton in those intimate moods which are so apt to illustrate a man's qualities of heart and head. They particularly reveal to us, as the letters to Mary Gladstone did, Acton's enormous historical learning, which, despite its massiveness, he held in easy, almost jaunty control, so that erudition flowed into his letters as copiously as the higher gossip of the day.

But the main interest of these letters is in the light they throw upon English Catholicism during the fifteen years which followed the Oxford movement. This Dom Gasquet has admirably brought out in his splendid introduction. The Oxford and Cambridge converts of those days were taken aback by the low state of education which they found among the born Catholics. W. G. Ward, violent Ultramontane as he was, said that the philosophy taught in Catholic colleges debauches the minds of the students. Newman, so sparing in words of censure, deplores the blindness and ignorance of the Italian theologians. In similar tone spoke Simpson, Capes, Stokes and many others, to the grievous hurt of old-fashioned Catholics, and quite to the scandal of men like Faber, who had become not only Catholic, but Italians. The liberal view, of course, predominated in the *Rambler* and in its successor, the *Home and Foreign Review,* and liberal these magazines remained while they existed, despite many protestations from high quarters. Finally, when Pius IX. wrote his celebrated brief to the Archbishop of Munich in 1863, in which he so strongly denounced liberalism, and stated that good Catholics should submit, not only to defined dogma, but also to received theological opinions and to the decisions of Roman Congregations, Acton and Simpson put an end to the *Home and Foreign Review,* saying that they felt in conscience constrained to this action by the words of the Pope. As Liberal Catholicism is again a burning question, this feature of these letters makes them timely in a notable degree.

Federal Power Over Carriers and Corporations

Mr. Prentice's book on *The Federal Power Over Carriers and Corporations,** is a vigorous protest against the present tendency toward centralization of power in Congress, especially as a remedy for the evils arising from the increase in size and power to stifle competition of corporations engaged as carriers or otherwise in interstate commerce. The work as the author says in his preface, deals with the nature and extent of the powers belonging to the general Government and is not concerned with Congressional legislation except in so far as the Sherman Anti-Trust act bears on the general subject. Its keynote is a contention against the further extension of the powers of Congress by interpretation of the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution so as to deprive the several States of their constitutional right to create and control corporations and individuals engaged in inter-State commerce, the exercise of which right is asserted to be sufficient to avoid and prevent the evils of which complaint is made. Apart from its interest to the lawyer and

* The Federal Power Over Carriers and Corporations. *By E. Parmalee Prentice.* New York. The Macmillan Co.

the lawmaker, the book is of value to all who are concerned with or are interested in the problems of Government and economics.

Premising that the Constitution is a historical document, the meaning and interpretation of which should be determined by the study of the contemporaneous conditions and of the constitutional practice of the States and of Congress, the author devotes a considerable part of the work to considering the proceeding in the constitutional convention in relation to the so-called commerce clause. From such investigation of the history of the Constitution, the author concludes the purpose of the commerce clause to be threefold; to regulate foreign commerce, as to which Congress was given absolutely exclusive power; to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, as to which the powers of Congress could not in any way be entrenched upon by the States; and finally to regulate interstate commerce, by which, it is declared, it was intended to grant to Congress exclusive power solely over coastwise trade and to prevent restraints by the States on commerce and intercourse among themselves.

Passing from the question of the extent of the power to regulate interstate commerce as historically developed prior to and shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, the author takes up the enlargement of this power thru the decisions of the Supreme Court interpretating the clause in question, which, starting with the decision in Gibbons vs. Ogden and culminating in the decision in Cooley vs. The Port Wardens, have established the doctrine, now safe against attack, that the power of Congress under the Constitution over interstate commerce of every nature is exclusive in all matters which require uniformity among the States, and as to others of local importance is exclusive only when Congress has legislated on the subject. Mr. Prentice concludes that while the doctrine just stated is, perhaps, the most satisfactory solution of the question that has ever been given, it has brought with it difficulties, and is not only a departure from the intention of the Constitution, but a departure from legal principles which opened the way for further extension of Federal power under the commerce clause, and especially of the Federal power over land carriers.

The next subject discussed is the right of Congress to create and charter corporations. Mr. Prentice forcibly denies the existence in Congress of the power which it is now frequently asserted to have under the commerce clause, to forbid corporations engaging in interstate carriage and commerce without the grant of a charter from the Federal Government involving submission to regulations imposed by the charter or by other Congressional legislation. He holds that Congress under the Constitution and decisions of the Supreme Court has absolutely no authority to create corporations except as incident to the carrying out of one or more of the great powers given to it by the Constitution, and he asserts that the creation of corporations for the purpose of engaging in interstate commerce can in no way be regarded as a necessary and proper or an implied power incident to the carrying out of the powers of Congress under the commerce clause.

The work is concluded by a thoro consideration of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, the constitutional principles involved therein and the decisions of the court thereunder. Mr. Prentice laments the present tendency of the courts under the Sherman Anti-Trust act to extend the prohibition of the act beyond combinations or contracts in restraint of interstate trade to mere combinations or contracts to manufacture within a single State merchandise which may become the subject of interstate transportation or commerce, and he asserts that the courts in so doing have looked more to the size of the corporation and of its business than to whether or not the contract or combination involves interstate commerce, on which ground only has Congress power so to legislate. He concludes that among the matters left to the States by the Constitution was the entire subject of corporations, and asserts that the courts in construing the Sherman act have gone to the verge of Federal jurisdiction, and that an extension of the present doctrine could be made only by the sacrifice of State authority and by overturning long-established principles of Constitutional law.

Lincoln the Lawyer. By Frederick Trevor Hill. New York: The Century Co., $2.00.

Mr. Hill has done the public and the profession a favor in showing how it came about that Mr. Lincoln was one of the great lawyers of the country. The prevailing idea has been that it was due to chance genius, and was a sort of fluke. Nicolay and Hay even had not dispelled this view. It was due to fitness and work. Lincoln's methods, his life, his environment, his character are adequately shown. Externally Lincoln was a lawyer without system, but his cases were thought out and studied out and the law was sounded in behalf of his clients. He mastered the salient features and presented his evidence and arguments with such tact and clearness, winning at once his case and the friendship of his hearers, that, after years of both office and court work — for his professional life was odd thirty years in length—from a trial lawyer he became a counsel, a barrister, as the English have it. He tried no less than a hundred and seventy-three cases in the Illinois Supreme Court, a vast record for any lawyer, and they comprehended all branches of the law, so it was no mild apprenticeship that wrought the man who surprised the nation in the Cooper Union speech, and revealed a new defender of the Constitution. Many are the good stories that Mr. Hill has gathered in this demonstration. For that old circuit system of our earlier days was full of humorous situations. This system, whereby the court, attended by the advocates, traveled like a caravan from county to county, dispensing justice as it went, has been illustrated from a fine example by Mr. Hill. Judges and lawyers of the first rank and cases of great importance were in the old Eighth Circuit, and it matters not that the jury were sometimes literally dragged to their duty by the sheriff, or that his Honor sometimes physically chastised a disturber in demonstrating the dignity of the law. The circuit was a great one. The sturdy manliness of Lincoln's character colors the history. He was as a lawyer what he was as a man, ever warring for the right, securing justice and resorting to no tricks or subterfuge. An evil case he would not touch, and he even abandoned those that developed the dishonor of his client. "The fairest lawyer I ever knew," said old Judge Breese, of Illinois, who had known him for a quarter century, "and of a professional bearing so high-toned and honorable as justly and without derogating from the claims of others, entitling him to be presented to the profession as a model well worthy of the closest imitation." And this Mr. Hill shows to our thoughtful pleasure and satisfaction.

A History of Southern Literature. By Carl Holliday. New York and Washington: Neale Publishing Co. $2.50.

The author claims in his preface to this large, fine-looking volume that it is his purpose "to make a study of the various literary movements and their results and show that the writings of this section (the South) are not mere disconnected efforts of isolated thinkers, but rather the natural, logical and continuous productions of a people differing so materially in views and sentiments from their neighbors of the North that even the Civil War was necessary to prevent their becoming separate nations." In a purpose so laudable we could wish that he had succeeded better; but the book is not a contribution of original or permanent value to the subject discussed. Not to mince words, it contains 400 pages of elegantly printed platitudes, and little else except an occasional quotation. Apparently, however, the author has been industrious in the collection and careful in the verification of his data, and his work, with its good index and bibliography, should make an excellent reference book for mere facts.

Merrylips. By Beulah Marie Dix. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Merrylips was the youngest child of Sir Thomas Verner, a bluff English gentleman. She had a godmother who wore coffers of jewels hidden in her clothes, and she had everything else to make her life a wonder to every other little girl who reads the book. For one thing, she wore boy's clothes, and was snatched from loyalists to Roundheads and back again during those perilous days when the King and Parliament failed to agree. Her adventures in and

between the lines among the rough, hearty soldiers who believed her to be a boy make up the tale, which is sufficiently charming and incredible to please any child, but especially girls. The author, indeed, has very appropriately dedicated it "To every little girl who has wished for an hour to be a little boy."

Literary Notes

....According to the reports received from a gross of circulating libraries, the *Literarische Echo* gives the following as the most popular books of the year in Germany: *Hiligenlei,* by Frenssen; *Einer Mutter Sohn,* by Viebig; *Tagebuch einer Verlorenen,* by Böhme; *Die Wiskottens,* by Herzog; *Der Wetterwart,* by Heer, and *Götz Krafft,* by Stilbauer.

....*Predecessors of Cleopatra,* by Leigh North, is a diligent compilation of what is known of the Queens of Egypt for four thousand years of its history. The author has collected interesting material about these mummified ladies from many sources, but he does not indicate what these are, nor does he handle his material critically. [Broadway Publishing Co., N. Y.]

....The voyage of our Secretary of State around South America forms an important part of our diplomatic history, and the speeches made by Mr. Root, as well as those made to him by the public men of the countries visited cannot be neglected by the student of our relations with Latin America. It is, therefore, fortunate that the Government Printing Office has published all these speeches in book form.

....The first number of the *Journal of American History,* produced by the Associated Publishers of American Records, New Haven, is somewhat bewildering in its typographical effect because of the extensive use of Old English lettering, colored flags, *facsimile* autographs and seals, gilded titles and triangular headings. In variety of contents it is equally perplexing. It deals with the past, present and future of America, for it contains historic documents, selections from contemporary editorials, and prophecies from Western Governors.

....The little volume entitled *Walks and Words of Jesus* is a reversion to the primitive form of the Gospel narrative. Rev. M. N. Olmstead has selected the quoted words of Jesus from all sources, and printed them by themselves, with brief connecting passages. It is, of course, uncritical to assume that the literal quotations, and especially those from Revelation, give any more accurately the words of Jesus than the indirect discourse, but the separation brings out many interesting points commonly overlooked. All the fragmentary logia recently discovered at Oxyrhynchus are included. [Published by G. Mortimer McClintock, Newark, N. J. $1.50.]

Pebbles

"THIS is a very tight fit," quoth Senator Murphy, as he went into delirium tremens. —*Cornell Widow.*

"Do you belong to the Law and Order Society?"

"Yes; anybody you want lynched?"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

"JOHN," said Mrs. Smithers, "you asked me to read the President's Message, and I did."

"What did you think of it?"

"To tell the truth, I was disappointed. I had hoped to find in it somewhere a hint as to how to have my brown velvet made up."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Uncle Nehemiah, the proprietor of a ramshackle little hotel in Mobile, was aghast at finding a newly arrived guest with his arm around his daughter's waist.

"Mandy, tell that niggah to take his ahm from around yo' wais'," he indignantly commanded.

"Tell him you'self," said Amanda. "He's a puffect stranger to me."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

BARONESS BURDETTE-COUTTS, the richest woman in England, who died yesteday at the age of ninety-two, did a funny thing a few years ago. She heard an American boy named Willie Bartlett recite "Hiawatha," and was so taken by his elocution that she married him, though older than his grandmother. This is the only instance on record where elocution ever paid.—*Atchison Globe.*

A YOUNG reporter was given an assignment to write the obituary of a prominent Western pioneer. He wrote as follows:

"Citizens of this State will be very much grieved to learn that Uncle Joseph Hawley has been gathered to his fathers. He had been confined to his bed for three months with a serious ailment, and while hope was entertained that he would recover, his death was not altogether unexpected. Thus is another well-known pioneer the victim of the grim reaper, and another sturdy spirit has crossed the range."

The city editor remonstrated, with more than ordinary patience, "You better write this over again, my boy," he said. "Don't use so many old expressions. Try to keep everything new and up-to-date. Don't use so many hackneyed phrases. Originality is what we want." The young reporter seized upon his task with avidity. Presently he approached the city editor's desk and breathlessly laid his second effort upon it. This is what he had written:

"Everybody will shed tears when they hear that 'Josh' Hawley has joined his ancestors. He has been about all in for nearly three months, and while a good many people kept kidding themselves with the idea that he would get well, it was a cinch he had to go.

"Thus is another of the old boys mowed down, and another soul has bored a tunnel through the great divide."—*Puck.*

Editorials

Mr. Shonts and Mr. Wallace

THE withdrawal of Chairman Shonts from the service of the Government closely resembles the departure of Engineer Wallace, a year and a half ago, altho the resigning Chairman does not appear to think so, and the similarity seems not to have been discovered by the President or Secretary Taft.

In his memorable interview with Mr. Wallace, the Secretary remarked with considerable emphasis that the Engineer was changing his position "for mere lucre" and "personal advantage," and that his course was at variance with "every principle of honor and duty." Mr. Wallace desired to accept a place in which he would receive a much larger salary, but it was his purpose to remain for a time in the service of the Government, in order that the transfer to his successor might be made without difficulty. His responsibility was not so great as that of the Chairman, who has held, as the President said in his letter of the 22d inst., a "vitally responsible position."

Mr. Shonts (who has said that he never censured the Engineer for his action) also leaves the service for "personal advantage" and probably "for mere lucre." His new salary is to be very much larger than his old one. He has held his "vitally responsible" office only twenty months. He explains that he "never contemplated the supervision of construction" on the Isthmus. We are not informed whether it was known to the President and Secretary Taft that he became Chairman with that understanding.

He says that his "duty ended when the work was so organized that nothing remained to be done except the execution of a contract." But no contract has been executed, and at last reports there was no contract in sight. The lowest bid has been rejected; the next one is too high. And even after the making of a contract, much will "remain to be done" on the Isthmus. Even now, a final decision may not have been reached as to questions of great importance concerning the type of canal and the projects which are essential to the lock plan.

One would think that the departure of the "vitally responsible" head of the whole organization at this time must not be less embarrassing and disturbing than Engineer Wallace's withdrawal a year and a half ago. We are not saying that MR. Shonts has been disloyal or has not acted within the limit of his rights. We are only making such a comparison of the two cases as is suggested by the attitude of the Government toward the two retiring officers. The remarkably harsh treatment of Mr. Wallace was approved by the President, who now releases Mr. Shonts with the most complimentary expressions of affectionate regard. If Mr. Wallace had gone to the Chairman for instruction, he might have learned how to resign without having the door slammed in his face.

Concerning Depravity

MORE significant than public protests against the performance of the play "John the Baptist" and the opera "Salome" has been the quiet discountenancing of these offenses by thousands of persons who would enjoy the acting of Marlowe and Sothern, or who would have been glad to get their own impressions of the most ambitious musical creations of Richard Strauss. It is these people, who say little, but who manifest their principles in their conduct, who constitute the real conscience of a community.

The argument that art must live by its own canons, and not by those of an imposed morality, is entirely sound. No moralist whose code has been framed in breadth of knowledge and in philosophic insight will dispute the artistic position. But between a morality that is thus broadly based and artistic canons that are true to esthetic principles there is no conflict. The subject matter of art is beauty in some one or more of its infinite modes or moods. Depravity is not beautiful. That which is disgusting morally is not attractive esthetically. It never was. It never can be.

It is true that a raw civilization does not always accurately discriminate between depravity and some other things. Nice discrimination comes only with a rather high intellectual evolution, supplemented by much experience of life. Unformed communities, unacquainted with the great creations of art and literature, not infrequently mistake the unconventional for the depraved. The note of unmistakable depravity is always to be found in the unnatural or the degenerate. That which is itself natural may become unnatural when displayed, and provoker of vice. Yet the natural, even when it is coarse-fibered, may be an element in sound esthetic composition. The natural may be terrible; it may be tragic; but not loathsome.

It is one of the hopeful indications of American life that, without any general development of that pruriency which has marked too many civilizations of the past, we are acquiring thru the spread of scientific knowledge a sane understanding of what constitutes naturalness, and, by contrast, of what constitutes its opposites, unnaturalness and degeneration. Any normal function of the living organism is as natural as the play of sunlight or the beating of the tides, but it is equally natural that certain ones should seek the cover of clothing or concealment. The natural may run into excess; it may fall into the vice of intemperance; it may be inadequately controlled by the social feeling, and thus subject itself to those restraints which are necessary to insure the common good. But the natural in and of itself cannot in the slightest degree become depravity.

It is when this sure foundation of sane ethics is clearly perceived by a community that the duty becomes absolutely clear to bring all the forces of healthy sentiment and sane public opinion to bear against the public exhibition and commercial exploitation of depravity. It is only a degenerate mind, expressive of an exhausted physical vitality, that can take morbid pleasure in a display of horrible frenzies of unnatural passion. Art may bring all its resources to bear in depicting the pathological, but it cannot make the pathological in any true sense of the word beautiful. It cannot in such creations be true to itself. By suggestion and a subtle disintegration of conscious self-control, it can easily impair, at one and the same moment, the power of men and women to resist physical breakup and their sensitive responsiveness to normal, fine, healthful stimulation.

We need have no fear of any art which depicts life in all the vigor and the beauty that nature strives ever to attain. That which nature makes in her creative efforts is sound, virile, admirable. But that which is born of mental and physical decay, of disintegration, that which marks degeneration and the road to death, cannot be portrayed without placing the seal of death upon art itself, as surely as upon human character. For fine and beauty-loving minds, as for sane and healthy minds, there can be but one rule in these matters: Leave the dying to revel in death, and the dead to bury their dead.

That Iowa Lynching

THAT Iowa lynching was at Charles City, a town of about 5,000 people, and not at Waterloo, a city of 20,000 inhabitants. The occasion of this horrible and disgraceful affair teaches an old lesson of the perversities of legal practice, which are of advantage to tricky lawyers, but not to the people.

Cullen, the victim of the mob, had lived many years in Charles City, was well known as a contracting carpenter of considerable means. The place was small enough, so that the people generally were acquainted with him and his family, their characteristics and the story of the case. Busse, another wife murderer in the adjoining county, whose sentence had been that week commuted from death to life imprisonment, was also known to the people of Charles City. His crime, like Cullen's, was accompanied by revolting circumstances, extending it beyond uxoricide. In the "quest for error" his lawyers succeeded in securing different reprieves from the death sentence, and finally, in the review of the Supreme Court of Iowa, four of these eight judges had held that he was technically entitled to a new trial. This in spite of his unquestioned guilt and confession. Cullen had been a close

follower of these proceedings, and when the Governor during the same week had commuted Busse's sentence to life imprisonment, remarked: "If they can't hang Busse they can't hang any one." He sent for his brother in Illinois to come to him, got up in the morning, killed his wife and tried to kill his stepson, fifteen years old, and finally shot the boy in the back, killing him when he started to bring the officers. It looked like a premeditated and planned crime. He was lynched that night.

The horror and the shame to Iowa because of the lynching should not obscure the real occasion behind it. The lynching was a passionate protest against the befogging precedent which seems to entangle the legal mind, and makes the *form* of more importance than the substance of justice in the eyes of the lawyers and of the courts.

The natural thought of the people was that Cullen, too, with his money, would escape the penalty as Busse had. He was guilty enough, but legal sophistries, woven by tricky lawyers, hired to obstruct justice, would entangle the prosecution and trial judge in error. Then the Supreme Court would find the flaw the defense had so skilfully got into the record and the criminal would escape.

Our legislators are largely lawyers and do not seem willing to simplify proceedings. They say: "Lawyers are entitled to a living." But the public is entitled to consideration, and this lynching was a yell of rage from an exasperated community, which is liable to be heard again unless the demand of the people for legal reform is satisfied by those in authority.

President Andrew D. White, in his autobiography, makes this comment:

> "I have long felt and still feel that of all the weaknesses in our institutions one of the most serious is our laxity in the administration of the criminal law. No other civilized country, save possibly the lower parts of Italy and Sicily, shows anything to approach the number of unpunished homicides in proportion to the population which are committed in sundry parts of our own country, and indeed, in our country taken as a whole. In no country is the deterrent effect of punishment so vitiated by delay. In no country is so much facility given to chicanery, to futile appeals, and to every possible means of clearing men from the due penalty of high crime, and especially the crime of murder."

Dr. Richards on the Apostles' Creed

Dr. William R. Richards, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of this city and successor of Maltbie D. Babcock and Henry van Dyke, has issued a book on the Apostles' Creed which is in effect a brief in favor of the introduction of that ancient symbol into the worship of non-liturgical churches. Dr. Richards was a member of the General Assembly's Committee which prepared the "Book of Common Worship," in which the Apostles' Creed is made a part of the Order of Morning Service. His book, therefore, may be taken as an authoritative statement of the reasons which impelled Dr. van Dyke's committee to recommend the inclusion of the creed in Presbyterian worship.

Dr. Richards has put together in admirable form about all that can be said in favor of congregational use of this ancient confession of faith. He finds that it answers the pious longing for "some great hymn of the Church (to be said, not sung, for not all can sing), a hymn hallowed by age, and still the vehicle of man's present and living convictions, thru which we all, adding our voices to the countless hosts of those who have gone before, might gratefully speak out our confessions to the world." It falls pleasantly upon his ear, "like the echo of a vanished world." It seems to him to embody the essential faith of earnest living disciples, with marvelous exactness, laying the emphasis on devotion to the Founder of the faith, precisely where progressive theology is inclined also to bestow the stress. While more elaborate creeds, like the Thirty-nine Articles and the Westminster Confession, tho entrenched in the constitutions of great Churches, have been much spoken against, the briefest and most ancient symbol has increased in favor. Dr. Richards is aware of objections to its use, but he imputes them chiefly to misunderstandings, and declares that other considerations against its adoption in worship are so unimportant as to be negligible.

There are, however, very serious difficulties in the way of congregational

use of the Apostles' Creed, and in our judgment a denomination or a particular church not already saddled with it may make a serious tactical blunder in introducing it into its liturgy. A church should be very careful as to what it puts into its worship. A new confession of faith, short or long, is adopted by divines and soon goes to the shelf, but a habit of worship comes to the front every Sunday and establishes the standard of belief. Dr. Crapsey was forced from the Episcopal Church, not because his doctrine did not square with the Thirty-nine Articles, but because his belief did not appear to be a fair interpretation of the liturgy. Now the liturgical practice advocated by Dr. Richards has a bad savor at the outset because of the falsehood in its name. It may perhaps be explained that the story of its composition by the Twelve Apostles, each contributing a clause, is a mere legend, but the impression abides that the symbol declares the faith of the Apostles, even tho it was not composed until several hundred years after the last Apostle was dead. Dr. Richards evidently believes that in expounding this creed he is expounding Apostolic Christianity. Yet it may be confidently asserted that this symbol contains not a single one of the great ideas which Jesus preached and for which he gave his life. Not one of his burning convictions on moral and religious truths is even suggested. On the other hand, the God of the Apostles' Creed is not the equal Father of all, but the first Person of the Trinity, the Maker of heaven and earth. The Christ it declares was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, and descended into hell—three matters on which the lips of Jesus were never opened. The creed is as far removed from the doctrine of Paul as from the Galilean gospel. It reflects neither Paul's enthusiam of liberty nor his sense of redemption and new life in Christ.

It is not true that the Apostles' Creed is a fair statement of ordinary Christian belief at the present day. To begin with, three of its clauses, viz., the descent into hell, the holy Catholic Church, and the resurrection of the body, require to be very much explained away and deprived of their original and proper meaning before they are at all acceptable to the average Protestant congregation. An increasing number, in the Church as well as out of it, do not believe in the literal virgin birth of Jesus. It may be that these doubters are sadly in error, but the point is that they are numerous and likely to be more so, and it ought not to be made hard for them to worship God honestly.

Mr. R. H. Hutton used to say that reciting the Creed was not actually a statement of conviction, but "an act of intellectual adoration," "a solemn act of spiritual survey over the foundations of faith." He declared that "it fortifies the soul to remember facts on which Christianity has been based, even when one doubts them." But surely it is a poor sort of fortification to one's religious faith to say things he does not believe. To such a pass have defenders of this Creed been put almost within our generation. There was some excuse for these apologists, for to them the Creed was part of an ancient and beautiful liturgy, to which the heart clung tenderly. But there is no such excuse for American non-liturgical churches, and it would seem a blunder of the worst sort for any religious body to load itself with a burden which their brethren in England and Germany have found very grievous to bear.

Why should men of progressive spirit, who are certainly cognizant of the distresses caused by authoritative creeds, endeavor to bring in creedal restraint where now is liberty? Do they honestly think that souls will be comforted and men strengthened in honesty and uprightness by the repetition of this Creed? We gravely doubt it. The real reason is desire for more liturgy, ambition to heal Puritan worship of its bareness and the wish to restrain members from receding to churches where the "service is more beautiful." The innovation is not of necessity condemned because this is its motive, but for so small a gain to risk the alienation of an increasing number of conscientious men is not the part of wisdom. The men most needed in the churches are those who will not "fortify their soul" on what they do not believe, even tho it sounds pleasant to the ear. The Apostles' Creed contains

dogmas not essential to Christianity, which are destined to be subjects of controversy for many years. Men are likely to be sharply divided, and many whose hearts are Christian will certainly be found on the side which rejects the creedal statements. In the face of this certain fact it were wise for churches to let the Apostles' Creed as nearly alone as they can, and coquet with ritualism in some other way.

A Basket of Apples

If you are not so situated that you can lay down your pen, with a clean conscience and quiet nerves, just half an hour before dinner (the old-fashioned dinner at noon), pull a basket full of apples between your legs, looking critically down into the contents (a full peck), enjoy the color, the shape, the smoothness and the aroma; let memory play about suggestively thru the history of the dozen varieties smiling up at you invitingly, recalling your boyhood climbs among the branches of the old family orchard; then draw your pocket-knife out of your right pocket, deliberately; begin to eat, comparatively, five or six apples; all the time studying, thinking and rejoicing underneath the vest; dropping the pretty peelings into your waste basket, and careful to lose as little as possible of the crystal white cells—why, if all this *is* impossible with you, you are to be pitied. The country editor takes it that this is the one emotion—rather multifold, perhaps—that comes nearest to being a poem without words, of which the human being is capable. It should be undisturbed, unhurried and solitary—unless, possibly, Frank Brown the Senior happens to be in; he who was born in an orchard, and bred among the apple-bins, so that now his apple judgment is unimpeachable. He assures us that the Falernian wine of Horace was nothing in the world but Spitzenburg cider.

But, with the basket between your knees, you must learn to lift each apple deliberately, roll it over between your two hands tenderly, getting first of all the feel of it; then you will hold it up cheeringly before your eyes, admiring the rich gold, the crimson stripes, the innumerable dots of silver, the open basin, artistically carved and touched with russet brown, the stem set in coquettishly at the top. Bless us, was anything ever so exquisite as a perfect apple! Then you hold it to your nose, until the perfume closes your eyes, and you lean back in your chair, recognizing to the full the fellowship that exists between all good things in Nature. No wonder that tradition makes this to be the forbidden fruit, growing in the very center of the Garden of Eden. If indeed it was, then Eve was excusable, from the modern standpoint, for her trespass. Yet we cannot see why a Northern Spy should have made so much trouble.

We have already tasted one Maiden's Blush, one Dominie, one Nonsuch, one Seeknofurther, one Golden Pippin, one Princess Louise, and are nearly ready for dinner. The uneaten sections of our apples are laid away delicately, for further comparison. Each sort has its own fragrance, its own texture, and its own flavor, as well as its own color. We have no friendship for those to whom an apple is just an apple, and nothing more; who bite carelessly and devour thoughtlessly, without rhythm or soul response. A true boy whistles between apples; a true man is wrapt in meditation. This basket of apples is the hight of evolution in the vegetable kingdom, as man is its crown in the animal kingdom, and so there is something of equality between us. You suggest the rose, but an apple tree in blossom surpasses a rose bush as a mountain surpasses a mound; and then you must not forget that the rose is cousin of the apple. In this basket is the struggle of centuries, the survival of the fittest. In the animal line Nature was compelled to allow apes before she could evolve man, but in the vegetable kingdom she reveled for a long time in sweetbriars and rosebuds and strawberries, on the way to the apple.

The country editor is not selfish. He cheerfully invites his friends of the INDEPENDENT family to reach out a hand and help themselves. Nature does the same thing, with the same restrictions and qualifications. Go into some shaded valley, where the west winds are broken by beautiful hills; select a sloping lawn, and plant for yourselves an orchard. This is the best dream of boyhood, and it is

the best realization of manhood—life in an apple orchard. In spring the generous perfume of the trees, surcharged with the finest ozone ever brewed; in midsummer growth, growth, and ever-unfolding buds and twigs; in autumn a blaze of color, a brew of cider, the joy of a basket of apples. It is impossible any longer to be satisfied with a single variety. Nature could not get all her fine thoughts under the skin of a Seeknofurther, or an Albemarle pippin, or a Rhode Island greening. When she created the apple she produced such a profusion of goodness and wisdom that a thousand Burbanks cannot develop the whole of it. A new apple, with a new flavor, comes about once a year. We shall always approach, but never quite reach the perfect apple. Yet, indeed, we have almost tasted that very thing, this very noon.

You never knew a happier debating club, or a pleasanter debate, than that of a group of horticultural friends over a basket of apples. Each one has his favorite, or favorites, rather. Professor Johnson is sure that Scott's Red Winter, with its melting flesh and exquisite flavor, is best of all; but Woodland Owen warmly defends the dear old yellow Belle Fleur; while the ladies are divided between Waxen, Lord Nelson and Maiden's Blush. Their basket at last stands dismally empty in the middle of the group, and nothing is left but twelve plates of fragments. Yet there is a smiling satisfaction all about the circle, and a conviction that the apple is the most beautiful, most wholesome, most delicious of fruits. We also are convinced that it conduces to health and happiness. Its acid goes counter to the poisons bred by a coarser diet. And then how sweetly Nature has adorned her table! Eating, with her, is not an animal function. Nor have we smelled the unctuous fats of cooking. We have enjoyed ourselves artistically, poetically, morally, and are a better man for the basket of apples.

The Bad British Colonial System

A COMMITTEE of the native Zulus of Natal, men of property and education, have presented to the Commission on Native Affairs their requests or demands, as published in one of their newspapers, the *Hlangalase Natal*. These natives, who have held the territory from time immemorial, ask the right to buy land, horses and guns; the right of public meeting; a change in the hut-tax, and representation in the Colonial Parliament by two or three whites elected by their chiefs and such natives as can read and write. This seems most reasonable.

Such a request throws a clear light on the contrast between the English and the American way of treating a colony. It is our idea to lift the people as fast as possible into the condition of a self-governing state. It is the British idea to keep the natives under strict rule, as being incapable of reaching self-government.

Natal affords a sad illustration of this ungenerous British policy, which has resulted in vengeance and massacre; and can, in the end, result only in bitter and savage rebellion, as has lately been seen in German West Africa.

It is not at all unlikely that the Zulu outbreak in Natal is a part of the unhappy fruit of education, in which American missions have had a principal part. The missionaries, Grouts and Linsleys, gave the language a written form many years ago, translated the Bible into Zulu, established schools, and did what always results in inspiring ambition for progress, and an understanding of the people's rights and their wrongs. At last the time came when the whole people, Christian and pagan, began to ask their rights and to resent oppression by a small minority of white settlers who claimed to rule their land. As in Japan and China, they wished to rule in their own churches, and the Congregational way in which they had been trained did not discourage this desire. The missionaries established many churches in outstations and ordained native pastors. Meanwhile, our African Methodists sent their missionaries and gathered not a few of the converts into their churches, entirely under negro management.

Now, the Anglo-Saxon rulers in the East have no sympathy with that sort of growing independence. They would have the native in India or Africa taught to believe himself an inferior, to be reduced to subordination. If he does not

hasten to get out of the way of a white man, kick him or whip him.

Until the Boer War the British Colonial Government had always been friendly to the American missionaries. But after that war, the ruling class began to fear the growing independence of the natives, and determined that it must be suppressed. Hostility was directed particularly against the missions of the American Board. First native ministers of that mission were refused permission to perform the marriage service. In reply to protests, they were told that the authorities did not like their form of Church government. A native, they said, should not be taught to have any authority in his own church. A church council lately chose a native as moderator, and this gave great offense.

Then followed an edict directed at all the missions, that there should be no church erected or native minister placed in charge on native reservations, except as a white missionary is resident to keep him in proper subjection; and they gave orders that several such churches should be pulled down, and two were torn to the ground. In a third case a native pagan chief interfered and prevented a Government of Christian white men from tearing down a Christian church.

Then came a measure more serious in its effects. There had been large reserves granted to the missions for the use of the natives, and they had built civilized houses and cultivated their farms. Later the Government threatened to take the lands and sell them to white men, but finally consented to become itself trustee for these reserve lands. When now the Zulus wanted to buy their own houses and farms, the Government refused. This made a very bad feeling, which was increased when the Government put a tax of fifteen dollars on every Zulu house or hut, the purpose being to compel the natives to accept employment in the gold and diamond mines. It is an enormous sum for any native to pay, and the attempt to collect it caused the late bitter rebellion. In addition, a poll tax of five dollars was put on every able-bodied native male of full age. It is an outrageous and oppressive tax, and considering that the people are allowed no representation and are by nature an independent people, it is not strange that they have felt resentful and disloyal.

Doubtless American ideas have indirectly had something to do with the late uprising; but it is to be noted that none of the converts took part in the insurrection, altho their wrongs were even greater than those of other natives. But they had more intelligence and understood the folly of resistance. It is amazing that a ruling caste do not understand that the way to get the good will of a belated race is to help it, to lift it up, and encourage every step of progress of which it is capable. We think that our American churches, which have developed these missions and elevated these people, have the right to protest to British Christians against this inhuman system of colonial rule.

Social Industrialism

One of the most interesting features of increased industrialism is its effect upon the classes which have heretofore scorned work. Gentility and gentle methods of living are more or less discounted. Mr. Bryan, in one of his recent addresses, insists that the American school system is developing a self-sustaining power of the race. He did not argue that our colleges were turning out graduates anxious for manual employment, but that the common schools of the country were closely affiliated with labor. We believe there is a perceptible increase of honor paid to direct and personal hard work. There is less respect and special honor paid to the professions. Wealth is by no means as anxious to keep its skirts clear of the dust of toil. The drift countryward from our cities is closely associated with a desire for gardening and land tillage.

In England we have a long list of nobility associated with industrial enterprises. The Duchess of Abercorn runs a dairy, and supplies the leading milk dealers of Belfast. Lady Essex and Mrs. Williams conduct a laundry. Lady Duff-Gordon is a dressmaker. The daughter of Lord Strafford keeps a shop for artistic needlework. Miss Frances, the daughter of Lord Wolseley, sustains a school for gardening, and manages a garden herself. The niece of

Lord Dormer is a milliner. Lord Pembroke runs a carpet factory, and Lord Harrington keeps a fruit shop. In Holland we find Queen Wilhelmina adds to her pin money by a profitable milk and butter business; while Emperor William of Germany competes openly in the brick-making business. Some of his brick-making subjects do not like his competition, for he is able to set the price for the whole market.

We believe that Mr. Bryan is right, that in this country the drift is very strong toward industrialism, and that much of this is due to a change in our schools. Education is rarely defined nowadays as a system of mental culture, as it was fifty years ago. We believe that our leading educators would very generally agree more largely with the Greek definition, that education is to fit the children of a state for excellent citizenship. It should endow every youth with a fitness and ability to support himself in the world's competition. In order to do this it must base its work upon equal respect for hands and head. Reversing the old definition, it would say that the object of our schools is equally to give hand culture and brain culture. It is just here that our strength is found, that, while England is losing her power thru a decline of her industrial classes, the people of the United States are growing more industrial, and that this is largely due to our schools.

In the Southern States we are particularly happy in the fact that where education has to take on initial form, and is less hampered by traditional methods and ideas, industrialism is the controlling thought. Southern colleges will be found to be very much like our Western colleges, largely occupied with present day affairs—including the constructive arts and household arts. The classics are there, and there is, to a certain extent, still remaining the idea of class education; but everywhere there is the wholesome conception of education as something preparatory to bread-winning and home-keeping. The result will be that Southern society will rapidly gain in the democratic spirit, in spite of the negro question. While the races will for the present be educated apart, the inevitable result of industrial training will be to close the breach between honest workers, without regard to color. Legislation never can operate to remove prejudice; education will. When the whites of the South have learned to respect labor and to honor the achiever, they will not stand long on the color of the muscles that make the wheels go round. Heretofore contempt for a white laborer has been as general as for the black toiler. The trouble is not so much with the color of the negro, as the fact that he is considered a menial and a class by himself.

In other directions we find industrialism working out the salvation of social extremes. We have had a similar social distinction in our Northern States as in the Southern. It created Newports and Saratogas as well as factory villages; industrialism is abolishing all of these headquarters of capitalism, as such, and none too soon. Labor has entered politics, and the clash can be averted only by a speedy development of mutual respect. There are already two million members of the American Federation of Labor, at least one-half being voters. These Mr. Gompers has summoned to a hard fight, and they are responding. As long ago as 1888 labor entered the national canvass, and it must be allowed that it advocated many of the reforms which are now in the platforms endorsed by capitalists. In 1892 the Socialist Labor platform made its first appeal at the polls. It was a very modest beginning of a movement, the end of which we shall not soon see. It looks now as if socialistic labor was to be a distinct political factor in the campaign of 1908.

Industrialism has still another mission to perform. The superintendent of one of our largest reform schools, in his recent report, says that idleness is the curse of our whole reformatory system. Men and boys in the custody of the State are corraled in dingy buildings, or are left running loose inside stockades. The duty of the State is evidently to determine that every detained person, of good health, shall not only have something to do, but shall be taught how to do it well. All such establishments should be turned into schools, and the inmates should be under the most careful intellectual train-

ing, as well as physical restraint. The power of such training has been already tested and its efficacy demonstrated. The application should be prompt and universal. Education differentiated from labor is of questionable value; the mere storage of the brain with facts cannot to a certainty benefit the recipient, but knowledge, if applied, brings labor into equal honor with itself, and money becomes a mere representative of achievement. We shall probably not only industrialize our common school system, but our reform school system as well. Mere punishment as such does not belong to the State. Its function is the creating of honest citizens and a high type of manhood. It is insanity on the part of the State permanently to alienate a criminal factor of its population.

For the General Land Office

Judge Ballinger, who has been nominated to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, was selected by Mr. Garfield, who will be Secretary of the Interior after March 4th. The office to be filled is one of much responsibility, and not all of those who have held it have served the public interest. It has repeatedly been charged that commissioners have connived at land frauds, and considerable evidence in support of such charges has come to light. Recent investigation in Utah and Colorado elicited a mass of testimony from special agents and others which indicated inexcusable negligence or something worse in the Land Office at Washington. Indictments of great railroad companies and of several of their officers followed those inquiries, and more indictments are to come. The remarkable record of Secretary Hitchcock's war upon land thieves points to negligence or corruption in the Land Office. Among those under indictment and soon to be tried is a man who recently held the office of Commissioner. It is understood that Mr. Garfield is to carry on with vigor the work in which Secretary Hitchcock has exhibited so much energy. He will need the aid of a competent and trustworthy Commissioner. It is desirable not only that the thieves should be brought to justice, but also that Congress should be induced to revise the land laws, and that the President's policy for guarding the public interest in the Government's coal and oil lands should be intelligently and effectively supported by the executive officers who are directly interested in the public domain. There are many indications that Mr. Garfield has made a good selection. Judge Ballinger was his classmate at Williams College. He has been a judge of the Superior Court in the State of Washington, and was Mayor of Seattle from 1904 to 1906. Having declined at first the offered nomination, he finally yielded to the urgent requests of his classmate. In taking office at Washington he gives up his large practice at the bar.

Dr. Henry M. Field

Dr. Field, who died last week, was the youngest of a famous band of brothers. One brother, David Dudley, was for many years the leader and the Nestor of the New York bar; another, Cyrus W., was the creator of the Atlantic cable, and a third, Stephen J., an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Henry M. Field became a clergyman, like his father, and early the editor of the New York *Evangelist*. To this work, after a short period in the pastorate, he gave his life. His relations with THE INDEPENDENT during this time were very close and cordial. But we cannot say quite the same of his relations to the New York *Observer*, the other and rival Presbyterian paper, whose Old School conservatism did not agree with the opinions of the *Evangelist*, which represented the New School Presbyterians. There were some very sharp passages between Dr. Prime and Dr. Field which old readers still remember. But a special feature of Dr. Field's editorship was his letters of travel. He used to take long vacations, six months or a year, leaving the charge to Dr. Dey, and his weekly letters were published in many very popular volumes. As his health failed with old age the *Evangelist* ceased to be profitable, and finally was merged in *The Christian Work*, and Dr. Field retired to his old home in Stockbridge, Mass., with strength and mind impaired, until the end came in his eighty-fifth year.

That Philippine Tariff Bill

Reports from Washington say there is now no hope of passing in the Senate the House bill for a reduction of our tariff duties on imports from the Philippine Islands. A majority of the committee will not permit the bill to be reported. The Senators who are thus preventing a vote upon this important and just measure are Messrs. Burrows, Hale, Dick, Nixon and Brandegee, Republicans, and Messrs. Culberson, Dubois and Stone, Democrats. The opposition is due almost wholly to the influence of the beet sugar and tobacco interests. It was said long ago that Mr. Lodge, a member of the committee, was inclined to move that the bill be taken from it and considered in the Senate. His courage has failed him. Is there no Senator who will make such a motion? Has Mr. La Follette no interest in this just proposition for the relief of the islands? Even if there be in the Senate a majority hostile to the bill, every member should have an opportunity to vote on it, and no Senator should shirk an expression of his opinion. Senators who have voted to increase, by a twist of the tariff, the cost of the Filipinos' cotton clothing, should be willing to stand up and be counted either for or against a bill designed to help the Filipinos by giving them a reasonable market for their products.

A Pliant Reichstag

Again the Kaiser has been rewarded with a more pliant Reichstag. His appeal to patriotism to support of the country, right or wrong, and the reported aid given to the Kaiser by the Pope, seems to have broken up the majority of ill assorted Catholic Centerists and Socialists, and the new Reichstag is likely to follow where the Kaiser leads. So he will get the support of its members for his war against the natives of West Africa and for his whole colonial policy, and the enlargement of the navy. And yet it must not be thought that all will be plain sailing. While the Socialists have received a severe blow, the Liberals, who are strengthened, are no friends of Imperial prerogative, and their increased strength will give them increased courage. It is just as well that the German liberalism should not be identified wholly with the extreme views of Bebel and his followers, absolutely right as they are in their doctrine of war at home or abroad.

There was a monster meeting of Catholics in this city last Sunday night, 20,000 strong in the Madison Square Garden, to protest against the French Separation laws. From the report of the addresses they seemed to lack argument, but not denunciation. It was amid "a thunder of responsive applause" that John J. Delany said:

"We want no Bishop who is not consecrated and whose appointment is not approved by the Holy See."

Very true, but it was not till this law that the Church could have such bishops. Under the Concordat every bishop had to be nominated by the French Government to the Pope, and every local priest had to pass the Government's approval. Now for the first time the Pope can choose his own bishops, and the bishops choose their own priests with no restraint or interference. And from not a single Catholic church have the faithful been driven out.

We said it was Gen. Henry Lee, father of Robert E. Lee, who gave to Washington the famous title "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The Rev. C. Herbert Richardson, of Hagerstown, Md., calls our attention to the fact that, on the receipt of the death of Washington, John Marshall presented a resolution in the House of Representatives "to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, *first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens.*" This may be presumed to be the first coining of the phrase, but Light Horse Harry may have made it more sonorous by changing "fellow citizens" to "countrymen."

The Papal Encyclical condemning the latest French law on Church matters closes with these words, which will sound startling to ears not accustomed to them:

"Trusting that the Immaculate Virgin, Daughter of the Father, Mother of the Word, Spouse of the Holy Ghost, will obtain for you from the thrice holy and adorable Trinity better days, as a presage of the calm which will follow the tempest, and having firm assurance therof, it is from the bottom of our heart that we accord you our apostolic benediction."

Financial

The New Isthmian Railway

PRESIDENT DIAZ opened for traffic, on the 23d, the new railroad across the Tehuantepec Isthmus, which must hereafter be taken into account by our transcontinental railways, the Panama Railroad and even the coming Panama Canal. This road is 192 miles long. Its equipment is of the best quality, and fine harbors have been constructed at Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, the terminal points. At the first of these ports a natural shallow harbor was improved; at the second a harbor was made in the open roadway by means of enormous breakwaters. About $70,000,000 has already been expended in the several departments of the great project. The capital supplied has been European, and a celebrated firm of English contractors is in partnership with the Mexican Government in the operation as well as in the construction of the road.

When comparison with the Panama road is made, there is on this route a saving of 1,200 miles in the distance from Hawaii and Asiatic ports to ports on our Atlantic coast or to Europe, and a saving of 1,400 miles between San Francisco and New Orleans, the latter city being only 810 miles from the eastern terminus. It is plain that the new line must be a formidable competitor of the Panama road, and that for certain kinds of traffic from or to the lower Mississippi Valley it will compete sharply with our transcontinental railways. When comparison with a canal is made, the transfer of freight from ship to train and again from train to ship, introduces an element of cost with respect to which the railway is at a disadvantage.

....An advance of about 10 per cent. in the price of writing paper and envelopes is announced by the leading manufacturers.

....E. Hayward Ferry, for six years vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, the largest banking institution in Boston, has resigned to become vice-president of the Hanover National Bank, of New York, of which James T. Woodward is president.

....William E. Nichols & Co., of 15 Wall street, have prepared, and the *Wall Street Journal* has published, a comprehensive, compact and carefully planned tabular statement concerning the banks of the city of New York in the year 1906. It answers a great many questions, and is very useful for reference.

....The annual financial statement of the Casualty Company of America, of which Robert B. Armstrong is president, shows that the total assets are $1,879,875. Reserves and surplus to policy-holders amount to $1,738,467. The record for 1906 shows a gratifying increase in the assets, premiums, reserves and net surplus.

....As a result of the absorption of the Colonial Trust Company by the Trust Company of America, the capital and surplus of the latter company now are $12,700,000. John E. Borne, who was president of the Colonial, becomes chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trust Company of America. The other officers of the Trust Company of America are Oakleigh Thorne, president; John D. Crimmins, William H. Leupp and Heman Dowd, vice-presidents; and Frank L. Hilton, secretary.

....Charles C. Dickinson, formerly of the Colonial Trust Co., is president of the recent organized Carnegie Trust Company, whose capital and surplus are $1,500,000. The other officers of the company are Frank L. Grant, vice-president; J. Ross Curran, vice-president and treasurer; Fred H. Parker, secretary; Lawrence A. Ramage, trust officer. Among the directors are Robert B. Armstrong, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington; A. B. Chandler, chairman of the board of directors of the Postal Telegraph Company; Arthur P. Heinze, of the United Copper Company; J. W. Harriman, of Harriman & Co., bankers; Alton B. Parker, late Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals; Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company; Henry L. Sprague, of Stetson, Jennings & Russell; and James Talcott, vice-president of the New York Board of Trade.

Insurance

The Earthquake Clause in Fire Insurance Policies

An interesting decision, affecting the earthquake clause, was rendered last week before Judge Whitson, sitting in the Circuit Court at San Francisco. The jury in the case of Thomas Bergin *vs.* the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London regarded the earthquake clause, upon which the defendant company relied in resisting payment for losses arising from the disaster of last April, as insufficient. A verdict carrying judgment for $6,778 was accordingly given in favor of the plaintiff by direction of the judge, who held that if the fire originated, even remotely, from the earthquake the law compelled such a verdict. The case is regarded as a test of the earthquake clause, and may be far-reaching in its influence. In this connection it might be stated that all foreign companies which are vitally interested in American as well as Canadian business mainly by way of reinsurances accepted from American and English companies, strongly urge the adoption of a proper earthquake clause in the United States and Canada, and are working toward this end in harmony with the English companies. A committee for the investigation of this question, how best to accomplish such ends, has been appointed, and in it are represented some of the largest reinsurance companies, as the Munich Reinsurance Company, the Cologne Reinsurance Company, the Badische Insurance Company, for the German Companies; the Rossia Insurance Company of St. Petersburg and the Swiss Reinsurance Company of Zürich, which committee will report to the meeting of all companies interested, to be held again in the early part of February, when it is expected that the steps to be taken with regard to the earthquake clause will be decided upon. Insurance companies generally fully expect to arrange in some way for protection against a recurrence of the complications arising from the catastrophe on the Coast, otherwise they will either refuse to write policies in the earthquake zone altogether or greatly restrict such insurance. The earthquake clause in fire insurance policies is looming very large in importance.

Action recently taken by the directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company provides for a plan, to be inaugurated on February 1st, to help the sick or injured in the service of that company. The company's employees in case of accident, sickness or death will receive benefits based upon the payment of small monthly sums as premiums, ranging from 75 cents to $3 monthly. Similar insurance plans have been in force on several of the large railroad lines, and have been found to work well. The Interborough people will be entitled to receive a daily amount, varying from 50 cents to $2, according to their wages, for the first fifty-two weeks of illness or disability, and in case of death a benefit ranging from $250 to $1,000 will be paid to beneficiaries. The amount of income received from insurers under the adopted plan is not expected to be sufficient to pay the benefits, but according to published accounts the company has undertaken to pay all deficiencies to the estimated amount of $50,000 per annum.

The Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, O., announces that the following officers were elected at the annual meeting held on Monday, January 21st, viz.: Jesse R. Clark, president; E. P. Marshall, vice-president; P. E. Williams, second vice-president; John D. Sage, secretary; Louis Breiling, treasurer; Clark W. Davis, medical director; Allan Waters, superintendent of agents; E. E. Hardcastle, actuary; E. D. Haynes, auditor; L. A. Stabler, assistant secretary; R. F. Rust, assistant treasurer; William Muhlberg, assistant medical director; J. R. L. Carrington, assistant actuary; Maxwell & Ramsey, counsel. The board of directors has the following constituency: Jesse R. Clark, E. P. Marshall, Richard Dymond, Clifford B. Wright, H. E. Holtzinger, Robert Ramsey, Clarence Murphy, Paul E. Williams, John D. Sage, Clark W. Davis, Allan Waters, Louis Breiling, E. D. Haynes, E. E. Hardcastle, R. Fredrick Rust.

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Survey of the World

The Controversy with Japan

It was asserted in special dispatches from Washington to several prominent newspapers on the 31st ult. that a crisis in the relations between the United States and Japan was at hand. These relations had become so strained, it was said, that only by an exhaustive test of the resources of diplomacy could open hostilities be avoided. Richmond Pearson Hobson declared that he had actually seen an ultimatum sent to our Government, to the effect that we must admit Japanese children to the public schools in San Francisco or "take the consequences." Authoritative denials of these alarming assertions were promptly made. Some of the stories appear to have been suggested by a conference at the White House on the 30th, between the President and California's members of Congress. After that conference the California members sent a telegram to Governor Gillette, urging him to ask the Legislature to refrain from taking any action, upon bills or resolutions or in other ways, that would offend Japan. At the same time, the members of San Francisco's Board of Education were asked by the President to visit Washington for a conference with him. They accepted the invitation. Governor Gillette sent to the Legislature the following message:

"In view of the apparent importance of the proposed conference and the great interest of California in the result of the same, I would respectfully recommend to your honorable body that the request of the California delegation in Congress be granted, and ask that all legislative action concerning Japanese matters be deferred for the present."

The Legislature consented to be guided by the recommendation. So far as can now be learned, our Government is upon the point of making a new treaty with Japan, a treaty providing for the exclusion of Japanese coolie labor from this country and also for the reciprocal exclusion of similar American labor (of which, of course, there is none) from Japan. But such a treaty, which gives what a majority of the people of California are said to desire, cannot be finally negotiated unless there shall be in San Francisco concessions indicating a recognition of the social equality of the Japanese. In other words, San Francisco must cease to exclude the ninety-three Japanese children from her public schools and must treat them as she treats Italian, German or Irish children. Japan is willing that the immigration of her laboring class shall be prevented; she prefers that the laborers shall remain at home. But on the other question of social equality, and especially because the rights involved are those of children, whom the Japanese regard with much solicitude and respect, Japan insists that her demands should be satisfied. This is said to be the substance of the statement made by the President to the California members of Congress, and it is admitted that they were deeply impressed by it. The present Government in Japan must be successful in its labors for the children in San Francisco or lose the confidence and support of the Japanese people. Much that is annoying to Japan has recently taken place in California. On the 27th ult. City Attorney Burke, of San Francisco, who represents the Board

of Education in the pending litigation, said that the Board had procured absolute proof that the Japanese are Mongolians:

"Eminent ethnologists and Oriental scholars are amazed that the Federal Department of Justice should have been tricked by its Japanese advisers into making allegations that the people of Nippon are in no sense Mongolians. We have made careful investigation of this question, and are prepared to show not only that there is a very large admixture of Mongolian blood in the Japanese people, but also that the Japanese civilization, up to the opening of Japan to foreign trade, was entirely derived from Korea and China and was essentially a Mongolian civilization."

On the 29th the California Senate adopted a resolution "protesting most strenuously" against the "unwarranted interference of the Federal Government with the management and control of the public schools of the State by demanding the admission of Japanese children to schools attended by white children." And on the 1st inst., after the White House conference, Senator Perkins made in Washington a public address in which he predicted an "inevitable conflict" with Japan, and spoke of the Japanese as "more aggressive, more tenacious and more cunning than the Chinese." Reports have been circulated that Japanese soldiers in large numbers were entering Hawaii in the disguise of laborers. These rumors are said to be false. A large majority of the Japanese arriving in Hawaii during the last few months have, after a short delay, proceeded to California or some other Pacific Coast State.——Such news from Japan as comes to the public indicates no menacing condition of public sentiment there with respect to this country. On the 29th, Foreign Minister Hayashi expressed, in the Japanese House, his expectation that concessions would be made in San Francisco, but added that "in the event of an unfavorable decision [in the pending suits], the anti-Japanese movement in California" would be "considered to represent the opinion of the whole United States, which would require diplomatic adjustment." The Japanese press, as a rule, expresses confidence in Mr. Roosevelt's influence and love of justice. Baron Kaneko, a distinguished member of the House of Peers, speaking on the 2d inst., referred to this prevailing confidence, and characterized the President's recent message on the question as the greatest utterance since the farewell message of Washington. As a sincere friend of America, he continued, he "could not help regretting that the San Francisco officials should have chosen innocent children for effecting their political ends." His friends, who had recently made comparative examination of the educational systems of the world, he said, concurred in giving to the American system the first rank:

"The fact that such an excellent fruit of civilization had been refused to the children of a friendly power, and that, too, in a country acknowledged as the practical exponent of humanitarianism, only tends to alienate it from the sympathies of the civilized world. Before this injustice Japan rests peaceful and quiet. Not a single soul has ever thought that the San Francisco affair would endanger the friendship of both nations. The affair, disagreeable and regrettable as it is, has served the unique purpose of demonstrating to the world how deep-rooted is the friendship between Japan and America. The latent cordiality Japan entertains for her tutor is shown by the fact that, suffering under the severest strain, Japan does not forget what she owes to America in her modern progress, but unflinchingly trusts in support of her rights to the justice which guides American sentiments."

The Panama Canal Contract

At the end of last week final action concerning the Panama Canal contract had not been taken. It was announced on the 27th ult., in a statement prepared by direction of the President, that William J. Oliver would have "an opportunity to make good his bid" if he should associate with himself at least two independent contractors of sufficient skill and experience, and should procure satisfactory financial support. Consent to this had been given by the McArthur-Gillespie combination of contracting firms, whose bid was 12½ per cent. This combination had declined to accept Oliver as an associate, and had declared that his bid of 6¾ per cent. was much too low. On the 29th it was made known that Frederick C. Stevens, recently appointed Superintendent of Public Works for the State of New York, by Governor Hughes, had become a partner of Mr. Oliver, to supply financial support. Mr. Stevens is a man of large wealth and the president of a national bank in Washington. In 1905, he was

chairman of the Gas Investigating Commission in New York, and by making Mr. Hughes counsel for the Commission he brought to public notice the man who is now Governor. He was appointed Superintendent in opposition to the politicians, and in that office (which he does not intend to resign) he has charge of the enlargement of the Erie Canal, for which $101,000,000 has been appropriated. On the 30th, in another statement from the White House, it was announced that no decision had been reached; that the contract has not been even conditionally awarded to Oliver; that he had been permitted to improve his "hopelessly defective" bid; that the improved bid, together with that of the McArthur-Gillespie combination, would be considered; that both might be rejected; and that it might be decided that the canal should be constructed "under the direct supervision of the Government." Two days later it was reported that Oliver had become associated with John B. McDonald, who built the New York Subway, and with five other contractors who have been engaged in large projects of various kinds.

An Apology from Swettenham

Governor Swettenham withdrew, on the 29th ult., his offensive letter to Admiral Davis, and apologized for having written it. Unofficial reports from London say that he has resigned, to avoid dismissal, and that his resignation has been accepted. On the 28th he cabled to Washington his "most grateful thanks" for 100 tents sent from Cuba by our War Department. Correspondence has been published showing the hearty approval of Admiral Davis's conduct by the President, Secretary Metcalf and Admiral Evans. This correspondence relates directly to Admiral Davis's report. Admiral Evans, his superior officer, writes that he "cannot too highly commend" Davis for "the very dignified and masterly manner in which he conducted a situation which was, to say the least, somewhat embarrassing." Mr. Roosevelt, in a letter to Secretary Metcalf, says that he has read carefully the reports of the two Admirals, and then adds the following:

"I return them herewith, and desire that you express to Admiral Davis my heartiest commendation of all that he did at Kingston. I approve his entire action. He upheld the best traditions of our navy in thus rendering distinguished service to humanity."

There is abundant evidence of Governor Swettenham's great unpopularity in Kingston. At a large meeting of citizens, the vice-president of the Merchants' Exchange presiding, resolutions of censure were unanimously adopted. These declared that the pillaging of shops and houses had been due in part to his rejection of valuable aid offered by the United States, and asserted that he was incapable of coping with the situation. The return of Sir Alfred Jones and his party to England has been followed by the publication of statements from them in commendation of Swettenham. All agreed that his conduct was "splendid." Sir Alfred remarked that altho the American Admiral was "a very nice fellow," the Governor "did right." John Henniker Heaton, M. P., said it was "wicked to utter a word against the Governor." Hamar Greenwood, another member of Parliament, comments as follows:

"The puerile criticism of the terms of the Governor's letter is simply the latest case of criticism of the strong man on the firing line by the fat fool in the armchair at home. It has come to this, that the might and majesty of the British Empire is to be withheld from her distinguished representative and is to be prostituted to an outburst of the Yankee boss."

The opinions of the London *Morning Post* and *Globe* are at variance with those of a great majority of the English papers. In a long article favorable to the Governor, the first of these asks whether there should not be an apology from the United States for permitting the publication of Swettenham's letter. The *Globe* remarks that "a strong man has been thrown down by a cowardly Government at home," whose policy is "one of fawning upon the United States." It sees Admiral Davis "seizing a heaven-sent opportunity to plant the American flag in the streets of a British town," and confronted by "a man with a backbone and an objection to regarding a British colony as a lap-dog which must wag its tail when the United States gives it a pat on the back."——Reports from Guantanamo show that in less than an hour after news of the disaster had been

received by wireless telegraph, the fast destroyer "Whipple" was on its way to Kingston at full speed, carrying surgeons, medicines and bandages.

Standard Oil Company's Methods

Congress received from the Interstate Commerce Commission last week a long report of the investigation, made under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, concerning the relation of railways to the production and distribution of oil. It was not ascertained that any railway was interested directly in oil lands or in the production of petroleum. In recent years, the report says, the Standard Oil Company has not received rebates, but has enjoyed secret rates possessing all the elements of illegal rates, and has thus obtained a great advantage over independent shippers. It largely monopolizes the handling of petroleum from the mouth of the well until it is sold to the retailer, and sometimes until it is sold to the consumer. Its margin of profit is very large. The evidence shows little basis for the contention that the company's enormous dividends are the legitimate result of its economies. Except for its pipe lines, it has but little legitimate advantage over the independent refiner. "The Standard," says the Commission, "buys advertising space in many newspapers, which it fills, not with advertisements, but with reading matter prepared in the form of ordinary news by agents kept for that purpose. The assumption is that the literature furnishes many of the ideas touching the great benefits conferred upon the public by the company." Discussing the assertion of the report that "the ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard," the Commission describes the company's methods, pointing out that one of them has been the organization of a perfect system of espionage over its competitors' shipments of oil. Every carload is traced to its destination, and the Standard agent there is held responsible if the oil is sold. Prices have been sharply reduced by the company at certain points to kill competition, and prices have been raised again after the accomplishment of this purpose. The Standard has secretly purchased competing companies, and, while misleading the public as to the ownership of them, has used such companies to destroy others. It has sold different grades of oil at different prices from the same barrel, has paid employees of independent companies for information about their employers' business, has paid employees of industrial companies to procure the use of its oil by such companies, and has tampered with the oil inspectors in different States. "Its motto has been the destruction of competition at any cost, and this policy has been pursued without much reference to decency or conscience. One independent, who sells 75 per cent. of his oil abroad, said that he could compete with the Standard in Germany, where the methods it uses in this country would not be tolerated, but he could not compete with it here." As for remedies, the Commission appears to have little confidence in the new law which makes pipe lines common carriers. Railway tariffs have been so adapted to the company's needs that it may not be practicable, owing partly to the destruction of competition, to eliminate the discrimination by any process of complaint against a specific rate. "Under these conditions it may become necessary to the uprooting of established wrongs and the prevention of others," says the Commission, "that the Government shall fix in the first instance the rates of transportation for this traffic."

Municipal Affairs

The legal proceedings arising out of the exposure of the Philadelphia ring have at last yielded something in favor of the city. In the city's suit to recover several millions paid on filtration contracts to the firm of D. J. McNichol & Co. (in which Boss Durham and D. J. McNichol's brother James P., a State Senator, were interested), Judge Beitler decides that, on five contracts, for $2,745,000, approved by the Council while James P. McNichol was a member of it, the profits, $117,000, must be surrendered. James P. McNichol was represented in the firm by his wife.——In New York, the company owning all the street railways has recently paid $3,170,000 of taxes due under the Franchise Tax law, but long in arrears. This was the sum due from the elevated roads alone. There

is still due from the other railways about $16,000,000, interest included. If the unpaid taxes of the gas and electric lighting companies be added, the total amount due exceeds $30,000,000. The courts have ruled against the companies in all their attempts to avoid the Franchise Tax law or to sustain their claim that it is unconstitutional. Taxes have been withheld from the beginning, in 1900. The new Attorney-General, Mr. Jackson, gives notice that he will sue to compel payment.——In a New York court a hearing is in progress concerning the charge that one Clifford, an Alderman elected by the Municipal Ownership League or party, accepted a bribe of $6,000 with the understanding that $5,000 of it was to be used in bribing the ten other Municipal Ownership League Aldermen to vote for a certain candidate for the judicial office of Recorder. A trap was set for Clifford by a reporter, who made the bargain for the votes and paid the money in marked bills, which were found upon Clifford when he was arrested.

Various Notes

At the annual meeting of the Consumers' League of New York City, last week, a letter from President Roosevelt was read. Having commended the League's "efforts to combat the evils of child labor," he wrote as follows concerning Federal action in the field of State authority:

"There is much outcry, chiefly, I think, from the beneficiaries of abuses, against interference by the National Government with work which should be done by the State Governments. I would always rather have the local authorities themselves attend to any evil, and, therefore, I would rather have the State authorities work out such reforms when possible, but if the State authorities do not do as they should in matters of such vital importance to the whole Nation as this of child labor, then there will be no choice but for the National Government to interfere."

——The *News*, of Atlanta, Ga., which gained some notoriety as an advocate of lynching, and to whose incendiary extra editions, a grand jury said, the race riot of September last in Atlanta was mainly due, has gone into bankruptcy and suspended publication. Merchants had withdrawn from it their advertising patronage.——Arizona's Legislature has passed a bill repealing the statute which permitted the licensing of gambling in the Territory.——The River and Harbor bill taken up in the House last week is the largest one on record. It provides for an expenditure of $83,816,138.——An explosion of coal dust and gas in the Stuart coal mine, near Fayetteville, W. Va., on the 29th ult., caused great loss of life. Eighty men were at work far below the surface. The dead bodies of sixty-four have been recovered.——Senator Dryden, of New Jersey, gave notice on the 4th inst. that he would make no further attempt to secure a re-election. His defeat seemed inevitable, and his health has been affected by the contest in which he has for some time been engaged.

Cuba

It has been decided at Washington, in response to a request from Governor Magoon, that the Rural Guard shall be increased from 6,000 to 10,000 men. From three to six months, it is said, will be required for recruiting the additional force.——In an interview with the correspondent of a New York paper which for some time past has been promoting the establishment of a protectorate, ex-President Palma said last week that he was confident that the United States would do all that might be necessary to make it certain that there should never be another revolution in Cuba. Senator Bravo, official leader of the Moderate party, says that the Cuban people should send to Washington a commission to negotiate the terms of a protectorate, because a revolution would surely follow the setting up of another independent Government.——At a recent raid of the Rural Guard upon a cockfight in the suburbs of Havana, Gen. José Miguel Gomez, Gen. Pino Guerra, General Monteagudo, Colonel Mendieta and other prominent Liberals were arrested. In court, each was fined $50. Owing to comments in the press, one editor has been severely beaten by Colonel Mendieta, and there has been much talk about duels.

A Possible Compromise in France

Both parties have shown a disposition during the past week to find an acceptable *modus vivendi* for Church and State in

France. The plan devised by the French bishops at their last plenary council for meeting the requirements of the law of 1907 without conceding their rights was approved by the Pope and has been published. The bishops affirm their previous declarations and renew their demand for the property of which the Church has been despoiled by the Separation Law, but they consent to the acceptance of a lease of the churches from the local authorities, provided this lease is permanent and uniform and recognizes the authority of the hierarchy. They propose a form of contract between the prefect or mayor and the curé, with the authority of the bishop, which secures to the curé the exclusive use of the church for a period of eighteen years. The mayor must renounce all interference in the religious affairs of the parish except for the maintenance of public order. It is expressly provided that the bishop shall designate the curé and his successor in the case of death or removal by the bishop. In proffering this agreement to the Government the bishops stipulate that identical contracts be made everywhere, otherwise they will agree to none of them. This stipulation is not likely to be acceptable to the Government, as it is regarded as impossible to secure the assent of all the mayors of the 36,000 communes of France to the same terms of lease. The leases have been presented by the clergy of many parishes to the mayors for signature, and the latter have been notified by the Government that they are free to conclude contracts with the curés at their discretion. The Government has removed one of the chief objections to the law by securing the passage by the Chamber of Deputies of a new law regulating public assemblies, which does away with the requirement for a preliminary declaration. The instructions issued by M. Briand to the mayors thru the prefects authorize them to lease the churches rent free for eighteen years either to common law associations or to clergymen for purposes of public worship alone. The signatory clergyman may include in the lease an acknowledgment that he derives his powers from his hierarchical superiors, but the bishop is not to be a party to the contract. If the signatory clergyman leave the sect to which he belonged when he signed, the contract is annulled, even when the contract does not contain a clause to that effect. "Archbishop" Vilatte, who attempted a few years ago to organize an Independent Catholic movement in America is now in Paris, and last Sunday inaugurated the "French Apostolic Catholic Church" by a mass in the old Barnabite Monastery. The church was packed with a hostile audience and police had to expel a hundred of them before the services could proceed.

Mine Explosions

Two severe mine disasters occurred on the same day, January 28th, in Germany and France, from the explosion of firedamp. That in the Reden Pit, at St. Johann, Rhenish Prussia, was the most fatal, as it cost the lives of 150 or more men. The bodies of seventy-seven have been recovered and the injured are frightfully burned. The explosion took place in a remote heading a mile and a quarter from the main shaft at a depth of 2,300 feet. The disaster in the Lievin mine of the Pas de Calais district, France, was not quite as serious as the number of casualties is thought to be less than fifty, but it created great excitement and alarm because it was in the same region as the Courrières explosion of last spring, the most terrible accident in the history of mining. There were 812 workmen in the Lievin mine when the explosion took place. It contains more inflammable gases than any other in the district, and Government engineers were at the time investigating the conditions there for the purpose of discovering a remedy. It was a defective safety lamp carried by one of the engineers that set the gas on fire.

German Religious Statistics

The German Government is beginning to issue the final calculations of the census taken December 1st, 1905, and has begun with the church statistics for Prussia. The Protestants numbered 23,341,502; the Catholics, 13,352,444; the "other Christians," 182,533; the Jews, 409,501; while there were only 7,344 who declared that they had

no religious creed or were of some other faith not included in these three rubrics. In this last column there has even been a reduction since the last regular census was taken in 1900, when this column had a total of 9,813. Especially in view of the phenomenal growth of Social Democracy, with its pronounced anti-clerical tendencies, and its recent propaganda for a *"Massenaustritt,"* this showing is remarkable. . . . The Roman Catholic Church is slowly gaining on the Protestant, as is evident from the following table of per cent. in the total population of Prussia:

	Protestant.	Catholic.
1867	65.27	33.17
1871	64.89	33.56
1880	64.62	33.74
1885	64.43	33.98
1890	64.24	34.23
1895	63.89	34.35
1900	63.29	35.14
1905	62.59	35.80

The *Statistische Korrespondenz* explains that this increase of the Catholic element is caused by the immigration of the Catholics from South Germany, while the Protestants of Prussia go to Catholic South Germany, so that in the Empire as a whole Protestant growth is at least equal to that of its great rival Church. Another feature is that the large centers of population are predominently Protestant. Of the 28 cities in Prussia with a population of more than 100,000, 9 have a Catholic majority, but in most cases this plus is exceedingly small. The spread of the Catholics in Berlin is notable, being now 228,948, and with the exception of Cologne is now the most Catholic city in the kingdom, while several decades ago the Catholics were practically scarcely represented in the capital city. Its Catholic population is within a few thousand of that of Cologne.

The Elections for the Duma

Political parties in Russia are not organized with sufficient definiteness for one to foretell the completion of the new Duma from the results of the primary elections which have been held. Returns are reported from 454 communes in twenty provinces, electing 908 delegates. Of these 206 are reported to belong to the Right, 631 to the Center and 71 to the Left. The Right consists of the Octobrists and other supporters of the Government, altho advocating some liberal reforms; the Left contains the Group of Toil, which was composed of the working men and peasant representatives in the last Duma, tho most members of the old Duma are ineligible for re-election on account of having signed the Viborg Manifesto. The Social Democrats, who were few in the last Duma on account of the elections being officially boycotted by the party, will be more numerous in this, but the extreme Revolutionary Socialists will have few representatives. The Constitutional Democrats, who formed the overwhelming majority at the last Duma, will not have so complete control of the next because the efforts of the Government, particularly in the construction of the election law by the Senate has been directed towards cutting down their majority, but the new Party of Peaceful Regeneration, which is regarded with more favor by the Government, is scarcely less progressive than the Constitutional Democrats, and will probably ally with them in the Duma as they have already in the secondary elections in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The leader of the Peaceful Regeneration party, Dmitri Shipov, will probably be president of the Duma. Professor Miliukov, chairman of the Cadets or Constitutional Democrats, has been thwarted by the Government in all attempts to make himself eligible for the Duma. He tried to qualify for the electoral list, first as a professor of history in St. Petersburg University, then as a householder and a responsible editor of the *Retch*, and finally under an industrial franchise as a bookseller. The Senate, however, has ruled that he can be neither a voter nor candidate because he has not been engaged in mercantile business for a year previous to the election. The Government has, however, withdrawn its contention that the Constitutional Democrats are a revolutionary body, and will permit them electoral privileges. Premier Stolypin has modified the stringency of the regulations adopted by the Governor of Moscow, who made the chairman of a political meeting liable to a fine of $250 or three months imprisonment if any im-

promptu speaker gave a wrong name or address. The premier has also issued a circular expressing the most benevolent intentions towards the Duma, assuring the people that the national parliament

"Which is the main factor in the regeneration of law and order in the State and of State principles, and which has the right of initiative in the domain of legislation, will find in the Government a sincere collaborator in its fruitful, creative and conciliatory work."

——The scandal in connection with the famine relief funds which has been under investigation by the Senate has resulted in the conviction of General Baron Freedericksz, Governor of Nijni Novgorod, for having received a bribe of $5,000 from Eric Lidwall, who had the contract for furnishing grain for famine relief. Lidwall received $900,000 in advance from the Government before supplying any of the grain.——The Terrorists continue active in many parts of Russia in the assassinations of minor officials. In Feodosia Governor-General Davidoff, in order to prevent assassination, has issued orders that all men who meet him in the street are to turn their backs and hold up their hands until he is out of sight. In Tiflis the Black Hundreds, an organization formed to fight the revolutionists by similar methods, are collecting funds by levying assessments on rich merchants and kidnapping their children.

The Famine in China

Recent reports indicate that there is no alleviation of the distress in China. Disease has joined with famine in increasing the misery of the people. Smallpox and other epidemic diseases have broken out in the camp at Tsingkiangpu, where three hundred thousand or more destitute persons had taken refuge, and the officials have broken up the camp and dispersed the people in order to prevent their perishing from disease. The Government had been distributing aid to the refugees at the rate of 30 cash (1½ cents) for each adult and 15 cash for each child. Children are offered for sale for $2 or $3 apiece, and in many cases whole families have committed suicide by drowning themselves in the rivers. The region affected by the famine is from 40,000 to 60,000 square miles, embracing a population of perhaps ten million. Of these probably one million will require food every day if they are to escape death by starvation. The spring crop, which will be harvested in May or June, will afford some relief, but, owing to the fact that most of the people have had no seed for planting, the crop will be very small. The cause of the famine was the incessant rain, continuing for nearly one hundred days. The lowlands were flooded and the crops drowned out. Great injury was done by the blunder of a Chinese official, who opened the sluice gates along the Grand Canal. The native authorities have been stirred to action by foreign criticism and are starting relief works. The distribution of money in this way is entirely inadequate. Twenty thousand dollars a day should be spent for food in order to prevent wholesale death from starvation. The National Red Cross Society of Washington has cabled $25,000 to China. Funds are also being collected in England. The Chinese Government is alarmed, not so much over the distress of the people as from the danger of public disorder and rebellion. Anti-Christian riots have occurred at Chin-Kuei, near Soo-Chow, Province of Kiang-Su.——The reforms in administration proposed by the Government have not been favorably received by the viceroys in the provinces, and the Progressive party is losing power at court. The anti-opium edict and the abolition of the classical examination system have caused the greatest dissatisfaction. The Government sent to all the viceroys, governors and Tartar generals proposals for the reform of the administration by extending local self-government as a preparation for constitutional government. It was proposed to establish a chamber for the discussion of local affairs, whose members were to be elected by the people. Courts of justice were to be established and the subordinate officials of each district given definite duties and responsibilities. Only one of the viceroys has responded to the request for their views on the subject, and he is opposed to any change. The Pekin Government has decided to open Tibet to foreign trade, and is endeavoring to raise the necessary funds for the construction of a railroad from Szechuan into Tibet.

Criticisms of "The Undistinguished Heretic"

[He is a "coward," a "hypocrite," a "clerical confidence man," a "brave man," a "lover of truth"—these are only specimens of the judgments passed on the "Undistinguished Heretic," whose "Confessions" in our issue of January 10th, have crowded our mails with replies. We can give only excerpts, just enough to show the drift of the portion of them we have selected as fairly representing the whole. Under such an impending fusillade it is no wonder he fled to anonymous cover. Possibly he will reply—we will not say.—EDITOR.]

The Christian Advocate Emphatic.

Unless a new morality has been invented the confessor shows himself to be a hypocrite and a coward.—*From an Editorial in Dr. Buckley's Paper.*

He's Afraid, Too

I want to thank you for publishing the "Confessions of an "Undistinguished Heretic" in your last issue. Please do not use my name.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.

A Clerical Confidence Man

This clerical confidence man has apparently taken up with the infidel maxim, that "It does not matter what a man believes, so his life is in the right."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

A Brave Man.

Here is a brave man! He knows which side of the bread carries his butter, and he does not purpose running any chances of losing the butter. Better stifle your conscience than sacrifice your comfort.—*The Buffalo Press.*

From the Dean of the General Theological Seminary (Episcopal.)

For any one desiring subtly to undermine the Faith, and to blast the integrity of his own moral character, I think that this letter of your discreetly anonymous correspondent contains fertile and forceful suggestions.

WILFORD L. ROBBINS.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Heretic Is Not a Unitarian.

That "Heretic" scarcely allows God any privileges in this world except what the law of evolution allows Him, which is very little. He is most clearly a Unitarian, remaining in an orthodox fold, using orthodox salary to destroy the very thing which he is paid to support.

HENRY COLMAN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A Lost Subscriber.

Will you kindly discontinue sending me THE INDEPENDENT. Your recent sympathetic support of the delusion of Christian Science and "The Confessions of an Undistinguished Heretic," which is simply a defense of the systematic practice of deceit, are more than I can stand.

Heresy Detectors Wanted.

One thing this prominent pastor has accomplished by his anonymous confession which we may charitably hope he did not intend: he has put all his clerical brethren of the orthodox faith under unjust suspicion. What we seem to need nowadays are listeners competent to detect a heresy when the hear it, and bold enough to challenge it.—*The Examiner.*

No Glad Tidings.

What our "Undistinguished Heretic" has to tell to sin-wearied souls I do not see. What is the call that such as he speaks in the ear of the despairing and the seeking one cannot know. What answer do they, can they, give to the ever-ringing question, What must I do to be saved? There is no answer, for there are no glad tidings.

WILLIAM AIKMAN, D.D.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

From a Farmer.

I am a farmer. Two thousand years is enough for humanity to be deceived, and in the dark. If "Heretic" holds the truth let him proclaim it upon the housetops. It is a duty he is withholding from the people, who are inquiring, with Pilate of old: "What is truth?" It may cost him his present position, but what of that? To proclaim truth calls for sacrifice.

L. D. WILLETT.

WOODBINE, IA.

A Unitarian Plot?

This immediately brings to remembrance the painful preliminaries of the Unitarian schism. "The Unitarians," says Dr. Dunning, "were trying to retain the name and historic prestige of Congregationalism, while they repudiated its chief doctrines." There is a surprising similarity between the confession in THE INDEPENDENT and Dr. Dunning's description of the lapse into Unitarianism. Therefore the article raises the question whether we are now threat-

ened with a recurrence of the same thing and after the same fashion.—*The Advance.*

The Ethics of a Thief.

I have just about as much respect for the ethics of the common house thief as I have for those this self-confessed hypocrite is practicing on his congregation and denomination. To his essential dishonesty he adds the sin of being a moral coward. If he had lived in Christ's time he no doubt would have published anonymously in the *Jerusalem Independent* some nice sentiments about Jesus and meantime would have gone on drawing a good salary from the Pharisees who put him to death. To hell with ethics!

JAMES WALLACE.

NEW YORK CITY.

From a Baptist Minister

"Heretic" is plainly bound to give the whole world the benefit of his discovery. The herald of the truth should have no reserves on which to call. If the result should be that he becomes an extinguished heretic he must take his medicine like a man.

But the publication of this confession will do some good. It will call to the front other preachers who are pursuing similar courses. It will open the eyes of the people that there is a liberty of dissent, which is not to be tolerated unless it declares itself and somebody stands sponsor for the child, bastard or otherwise.

LUCIUS M. S. HAYNES.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Christian Charity.

I have just concluded the reading of your "Undistinguished Heretic's" confession. "I am in a strait betwixt two." I am unable to say which is the greater idiot, the fellow who wrote such rubbish or the editor of a hitherto respectable paper who consented to its publication. The whole thing shows such a moral lapse in one who counts himself "quite good" that criticism of the thing in a serious mood is impossible. The combination of a writer who can produce such stuff and a publisher who will foist it upon an innocent and unsuspecting Christian public reminds me of two eels in a bucket of slime.

THOMAS WENTWORTH WIGGLESWORTH.

BOSTON, MASS.

From an Episcopal Rector.

When one come before us, acknowledging that he holds opinions which he is *afraid* to express because if he does so he will be turned out of office, I could not by any means, without doing injustice to my manhood, have any, the least, respect for him.

His purpose in holding on, he tells us, is, that while pretending to hold to what his Church teaches and believes, he may insidiously indoctrinate his people into his erroneous opinions; or opinions contrary to their present belief. To my eyes there is something worse in this than the act of Judas Iscariot in openly selling his Lord.

MERIDIAN, MISS. DEB. WADDELL.

The Heretic Deserves More Gratitude

After a perusal of "Confessions of An Undistinguished Heretic," I feel compelled to express my gratitude, first, to the "Heretic," for his willingness to express his opinions so clearly and fearlessly; and, second, to the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT, for his willingness to publish this worthy article. May it stir some intelligent minds now dormant on these questions of the life of Jesus and bear good fruit! I acquiesce, without exception, in the views of the "Heretic."

To my mind the "Heretic" is doing quite the best thing to remain with his orthodox congregation, and gradually lead his hearers to a larger, finer, broader Christianity. It is wise to remember that reform comes rather step by step than in strides.

ADELPHI, '04.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Ministers Must Be Free

I quite accept the attitude of the "Unconvicted Heretic."

If our churches are not to become the dead centers of a dying faith we must accept this freedom of thought. On no other terms can a preacher save his own liberty in seeking and using the truth. Not otherwise can the Church and the community keep step with each other in the search after righteousness.

Nor will any mischief arise if the preacher practices no deception, and enters on no concealment; if he declares the truth as he conceives it whenever the opportunity comes to him of a peaceful and healing message; if he accepts no obligations and assents to no creed in such a form that an intelligent man would regard him as foreswearing this freedom.

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

A Smug Pharisee.

It is very evident that the author will never be distinguished as a "heretic" or anything else. Certainly had the Jesus of whom he claims to be a minister viewed as complacently as he does the general trend of religious thought in his day, or been as adverse to sacrificing personal comfort and standing as he confesses he is, that same Jesus had lived and died a smug and self-satisfied Pharisee.

However, as Dr. Conwell, of Philadelphia, said, in an article in THE INDEPENDENT a year or two ago, "A steeple on a morgue will not make a church," nor does the affection of children, the readiness of housewives to invite to tea, and the ability to lull your parishioners to sleep with your sermons, constitute one a "minister of the Christian religion" and a "very priest of God," important as these qualifications doubtless are in enabling the gentleman to "stick firmly where he is, a clergyman of an orthodox Church."

HORACE E. HOLLISTER, D.D.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Oh, Yes, Quite Glad.

You say that you "*may* be glad to publish a few brief letters on the subject." I doubt very much if you will be glad to publish what I write, but I have thought that it might be of some interest to you to know how such an exhibition of dishonesty and cowardice strikes one who views things from the standpoint of old-fashioned notions of honesty and manly courage.

He does not believe in devils, big or little; but if the instinct that impels a person to live a double life for many years, in order the more effectually to betray the cause that he has sworn by the most solemn oath to defend, is not of Satanic origin, then whence does it come?

God pity the boys and girls and the poor, ignorant grown people that are being deceived to their eternal undoing by the wolves in sheep's clothing, who for a comfortable place and living barter their sense of honor and manly courage.

(Rev.) T. P. BARCLAY.

WYTHEVILLE, VA.

He Secretly Worships the Heretic.

The "Confessions of An Undistinguished Heretic" move me to declare my sympathy with those preachers who, like myself, have grown toward the truth. Secretly I almost worship the men who have so nobly faced the fagots of conservatism. Not that I agree with all they have said, but their awakened intellects and brave utterances have been as balm to my heretical soul.

If your confessional is still open, I would like to enter and confess some of my creedal sins.

[Here the writer outlines his free theology.]

Upon what ground then do I stay in the Church? Upon the truth that the Church is rapidly advancing to the point when the above so-called heresies will not be considered such. With Jesus, Luther and Wesley as precedents, we heretics will stay in as long as we are permitted.

The whole controversy is between the truth as men saw it in the past, and the truth as we see it today.

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR.

Three Resignation Principles.

That "Undistinguished Heretic," who has just made public his clerical dilemma, was doubly considerate in his preservation of anonymity. To himself it means the salvation of his pulpit and to his readers a satisfying exhibition of candor. His decision as to his duty ought to be much easier than in most cases of the sort. The following principles may safely be laid down for his guidance:

Honesty clearly demands resignation of his office by a clergyman when (1) his beliefs differ fom those stated in his ordination vows, and (2) he thinks that the points of disagreement are regarded by the majority which has the power to make and unmake ministers as of vital importance to his function, and where (3) he held his present views at the time of his subscription, or where that profession implied a continuing adherence to its terms.

When these three elements are present it is impossible to conceive of circumstances that would justify a minister in concealing from his brethren the knowledge on which they may adjudge his case.

JAMES L. TORO.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Hypocrite.

It strikes me that this brother is a hypocrite literally; he wears a mask. To his Church he is one thing; to himself he is entirely another.

He draws his salary as an exponent of "orthodox" Christianity; while he sedulously and consciously insinuates a "Christianity" that absolutely negatives "orthodoxy," and antagonizes it. He has convictions without the courage of them; he lacks the heroic, hence the martyr spirit; his moral fiber is coarse; his conscience is out of gear.

It would seem that if he were sure of his salary elsewhere he would leave the Church to which he is confessedly a traitor. He is not in the same class with Doctors Briggs, Henry Preserved Smith, or Wm. Crapsey. These men had the courage of their convictions.

It is evident, however, that he lacks the critical faculty, and is not scholarly. He gulps things without masticating them; hence his intellectual, moral, and spiritual digestive apparatus is disordered; he lacks the power to assimilate—lacks common sense.

A SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

From a Catholic Priest.

"The Confessions of an Undistinguished Heretic" is a most peculiar production. Evidently he is drifting—has lost his anchor. I cannot imagine what kind of a gospel he professes to preach. The Bible is for him no longer an infallible book, he tells us. He has given up Jesus' virgin birth and the resurrection of Christ.

All I have to say further is, that if I held his views I would be compelled, in all honesty and manliness, to retire from the ministry of the Church I was serving and not maintain the unenviable position of a hypocrite. I have no use for pretense in or out of the pulpit.

If our "heretic" has no inspired Bible, no supernatural Christ, no prophet of Nazareth on his own showing, how does he know *what* to teach? Where is his creed? And especially, where is his *authority* as a *minister?* To me the writer of these "confessions of a heretic" is an anomaly and manifestly out of place in the Christian ministry. I write with all charity, I am simply taking him at his own valuation, candidly given to your readers.

J. C. QUINN.

TRENTON, N J

Easing His Conscience.

I have been reading and studying the letter of "An Undistinguished Heretic" this last week a great deal. I think, coming from the source that it has, it has been the means of easing my conscience considerably. While the brother is twenty years ahead of his times, and yet says nothing, I am forty years ahead of him and I still say nothing. In other words, I am what might be called "An Infidel Preacher." Force of circumstances are such that I think it expedient to go on and proclaim the things I did believe. For instance, I have a wife whose whole life is bound up in doing church work, who would literally die if she knew where I stand on the Bible and churchly things. Since I am an orator and might go high if I entered politics and threw my life into the solving of problems that to me are of importance, yet I cannot shake off the shackles without causing suspicion in her mind and bringing misery to her heart. Thus I have decided to go on as the brother has, proclaim the old things, give the comfort of words, heal the broken hearted, give the handclasp of friendship, etc.

Now, brother editor, the above is all fiction, but if it were not what would you say to it, and what would "An Undistinguished Heretic" say to "AN INFIDEL PREACHER."

From a Methodist Episcopal Minister.

TO THE REVEREND "UNDISTINGUISHED HERETIC" PRETTY NEARLY EVERYWHERE:

MY DEAR BROTHER—When Ralph Waldo Emerson was pastor of Second Unitarian Church in Boston he found his conception of Christ to be inconsistent with the general views of that denomination, and therefore, in obedience to his conscience and in spite of the protest of his people, he withdrew from the ministry. If you were only as consistent as he was you would be ashamed to accept the financial support of your denomination, not to say anything about conscience or conviction.

Luther nailed his heresy to the church door, but you crawled into a desk drawer with yours and stayed there for five years, and after you thought the fox had gone, rabbit like, you crawled out again.

My brother, genuine constructive heresy is glorious; glorious like that of Isaiah and Wyclif and Emerson, but your brand of heresy is like that which flees to Tarshish and is thrown out into the whale's belly of doubt and despair.

Make the acquaintance of conscience, courage, and consistency, and pray mightily that you may soon be cast out again on some high and dry and well-lit shore.

HANS C. NISSEN.

LEHIGH, IA.

Frankness and Cowardice

The "Undistinguished Heretic" is certainly remarkable both for his frankness and his cowardice. He is a good heretic, but he has no martyr's blood in him. That a good man in his position has the temerity so to stultify himself is certainly one of the signs and evils of our time.

He seems to be laboring under the delusion that his intellectual position is not thoroly recognized by his parishioners. Such an attitude is not easily concealed, but speaks to the world in other ways than through words. If this priest will wake up he will probably find many among his hearers who recognize the insincerity of his position, and who, taking him as an example, try to excuse their hypocrisies, and sins, and crimes, in the social and business world, with the vain plea that their priest of God also compromises himself and thinks it no evil. Such examples in the Church and its priests is responsible for much of the insincerity and crime in our society.

This "Heretic" is clearly Unitarian in his point of view. If he were brave enough to announce it he would find the world applauding and a service awaiting him, if not larger than he now has, at least more honest and pure. May we hope that he will so fear God that he will be able to drive out his devils.

A WELL KNOWN HERETIC.

Another Dr. Crapsey

"The Confessions of an Undistinguished Heretic" are but the thoughts of thousands of Christian men in and out of the ministry. I have held high office in an orthodox Church and am now accredited as one of its clergy. I, too, hold with the brave and honest Dr. Crapsey and your more cautious unknown. While nominally connected ecclesiastically, I have retired from denominational activity because, not believing any longer as my Church did, I could not preach as true what I knew to be false, and I know that to accept a pastorate and declare what I believed or did not believe, was to invite the fanatical persecution of youthful ignoramuses, who would have thought they were "doing God a service" by afflicting me in body and soul." For this reason, like Daniel of old, I have "stood in my lot" and waited. If Christianity were to be judged by the clerical treatment of Dr. Crapsey, the most of us would avow ourselves as being anything else but Christians. His forced resignation is a blot upon the intelligence and decency of the diocese which he honored by his ministerial connection therewith. There are good, earnest, faithful Christian men, who will not identify themselves with any of the sects, but who are none the less members of "the Church of God." I personally hold to exactly the same views as Dr. Crapsey and your unknown, and I keep back my name simply because I do not court notoriety.

Also Reticent.

I can only wish the "Undistinguished Heretic" success and a peaceful close of his ministry. He speaks for me, and, I am convinced, for a large number of men in our profession.

I was brought up a Methodist, and in the joy

of a new spiritual life later became a member of that communion, asking no questions. In the struggle for an education to fit me for the ministry, my health was ruined and I gained forbidden knowledge, which, however, has opened the Scriptures as never before, given a saner and deeper spiritual joy, and made me more anxious that others share in Jesus's teaching of love to God and man. I have been very reticent with this new knowledge, but in Sunday school and pastoral relations where questions are freely asked my difficulties have been frequent and painful. When squarely asked by good, trusting souls why I do not mention the men in the fiery furnace, Jonah, certain miracles, etc., in the good old-fashioned way, and why I don't have a revival and "preach Christ" as revivalists do, my soul trembles for their faith and my position. During the short times when we meet, they understand just enough to know that I do not believe this or that and will not go with me into the broader and finer interpretation. Must this whispered mistrust of my theology be borne for the sake of the knowledge that will in a few years be accepted by all? The people vote me free of other tarnish. Must I leave this work that I love so well? Must the sword that I have sharpened cut off my own head?

From a Baptist Deacon

I suppose it would be difficult, if not quite impossible, to determine what are the accepted views of most denominations today. Freedom of individual thought, if not of expression, is so rapidly approaching universality that in every denomination may be found men of almost every shade of Christian belief. You may be inclined to assert, as an intelligent gentleman said to me last week: "If one does not agree with the formal statement of belief of his church he ought at once to leave it." I do not see it so. First, because its formal statement of belief is at best but an approximation to the most generally accepted beliefs of its members, and is far from an exact and true statement of the belief of all in the Church; second, because, plentiful as are the denominations, one would have great difficulty to find such a one as exactly corresponds in every particular with his own thought; third, because one's views must be so constantly in process of change, if he is open-minded, that futile indeed would be the attempt to alter his denominational affiliations with every new step in his mental and spiritual development; and fourth, because first, last and always our churches are institutions of Christian fellowship and can offer no adequate defense for disfellowshiping one who, however at variance or erroneous his views may be, still merits the name of Christian because he has faith in Christ and accepts the truths which He taught as the fundamentals of His religion. In this day, characterized beyond all others by freedom of thought and by its rapid, almost instantaneous, and world-wide dissemination, the mere impracticability of one's attempting to keep himself in conformity with a denomination or of a denomination attempting to keep itself in conformity with the thought of its members, is relegating to the past the narrow exclusiveness of sects, tearing down their once impregnable and impassable walls, and bringing to pass that unity of Christendom for which good men have ever longed and prayed.

FRANK G. WILLCOX.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

From a Practicing Physician

The "Undistinguished Heretic" argues aright. Of course, if a man believes that his work in the ministry necessarily implies the regular preaching of certain religious dogmas, then any fixed and permanent skepticism regarding them must cancel his usefulness, and he should retire. But why need a clergyman, who is conscious of doing good and useful work in the uplifting of humanity make known his agnosticism? I do not demand that my gardener shall agree with me about the evolution of plants or the chemistry of the soil, but only that he shall make the garden productive. What sensible physician invariably shares with his patient all his doubts about the future course of the ailment for which advice is sought?

To be honest, and yet reticent; never to proclaim adherence to a dogma wherein faith has departed, yet to keep doubts to himself when their unsought disclosure would only bring hindrance to his work, and pain to simple and believing souls; to share questionings only with kindred minds; to remember that the wisest man that lives knows in reality little or nothing of the solution of the Great Problem; to preach righteousness, and to inspire it by example; to be tolerant of everything but bigotry, and sometimes of that; to fear much, to hope much, and to help much—leaving to others the defense of dogma and the championship of creeds—this is the ideal of more than one undistinguished heretic in the Church today.

M. D.

AURORA, N. Y.

Swindle, Treachery, Treason.

Does it never occur to such clergymen that, if they succeed in convincing us that the resurrection of Christ did not actually take place, we are going to reject Jesus Christ as well as all His ministers? Neither "limited atonement" nor "Scriptural infallibility" is mentioned in the Apostles' or Nicene creed. They were human theories, and do not afford a parallel case. The resurrection and the virgin birth were facts or they were not facts. If they did not occur, the Gospels are lies, whatever charitable explanation may be attempted for the authors. If those Gospels are not substantially true in the facts narrated, I, for one, will have nothing to do with Christianity in any shape or form; if Christ did not rise from the dead, I consider Him a sentimental dreamer and His apostles worse.

Meanwhile, we who believe in the deity of Christ support a clergyman, not because he is an amiable man and children run after him in the streets (by a judicious use of confection-

ery I could get as many children to follow me as the Pied Piper of Hamelin), but because he is our spokesman and leader to say for us to an unbelieving world that we acknowledge Jesus Christ as God Incarnate. If, then, our chosen spokesman, instead of carrying out our trust imposed in him, is secretly preparing to persuade us that Jesus Christ was not what we believe Him—I know not what heretical clergymen think of such conduct, but in business it would be called a swindle, in social affairs treachery, and in the nation treason.

F. M. OCKFORD.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Not From the Housetops.

I wish to place myself beside the "Undistinguished Heretic" in sympathy and approval. I believe he can do the Kingdom of God and his own denomination greater service by remaining in his place preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ *as it has been revealed unto him*, than he can by withdrawing on account of his disagreement with his denominational standards. He is not alone. Many people would say that my position is one which especially calls for conformity to our denominational standards. I am not a pastor, but a missionary, working under our Foreign Board. My denomination is not one which has a clearly defined system of doctrine; yet it has its standards by which the Church at large measures orthodoxy. I am perfectly well aware that some of my beliefs are far removed from these standards and that our denomination as a whole would regard my positions as unsound and dangerous. I have reached these positions by quiet reading and reflection and they have been greatly fortified by my experience as a missionary among a heathen people. I have no intention of proclaiming my beliefs from the housetops. I have no ambition for a place beside Dr. Crapsey. I prefer the life of an obscure ambassador of Jesus Christ in a heathen land. I believe that God has commissioned me to preach the Gospel which he has revealed to *me*, not that which is supposed to be summarized in those formal confessions which have honorable places in our denominational history. I do not hide my beliefs from my colleagues. I shall try to be wise in my use of them, especially among my native Christian brethren. But I will not teach them those beliefs of our denomination which I have rejected. MISSIONARY.

Paul or Gamaliel?

What if you are driven from your pastorate by a frank, sincere, statement of your real theological belief? The next man may do better work in your parish than yourself, and you do even more for humanity elsewhere. To my mind, you have much too good an opinion of yourself—a special sin of us preachers—for you would not tolerate such double-face in a politician. You would never have followed Jesus boldly in the bygone days, but you would have gone to him by night, and held your place in the synagogue. You would not scurry to put yourself in the pillory beside Him if He were here today, much as you might admire and honor Him.

Suppose all preachers would use your philosophy, how would the man outside of the Church respect our manhood? He certainly would doubt our sincerity, and he would have a right to do so. Your beliefs, many of which I agree with, would never have been held by yourself, in all probability, if other men had feared an avowal of theological truth as yourself, and had fooled their hearers and supporters day by day.

And can we not rejoice, Brother Heretic, that the early martyrs, and the apostle to us Gentiles, Paul, did not have the same philosophy of actions as yourself? You remember that Paul did not write under a *nom de plume*, but proclaimed aloud that after the way which they called heresy, so worshipped he the God of his fathers. But perhaps Gamaliel and not Paul is your ideal.

May God help you to be brave to preach the whole Gospel in the pulpit, as well as in THE INDEPENDENT. To give you an object lesson, I will sign my name and address.

CARLYLE SUMMERBELL.

SWANSEA CENTRE, MASS.

His Pastor Mustn't Read This.

I am sixty years old; have been an active member of the Presbyterian Church for forty-five years, and my reading and thought and experience have at length brought me to believe just as your "Heretic" does. During all those forty-five years I have constantly been contributing to the erection of Presbyterian churches, or to the payment of Presbyterian church debts. I have made a number of residence moves, and each new place finds me contributing either to the wiping out of an old church erection debt or to a fund for the building of a new church. So that I may now be said to own quite a block of stock in the Presbyterian Church, altho I do not have any formal certificate to evidence such holding. When I joined the Church at the early age of fifteen I made the usual public confession (or declaration) of two things, viz.: First, that I would try to be as good as possible, and second that I believed a lot of things. Now, as to this second point, the Church took advantage of me because they knew I was too young to be capable of having an intelligent opinion on those beliefs.

Now, in the face of the fact that the Church took advantage of me in allowing me to declare my belief in things that it knew I could not understand; and in view of the further fact that I own a good deal of church stock which I forfeit if I go out; you may say that it is the right and duty of the Church to exclude me. I do not believe it. We heretics cannot form new churches—for one thing we cannot afford it—*wealth* is always conservative, it is satisfied with things as they are—why should wealth want any changes? So that we heretics must stay in the orthodox churches and do what little we can to reform them, and patiently wait, just as your "Undistinguished

Heretic" is doing, for things to come our way, which they are sure to do, soon or late. One must be as blind as a bat not to see that things are coming the heretic's way fast enough.

My name (tho very undistinguished) must be kept out, for the pastor of my church has his nose held high on the scent for heretics.

A PITTSBURG HERETIC.

Now on His Feet.

I quake for you. If THE INDEPENDENT should violate the *sigillum confessionis* [impossible!], by revealing your name, you would speedily go the honorable way of Crapsey *et al.* Lacked your "Confessions" but one thing to make them important and valuable—namely, your name. With that, they would have been a chapter in the rehabilitation of the Christian Church, penned not by an "Undistinguished Heretic," but by a distinguished hero of the truth; without it, they are only the apprehensive chattering of a man afraid of his shadow.

Your excuse is unpleadable; nay, it leaves you more than half submerged in a sea of obligation. It is your plain duty to help remove the discredit from the Church. That you can do only by standing to your colors, not by fighting under the enemy's. You are in the vanguard; I pray you be valiant.

Alas! you but add to the discredit. You betray the Church in triplicate. By your silence you betray orthodoxy; it is not presented from your pulpit, as it is supposed to be. You betray heterodoxy; it is made to appear thru you a cowardly, slinking, underhanded thing. You betray the ministry; you justify the oft-made charge against it, of insincerity, by *violating the vows you took at your ordination.*

Notwithstanding, sir, to you I am grateful. Your "Confessions" have put me on my feet. Scarce three years out of two theological seminaries, where I heard all devout prejudice and pious sophistry summoned to refute (the actual chief function of the modern theological seminary is to refute heresy) things which I have since concluded are irrefutable, I was in a maze of indecision. But you have enabled me to decide that neither you nor I have any *silent* business in the orthodox ministry.

GREER A. FOOTE.

DELAWARE CITY, DEL.

Orthodoxy and Science

If "The Confessions of an Undistinguished Heretic" were but a single isolated instance it would be of some interest, but since it is an expression of a condition that is becoming general, it involves some serious questions. The experience of the author is only another indication of the fact that the miraculous has no place in our experience today. None of us ever saw a miracle, and, different from former ages, we would not assign to a supernatural cause any phenomenon however little understood its nature. Can a religion, grounded in the miraculous, be any more real to people than the foundation upon which it rests? Numbers of people unable to distinguish between the content of Christianity and the forms in which it is presented, are either nominally accepting creeds and ceremonies that now have lost their vital significance, or find themselves out of sympathy with the Church and its teachings, for the reason that orthodoxy insists upon an interpretation of religious phenomena that finds no place in the life and thought of our world.

There are many ministers who believe as the writer of the article in question does. If these things they have learned are true, it is not unbecoming in a minister of Christ to be afraid of the truth, no matter what it is. Instead of treating these scientific and historical truths as tho they were dangerous secrets to be covered up lest they wreck God's Kingdom, why do they not come out boldly and separate religion from the forms we have outgrown, and insist upon an interpretation of Christianity that is consistent with the experience of our time? Surely God's truth will not destroy itself. The people are finding out these things anyway. The longer we wait the wider will be the chasm to bridge, for one false position leads rapidly to another. Instead of constantly thinking of the weaker brethren whom such preaching would shock, ought we not think of the many people outside of Christianity and between whom and Christ the orthodox position stands as a barrier? Would not people have more respect for the ministry, and does not common honesty demand it?

E. D. MARTIN.

LOMBARD, ILL.

Not at Ease in Zion

The "Confessions of an Undistinguished Heretic" and your editorial comment thereon have aroused in me an extraordinary interest. I am not a clergyman, but otherwise his experience and conclusions might be my own. Not quite, for while I do not press my views upon others, I probably do give, upon suitable occasion, somewhat freer utterance to them. It is generally thought that a layman may hold any view he pleases, at least in a Congregational church; but I must say that I am not at all clear as to that. The Church of which I am a member has a creed, I believe, tho I have never seen it or heard it read in seventeen or eighteen years of membership. There are, however, implied beliefs in the covenant to which I must assent at almost every communion. It is possible to give meanings to the words which I can accept, but I know that these are not the meanings as understood by the majority of the Church, nor are they what was originally meant.

I joined this Church by letter, mainly on account of my family, but nevertheless in full sympathy with the practical aims of the Church. The saving of men, to be sure, does not mean the same thing to me. I accept joyously and freely the teaching of Jesus as to the conduct of life. I believe that the Golden Rule lies at the very base of civilization and that no real progress can be made without it. In this respect I go a long way beyond the Church in urging the extension of the rule to communities and nations.

Still every organization has a right to fix the basis of union. It may make a mistake, but the right—perhaps the duty—remains. Should one seek to enter an organization with whose very basis he is in antagonism? At any rate, I think the members of it who do think the basis vital have a right to decline his company. I should not, therefore, complain if the Church saw fit to cast me out. If it were to do over again I should not now connect myself with any Church, even by letter, but I stay by force of habit and, as I have indicated, by real sympathy with its practical work. And yet I do not feel at ease in Zion. I often think I could do more outside the Church than in it, and at the same time free myself from what I am bound to think a false position.

ANOTHER HERETIC.

The "Delicate Effluence."

The "Confesions of an Undistinguished Heretic" has value from its representative character. It reminds one of the eloquent and earnest utterances of the brilliant Theodore Parker, and of Robert G. Ingersoll, as well as of those more recently expressed by the Rev. Dr. Crapsey, and some in almost every denomination. All such profess to find a richer religious experience in holding to such views than they derived from the Apostles' Creed, and from the Scriptures, regarded as the infallible word of God. No one can absolutely know the experiences of another. Let us accept, with charity, the personal statements of all men. There are in this article fifty statements, as if of facts, which do not seem to us correct. Inferences and conclusions are set forth as established and necessary, which seem to us to have no support. We sympathize with the writer in his love of independent thought and in his search for truth. But almost all his opinions seem to us contrary to reason and to truth. We can well understand that his secret views, tho not preached, allow, as he felicitously expresses it, "occasionally a delicate effluence from them to steal over a page or two of the next Sunday's sermon." Very many sermons of the day reveal a similar "delicate effluence."

One is surprised in hearing a discourse which is mainly excellent, sometimes truly eloquent, contain passages which startle him with the question, Where he is and whom he is hearing? He recalls some similar statements as preserved in the pagan classics, but not often repeated since the Christian Era. One is shocked and feels a deep sense of pity, but fondly hopes that he did not fully or correctly understand the preacher, or that if he did, the preacher is somehow far better than his doctrine. A blessed inconsistency in real belief and life is hoped for.

The main question is, "Is there anything supernatural? Any miracle? Any revelation?" Few are as yet prepared to say "there is no God." More are willing to be called agnostics, and say: "We cannot possibly know of a God." "Miracles are impossible." "There is no supernatural separate from the natural." The "Confessions" form a very interesting expression of a mind moving somewhere in this current trend of modern scepticism.

A VETERAN THEOLOGICAL PROFESSOR.

From an Ex-Roman Catholic Priest.

In reply to your suggestion, permit me, as one who followed an opposite course, to send an answer to "The Confessions of an Undistinguished Heretic."

Is there any situation under the sun which calls for the truth like that of a clergyman in a church pulpit? True, he may preach upon moral topics solely, untouched of doctrine. But all the same, like the sounding disk over his pulpit, the shadow of a creed or a confession or the Thirty-nine Articles, hangs over him, invisible indeed to the human eye, but tangible to the Christian souls beneath. He rejects his creed as false, while his flock accepts it as true. And when his preaching is done, young and old join in singing hymns, which ring out thru groin and arch the teachings of his peculiar orthodoxy. There is only one appellation, which fits him. Such a pastor is a whited sepulchre.

Let me add, however, that there are two great defenses, which he pays little heed to in his confessions: First, the lie or deception or sham is universal. It is as much in evidence in the State as in the Church, in the stock exchange as in the counting room, in law as in medicine, on the rostrum as in the pulpit. From the dawn of reason men must watch out for and more or less practice sham. Revelation at least, if not religion, *quâ* creed, is a huge deception. It puts forth as truths, revealed to Adam, Moses, Christ, the Councils data, which are known to be human, or else data, recognized as false, *e. g.*, the virtues as Christian, which come from Aristotle; the age of the world, the plenary inspiration of Scripture, etc."

Secondly, religion exerts little influence on men's lives. This, indeed, should comfort our unknown. From the way men live, do business, associate, pass their days, it is impossible to tell their creed. Religion, in fact, counts for nothing in the every-day world.

But should not the clergy be the prime movers for honesty? Should not the speech and life of a minister reflect the soul within the man? The truth is, that all history is evidence of the contradiction, which we call a clergyman. Long ago mankind abandoned hope of truth in the ministry. Now they are looking elsewhere. Let us hope that the uplifting and upbuilding of the proletariat will make this twentieth century the age of truth.

J. R. SLATTERY.

PARIS, FRANCE.

The Heretic No Critic.

A man may believe what he pleases, but it is a question affecting ethics and seriously concerned with moral law for a man to confess himself out of harmony with the Gospel and with the fundamental doctrines of his Church and yet continue to hold its pulpit and give his

people his "heresy" in such regular homeopathic doses that he poisons their faith so insidiously and effectively that his "recent declarations, so far from stirring resentment, have scarcely kept his congregation awake." There is nothing that our rugged American people admire more than for a man to stand on his two feet—scaffolding or no scaffolding—and confess his real faith, even tho he be a "heretic." The gentleman refers to Dr. Crapsey, and therefore we may be excused if we express our conviction that the position of that man shines as a morning star in comparison with the lightning-bug emissions of the "Undistinguished." There seems to be but one proper course for him to pursue, and that is to withdraw from his Church.

The gentleman comes to his conclusions thru the mistake of reading into the text what is not there and not discriminating what is there. He would have us believe that Matthew calls Jesus "the carpenter's son"; Mark the same; and John he makes call him the "son of Joseph." Neither of these is the fact. Matthew *records* that *certain people asked* "Is not this the carpenter's son?" Mark *records* that *certain people asked,* "Is not this the Carpenter?" John *records* that the *"Jews* murmured" that Jesus called himself the "bread from heaven" and *asked,* "Is not this the son of Joseph?" Neither of these writers call Jesus "the carpenter's son"; or "the carpenter"; or "Joseph's son." They only as faithful biographers note the fact that certain people asked these questions. They could do no less. It is not their opinion. Other people in that time called Jesus by other names than these. Some said he was "Elias"; "one of the old prophets"; "Beelzebub," and Herod said he was "John, whom I beheaded." It was not an unnatural thing that some should call Jesus the son of Joseph. Similar mistakes occur in most communities where a child goes by the name of its stepfather, or where it is an adopted child.

The other objections he raises concerning the resurrection of Jesus are as gross misrepresentations of the text as these. The "Undistinguished" will evidently never become distinguished as a real critic, tho he may make some headway as a careless writer.

W. T. Foote.

Jefferson City, Mo.

From a Convicted Heretic.

Referring to "The Confessions of An Undistinguished Heretic," I have reason to know that his attitude is that of a large and increasing number of ministers in the various churches—Protestant and Catholic. Letters have come to me from so many who are of this way of thinking that I am convinced that the churches are honeycombed with creedal and confessional unbelief in the pulpit. The result of this is seen in the loss of intellectual and spiritual leadership to the ministry of the churches. Men and women who hunger for the truth do not look to have that hunger satisfied from the pulpit.

Such men as the writer of the confessions can keep a congregation quiet and comfortable, but can never inspire the people with enthusiasm for truth and righteousness. At the best, they are priests of the present order, not prophets of the better day. The writer justifies his infidelity to truth by his fidelity to love. According to his confession he's a bad preacher, since he systematically suppresses his deepest convictions, which no good preacher can do; but he is a good pastor, since he visits the sick and the poor and the sinful. In this the writer of the confessions yields to one of the most subtle temptations of his calling. It is as if a bank clerk should rob the bank to succor a wife and children from death.

The writer of the confessions consoles himself with the thought that whether he speaks it or not the truth will at last be known. He is content that others should labor while he quietly bides his time to reap the fruits of their labors. Truth does not come of itself. Some man must think it; some man must speak it. The man who thinks and speaks is the man who advances the cause of truth in the world. The man who waits until the real thinking and speaking is done is not a worker, but a drone, eating the honey that he has not gathered—an apparently safe but really a dangerous course! In time drones are killed.

Today the real thinking and speaking on the great subjects to which the writer of the confession refers are being done by men who are not the official teachers of the Church, and in consequence the churches are discredited. The people are learning from others what they ought to have learned from their pastors, and that is good neither for people nor pastor.

In the recent case of heresy in the Episcopal Church it was not the people who hunted the heretic; it was the bishop and some of the clergy. As a whole the people condemned the proceeding. In all that pertains to religious truth the people have left the bishop and clergy far behind—which bodes ill for bishop and clergy.

Algernon P. Crapsey

Rochester, N. Y.



The Home Colony: Six Months After

BY UPTON SINCLAIR

Author of "The Jungle," "Manassas," Etc.

SIX months ago The Independent was so good as to publish my article entitled "A Home Colony: A Prospectus," which resulted in the Helicon Hall enterprise. The editor has requested me to write another article, setting forth what has been accomplished toward the plan, what successes and what failures have been met.

About 300 people responded to my call. If I had been the master of my own time I should have got together a dozen or so of those who showed the most active interest, and proceeded to work out the plan privately. I was tied up, however, in an attempt to dramatize "The Jungle," and so I called a public meeting, thinking that the enterprise had only to be launched and would then take care of itself.

One meeting, however, was enough to make it evident that the plan could not be worked out in general meetings, and so committees were named. One of the unfortunate consequences of the public manner of proceeding was that unfit persons were named on the committees, and the work greatly delayed thereby. Perhaps, however, it was just as well, for it brought to a head immediately one of the all-important problems—the conditions of residence and membership. I personally had always thought of the colony as a public affair—a little village, so to speak—to which any one might come who paid his way and obeyed the law. But experience soon convinced me that the question of congeniality was one of the all-important ones. The task of elimination was an unpleasant one, and it was not accomplished without mistakes. But it had to be accomplished.

The committees met all thru the summer, and every detail of the proposed organization was threshed out. We made an attempt to estimate the quantity of land and capital needed, and the probable cost of all the various items. We discussed the form of the proposed organization, and all the legal questions involved—membership and the rights of members, ownership of stock and voting control, as well as questions of administration and of social organization, the workers and their status, the children's department and its management, and a hundred other equally important problems. I had outlined my ideas of the colony in the beginning, but I had no means of knowing how far they would be agreed to by others. As a matter of fact, however, there was no really important modification, except the one which I have previously mentioned; and the Helicon Home Colony, as it actually exists, is practically the one which I pictured in my first article.

Besides the discussion of abstract principles, the committee meetings gave those interested a chance to get acquainted and to size each other up. There were many friendships made and many informal meetings. We solved some of the most important of the colony problems one moonlight night, drifting about in a sail boat on Barnegat Bay. Another time, some of the "colonists," as we came to call them, paid a visit to my farm near Princeton. We put the women up on cots in the house and the men slept in the hay-mow—which gave them an excellent opportunity to find out how they got along together. The result was that, by the time that we got down to the search for a site, there was a compact little group of people who were ready to take the plunge together.

When the Helicon Hall property was discovered, thru a newspaper advertisement, we held several anxious confer-

ences. It was really quite a fearsome proposition, for Englewood is an expensive place in which to live. We had been figuring on land at $200 an acre, and this land cost $3,000 or $4,000 an acre. And the Hall itself was an enormous place; it would cost $1,000 a year for coal alone; and if only our own little group should come in, the cost would be prohibitive—we, and our wives, and our children, and our beautiful rubber trees and palms, would all freeze to death before the winter was by. On the other hand, we had faith in the idea, and we knew that the larger the colony, the greater the advantages for all concerned; and if we were to buy a small place, we would tie ourselves down to an experiment upon a small scale, and would never be able to demonstrate the real advantages of household co-operation. Our idea had been to rent some place for the winter, which would have given us some time to work out our plans and get ready for the larger venture; but we had not been able to find a place suitable for renting—Helicon Hall would not do, for the reason that expensive repairs were necessary.

To make a long story short, we made the purchase, and some of the more venturesome moved in at once. The colonists who shared in the turmoil and confusion of those early days will not soon forget them. We were tumbled in bag and baggage; we could not even unpack, because all the rooms had to be kalsomined, and we moved here and there at the behest of men with large buckets of paint. We had no furniture, and no food, and no fire, and no cook; we lived on crackers and milk, and we would spend hours hunting for a teaspoon to eat with. It was only last October, but so much has happened since that already it seems like ancient history, and we gather 'round the fireside and fight our battles over again. We have a huge and wonderful fireplace, the four sides of which we have awarded in our colony jests to Politics, Art, Literature and Philosophy. But in those days all four sides were allotted to colony business, and we would huddle 'round the fire and creep closer as the night wore on (that was before we got the furnace running). Many a time I sat on the andirons at 1 o'clock in the morning, discussing plumbing specifications with the manager.



HELICON HALL—EAST EXTERIOR.

We had not only to remodel the building and equip it completely; we had to find a staff of people to do the



SOUTH END OF INTERIOR COURT.

work, and also to organize the colony, keep in touch with hundreds of people, who wrote letters and called on all sorts of strange errands. Incidentally, also, we had to keep ourselves alive. We all managed to stand it after a fashion; and now and then, when there was too much grumbling, we would call a public meeting, and thresh out our troubles and start over again with a new supply of good nature.

We made many mistakes; I shall tell about some of them in due course, for the benefit of future pioneers. But there is one thing to be said here at the start: we made no mistake in believing in democratic institutions. It was a point about which the critics of our plan were all agreed, that it could not possibly work, because people could never decide what they wanted. That dreadful bugaboo called "human nature" would wreck us in the end. I, for my part, believed that people in America were used to the methods of majority government, and I believed that if we should apply those same methods in a co-operative home, a group of intelligent and sincere people could manage to solve all their problems. From the beginning our policy was publicity and democracy; and from the beginning it brought us through. At the committee meetings every one had his say. And little by little you would see a majority opinion taking shape on the question at issue, until, finally, when all had been heard, the matter was put to a vote. There was no case where the minority did not give way with all courtesy. And now that the colony really exists we sit round the fireside and talk out our questions, and as a rule we do not even have to take a vote—an informal discussion is enough to make clear to every one what is fair and right. The question came up as to whether or not we should admit small babies to the colony this winter; and there were two people of studious tastes who took violent exception to babies. There was a meeting, and a discussion of ways and means, at the end of which the two disciples of race suicide were satisfied. In the same manner we decided the hours for dancing and for piano playing, and all the problems of the children's department and of the dining-room. The editor of *Ridgway's* once made the prediction that the colony would fall to pieces because some of its members would want marmalade for breakfast. As a matter of fact, one could not find people of more varied tastes. We have

a dozen different varieties of vegetarians and some devotees of the flesh-pots; but we have no one who is unwilling to compromise and to put up with the best that can be done.

I am a believer in the materialistic conception of history; I am accustomed to interpret the characters of men from this position — to say that competition has made them selfish and deceitful, and that co-operation will make them beautiful and sincere. I think that I can see it working out in this colony. We have founded it upon justice and truth; socially we stand upon terms of equality, and economically we pay for exactly what we get. These are the principles we have built upon, and all take them for granted, and no other idea ever enters their thought. You may smile, perhaps, when I say it, but it is a fact none the less, there are 35 adults and 10 children living in this house at present, and I know them all pretty thoroly, and there is not anywhere among them a jealousy, or a hatred, or an unkind or selfish feeling.

"But will this last?" you ask. I do not see how it can fail to last, and to grow—admitting, of course, that my analysis of the cause is correct. We did not start out with any enthusiasms and religious ecstasies; we had simply cold common sense; we employed lawyers and business men to put us on a sound basis. Our only real peril was at the beginning, before the colony spirit was well developed in our members, and some of us were tired and overworked; and even then there were no misunderstandings that a little discussion could not clear up. Now things are beginning to run smoothly, and we are realizing some of the benefits.

I have sometimes thought that we made a mistake in calling our adventure a "colony." The name suggests "Brook Farm," and "Ruskin," and similar co-operative experiments; whereas, as a matter of fact, there is not the least similarity. All these colonies were experiments in co-operative production; the Helicon Home Colony is an experiment in co-operative distribution. Its members are all earning their livings in New York; they are not trying to dig them out of our few acres of land. And perhaps if we had called ourselves a "home club" or a "co-operative hotel," people might have understood more readily what we are really doing. As a matter of fact, what we have here is a large and



DINING ROOM.

exceptionally beautiful hotel, which is owned by its guests, and run by them to their own taste and for their own profit, instead of being owned by a business man and run by him for his profit. And in my view of the case the one question to be considered is this: Can people living in such a manner get for themselves more material comforts and social and intellectual advantages than they can get for the same money in their individual homes? Upon this, and this alone, depends the future of our "colony."

What do we get here at Helicon Hall? We are as yet in our infancy, of course; there is no one of the departments in which we do not intend to make numerous improvements; but we have got over the roughest parts of the road, and we can begin to look about us a little. We are living in what I think is the most beautiful suburban town near New York. We have nine and a half acres of land, sloping down from the western brow of the Palisades, and commanding a view of fifty miles, and we have only half a mile to walk to come out upon the Hudson, where there is scenery which tourists would travel many miles to look at, if they only knew about it. The hall itself has about eight thousand square feet of floor space on the ground floor alone, devoted to rooms for social purposes; there is a central court filled with palms and rubber trees, which have grown to the very top of the three-story building. We have a large pipe organ, a swimming pool and bowling alley, a theater, a billiard room and a studio. We have thirty-five bedrooms, ranged in galleries about the court, so that we can look out of our windows in the morning and see the sun rise, and then look out of our door and see the tropics. We have the finest heating system in the world; we pump fresh air in from outside, heat it in a three-thousand-foot steam coil, and then distribute it to all the rooms, with the result that we feel as well all the time as other people feel when they take a trip to Arizona or the Adirondacks. In such a place as this we have a comfortable bedroom or study, where we can go and be by ourselves and never be disturbed, for $3 a week. And downstairs we have a huge fireplace, where, if we happen to feel in a social humor, we can sit and discuss Politics, Art, Literature or Philosophy with our friends. And also, we have a dining-room, where a group of cultivated people meet three times a day to partake of wholesome and pleasant-tasting food, prepared by other members of our big family, whose cleanliness and honesty are matters of common knowledge to us. This last-named privilege costs us $5 a week, or $4 if we only eat two meals; and we do not have to add to this price any care or worry, because the price includes the salary of a superintendent and a manager, who work sixteen hours a day each to straighten out all the kinks and keep the machine running.

Finally, this magical building contains a dormitory and a children's dining-room and play-room, where ten happy and healthy children receive their lessons in practical co-operation at a cost of four dollars a week for each child. It was over these "institutionalized infants" of ours that the critics of our plan were most incensed. Several dear ladies who had read my books and conceived a liking for me, sat down and wrote me tearful letters to point out the wickedness of "separating the mother from her children." As a matter of fact, we have five mothers in the colony, and the work of caring for the children is divided among four of them. (The fifth is studying medicine in New York.) By the simple process of combining the care of the ten children we accomplish the following results: First, the labor and trouble of caring for each child is reduced about two-thirds; second, the child has playmates, and is happy all day long; third, we can afford to keep the child in a more hygienic place than the average nursery—we have a pump driving fresh air into his play-room all day; and, fourth, we can dispense with the services of nursemaids, and go away, leaving the child in the care of a friend.

Of course we cannot have everything that we should like in the "children's department." We have to wait for more colonists for that. With only ten children we have to dispense with a resident physician; we cannot even afford a kindergarten. And, of course, we have not the scientifically constructed dormi-

tory of which we dream; we have only a converted theater, and instead of the uniform cots and the dustproof walls and all the rest, we have to make apologies to visitors. However, our children are all enjoying it meantime; and our five mothers are holding meetings and learning to co-operate.

The other big problem which we promised to tackle is the servant problem. All the world is waiting to hear about this, so we are told; even the aristocracy of Englewood is waiting; the



STAIRWAY.

ladies come in and tell us their troubles and ask if we will feed them in cases of emergency. They were even going to invite me to lecture them about it—until one of them recollected that I was a Socialist of a particularly dangerous type.

We have been only two months at it; and we have still a great deal left to accomplish. But we think that we have got far enough to claim to have proven our thesis—that by means of co-operation, with the saving which it implies, the introduction of system and of labor-saving machinery, household labor can be lifted to the rank of a profession, and people found to do it, who can be admitted to the colony as members. Those who wish to make fun of the idea have assumed this to mean that we insist upon college diplomas from our cooks and chambermaids. It does not mean that at all; as a matter of fact, we prefer to employ people who have always earned their living by doing the work they do for us. It means simply that we look for people who are cleanly and courteous and honest; and that then, when they come into the colony, we treat them, simply and as a matter of course, exactly as we treat every one else. So far as I know, there is no one here who has experienced the least difficulty or unpleasantness in consequence.

There remains to explain the financial organization of the colony. The property is owned by the Home Colony Company, a separate corporation, which was formed to raise the necessary capital. The company puts the building in thoro repair and equips it for use as a residence, and the colony rents it upon a three-year lease, assuming responsibility for the interest on the mortgages, the insurance, taxes and other charges, and paying 8 per cent. dividends upon the company stock. The ownership of stock is thus entirely optional. One may live in the colony without contributing any capital.

The Helicon Home Colony is a membership corporation. It is governed by a board of directors, elected every six months by secret ballot. The only conditions to residence in the colony are "congeniality" and freedom from contagious disease; one may reside in the colony indefinitely without becoming a member, but only members have the right to vote. The conditions of membership are one month's residence, election by a four-fifths vote, and the payment of an initiation fee of $25.

The constitution of the colony provides for initiative, referendum and recall of members of the board of directors; also for a complete statement of the financial affairs of the colony, to be rendered every

three months. Other provisions of the constitution dealing with its financial affairs are as follows:

It should be the aim of the colony to finance its affairs in such a way that it may ultimately be independent of all outside financial assistance. All goods shall be purchased through the Colony store, to be obtained at wholesale prices as far as possible, and charged to the colony at retail prices. One half of the fund thus accumulated is to be rebated to the membership and residents every three months, pro rata to the amount paid in. The other half is retained as a working capital and sinking fund, being credited to the member or resident until the amount contributed by him has reached $1,000, after which the entire profit shall be rebated to him.

On the colony books workers shall be figured as paying boards at current rates, and shall receive dividends upon this and all other payments to the colony.

Every department of the colony work is to be figured separately. All supplies used in that department are to be charged for by the store at retail prices, and supplies from that department to be sold to the store at wholesale prices. Every department shall be required to show a profit upon that basis.

These provisions will help to make clear the following financial statement, which shows the income and expenses of the Helicon Home Colony, upon a basis of the capacity of the present building—47 guests and 15 workers:

Fixed Charges:	
Interest on mortgages	$1,800
Interest on company stock	1,680
Depreciation of equipment	750
Repairs to building	500
Taxes	600
Insurance	200
Coal	1,000
Water, gas, sewer and telephone	600
	$7,130
HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.	
Food supplies for 62 persons	$6,460
Salaries of workers	5,260
Total	$18,850
INCOME.	
Rent of rooms at capacity	$6,240
Board of 47 persons ($5 per week)	12,220
Profit on private laundry	1,500
Total	$19,960
Margin	$1,110

Upon the above calculation, the livery and dairy departments have to pay only for the feed of the stock. At this rate, the dairy alone should show a profit of $1,000 per year. When the purchasing of supplies has been systematized, it is believed that the hotel department will pay a considerable profit upon the estimated food cost.

In connection with the above it is to be pointed out that the chief item in our expenses is that of rent. We shall never be able to prove all the advantages of co-operative housekeeping, for the reason that our location is so expensive. Had our land cost $300 an acre instead of $3,000 (as would have been the case had we put up our own building), our expenses would have been about $1,800 less per year. As it is, it must be mentioned that, in the above calculation, the occupants of Helicon Hall are paying for all the land, while our plan includes separate cottages for those who wish them. By this means we shall make about six acres pay for themselves. Also we may raise the roof of our present building, doubling our present capacity and adding $2,500 a year net to our income.

All these things depend upon one thing — more colonists. We are going quietly ahead with our plans, feeling certain that the right people will find us in the end. In this we labor under one handicap, the seriousness of which it would be idle to pretend that we do not realize—I mean the united power of ridicule of the press of this country. We are making a sincere and serious attempt to solve a problem, the urgency of which is admitted by every one; and, with scarcely a single exception, the newspapers never mention us except with gibes.

I will give you a picture, so that you may see for yourself just how you get your information about us, and judge whether or not the press is giving us a "square deal." The committees have been meeting all summer; and in order to give those who may be interested a chance to discuss their work, a series of three meetings are held in a quiet little hall. There are present say thirty well-dressed and well-mannered people; and there strolls in a dissipated-looking youth with bad teeth and a cigaret in his hand. He is a reporter from the New York ——, he tells us (it is not a "yellow" journal). The subject under discussion is the difference between membership and stock corporations, and the dissipated-looking youth is bored. After ten

minutes he strolls out, and the next day his paper prints a column and a half about the meeting, in the course of which a fat German women is described as shrieking out that she must have sauerkraut, and somebody else as insisting on bringing a parrot into the colony. No such people were present, no such words were spoken—from the first word to the last the account is a *lie*.

Against this we have only one weapon —the facts. It is a beautiful place to live; and everybody is happy and full of good cheer; and it only costs—there is our strong point! We like to get families aside and tell them what it costs. Here is a college professor, for instance —his wife and two children. He lived in a flat with one servant, who did everything, and it cost him $130 a month and all the responsibility. Here in the colony it costs him $105 a month, and he plays billiards every evening as a sign of his emancipation. And here is a young editor of my acquaintance — he has a wife and four children and lives in a little cottage where his wife does all the work. He thought that he could not come into the colony, because it figured out $130 a month, and that was more than his salary. He had to have it pointed out to him that his wife was working sixteen hours a day, and that she might work ten hours a day in the colony and credit herself with $40 a month. And then—to give one instance more—there is myself—formerly the man with the muck-rake, and now an exeptionally competent hotel manager. I have a wife and a little boy, and I can live in the colony for $1,000 a year—but, alas! not with without responsibilities!

P. S.—Since the above was written the first meeting of the children's department has been held. The question proposed for discussion was: When a child wakes up early in the dormitory is it proper to wake the other children, or should the child lie still. After serious debate, Master David (aged five) remarked: "All in favor please say 'Aye.'" Everybody said "Aye."

HELICON HALL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

Mary

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY

WHAT was the song, I wonder, that sung her Babe to sleep,
What was her young heart saying as she sung:
Did she hear the thorn a-growing, did she hear the winds a-blowing,
Did she see a Cross where cloudy shadows clung?

Was the low, sweet wordless crooning of her lips above his head
But the fringes of that midnight angel-song:
Her heart's unconscious beating starry measures still repeating,
Tho a world's wild footfalls at her door-sill throng?

Ah, 'twas but the mother-babble to the fire-song on her hearth,
But the telling of his dimples and his grace:
How the strange birth-beauty lingers, crumpled petal of his fingers,
Of his eyes, and rosy feet, and baby-face.

Just the wordless song of women babbling sweets unwordable
O'er a witless baby slumbered on her knee:
Just the dew and purple splendor of the mother-passion tender,
The song our mothers sung to you and me.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Fur Seal

BY FORBES LINDSAY

Author of "Further America," Etc.

COMPARATIVELY few persons have ever seen a fur seal in life, and yet almost every one thinks that he has done so and that he is quite familiar with the appearance of the animal. This popular delusion is due to confusion of the hair seal with the fur seal. Both are pinnipeds, and that is almost the only point they have in common. In form, color and habit they differ completely, and are not even allied by generic affinity. The hair seal is distributed thruout the salt waters of the world. The distribution of the fur seal, on the other hand, is remarkably restricted. This is accounted for by the fact that it requires a combination of peculiar conditions in its breeding grounds such as may be found, to any extensive degree, only in the Antarctic region. The most essential of these requisite conditions are a low, flat beach, on which the female laden with young can "haul up" easily; a shingly, well drained surface for the rookeries; a cool temperature, with damp and foggy atmosphere, and surrounding waters well stocked with fish.

The west coast of Patagonia, Desolation Island, the Falklands, the Galapagos and the thousand and one uninhabited islets in the southern seas furnish ideal sites for seal rookeries, and time was when tens of millions of these creatures frequented them. Fifty years of indiscriminate slaughter depleted what should have been an inexhaustible source of supply, so that today the number of seals to be found in this region is insignificant and not worth the attention of hunters.

The only existent rookeries of any commercial consequence are those of the two small islands—Saint Paul and Saint George—composing the Pribilov group, and, to a less degree, those of the Commander Islands, Bering and Copper. The future supply, then, of the most useful fur known to civilization, and that most in demand, practically depends upon the salvation of the rapidly diminishing herds that have their birthplace within our territory. The Pribilovs are two volcanic rocks, about thirty miles apart, situated in the heart of Bering Sea. Saint Paul, the larger, is no more than thirty-two square miles in extent. During the breeding season the sun seldom penetrates the dense mists that enshroud the islets, which offer in other respects the conditions of soil and climate sought by the seals.

At the time of Pribilov's discovery, in 1786, the islands were uninhabited, and it is probable that the hardy *stoorman* was the first human being to set foot upon their shores. The Russians introduced natives from Oonalashka and Atkha, and from these the present population of about 400 Aleuts is derived. The lives of these people are literally bound up with those of the seals, from which they derive their food, clothing, fuel and means of livelihood. The Government has wisely secured to them a monopoly of the seal industry on their islands, and the lessees could not improve upon the arrangement, for the Pribilov Aleuts are not only expert in the various processes of land sealing, but also docile, energetic and well behaved. On each island they have comfortable frame houses, a school and a church of the Greek Catholic faith.

The actions of the seal seem to be regulated by a very high order of instinct, and its habits are well ordered and extremely stable. The winter months are spent by the full-grown males in the ocean off the coast of Van-

couver. The females and young males pass the season farther south in warmer waters.

During the early days of May the *sikatchie,* or mature bulls, begin to arrive at the Pribilovs in anticipation of the breeding season. At this time, when covered with the large reserve of adipose tissue acquired in the feeding months, the average specimen will weigh five hundred pounds and measure from six to seven feet in length. The cow is about two feet shorter than this, and has hardly one-sixth the weight of the bull.

For several weeks after their arrival the *sikatchie* engage in fierce and incessant fights among themselves for the choice of stations upon the rookery, proximity to the water determining the desirability of location. In these combats many are killed or maimed so that they die.

The females, having farther to come and being heavy with young, do not reach the islands until about a month after the bulls, who have by this time settled in undisputed possession of their respective stations. Around these males group the cows as they come up from the water, until the rookery becomes one mass of tens of thousands of seals, presenting to the inexperienced eye a picture of inextricable confusion. As a matter of fact, however, each family is segregated and any encroachment upon its privacy is forcibly resented by its head. He does not leave his post for an hour during the entire season, but remains for three months, neither eating nor drinking, but subsisting solely upon the superfluous fat with which he was provided on his arrival. The females come and go freely and frequently. Almost every one of them gives birth to a single pup within a day or two after hauling up on the rookery, and at intervals makes excursions lasting several days into the sea for food. Each little one is dependent upon its own mother's milk for life. The cow seal will not nurse a stranger, and has the remarkable faculty of picking its offspring out of a "pod" of pups that appear to be as like as peas to the human eye.



VILLAGE OF ST. PAUL, CONTAINING THE TOTAL POPULATION (298) OF THE ISLAND.
Killing ground occupies fore part of picture. Buildings along the right front are salt houses, storehouses, etc.

The most important element of seal life on the rookeries consists, however, of the *holluschickie,* or "bachelors," for it is from their ranks that the entire supply

of skins is secured. The fur of the bull after the sixth year is of no commercial value. That of the female is valuable at all periods of its life, but for economic reasons the animal is spared where killing is conducted under scientific regulation.

The "bachelors" are male seals under six years of age, previous to which they do not attain the weight and development necessary to admit of their forcing and maintaining places for themselves among the *sikatchie* on the rookeries. To venture within the area pre-empted by the breeding seals is certain death to a *holluschickie,* and they herd together at some distance from the others.

The bands of "bachelors" are driven by the Aleuts to the killing grounds in the neighborhood of the village, where those between the ages of one and four years are dexterously clubbed and immediately stabbed to death. In this manner 100,000 skins were easily taken twenty years ago, but now the lessees of the islands get fewer than the 15,000 to which the Government at present limits them.

The beginning of August marks the breaking up of the rookeries. The bulls commence to leave, most of them not to come out on land again until the following season, and by the middle of the month they have all deserted the stations they held without a moment's absence since the first of May. The cows now pass longer periods in the water, coming to land only occasionally to look after their pups. Strange to say, these—now six weeks or two months old—are but just commencing to learn to swim. Since birth they have played and quarreled with one another like little dogs, receiving no encouragement from their mothers to do otherwise. Now the comparatively deserted beach gives them ready access to the water and they make their first acquaintance with it apparently by chance. Their initial efforts to swim—in which they have no assistance—are as awkward as those of a human child. Dropped into deep water at this

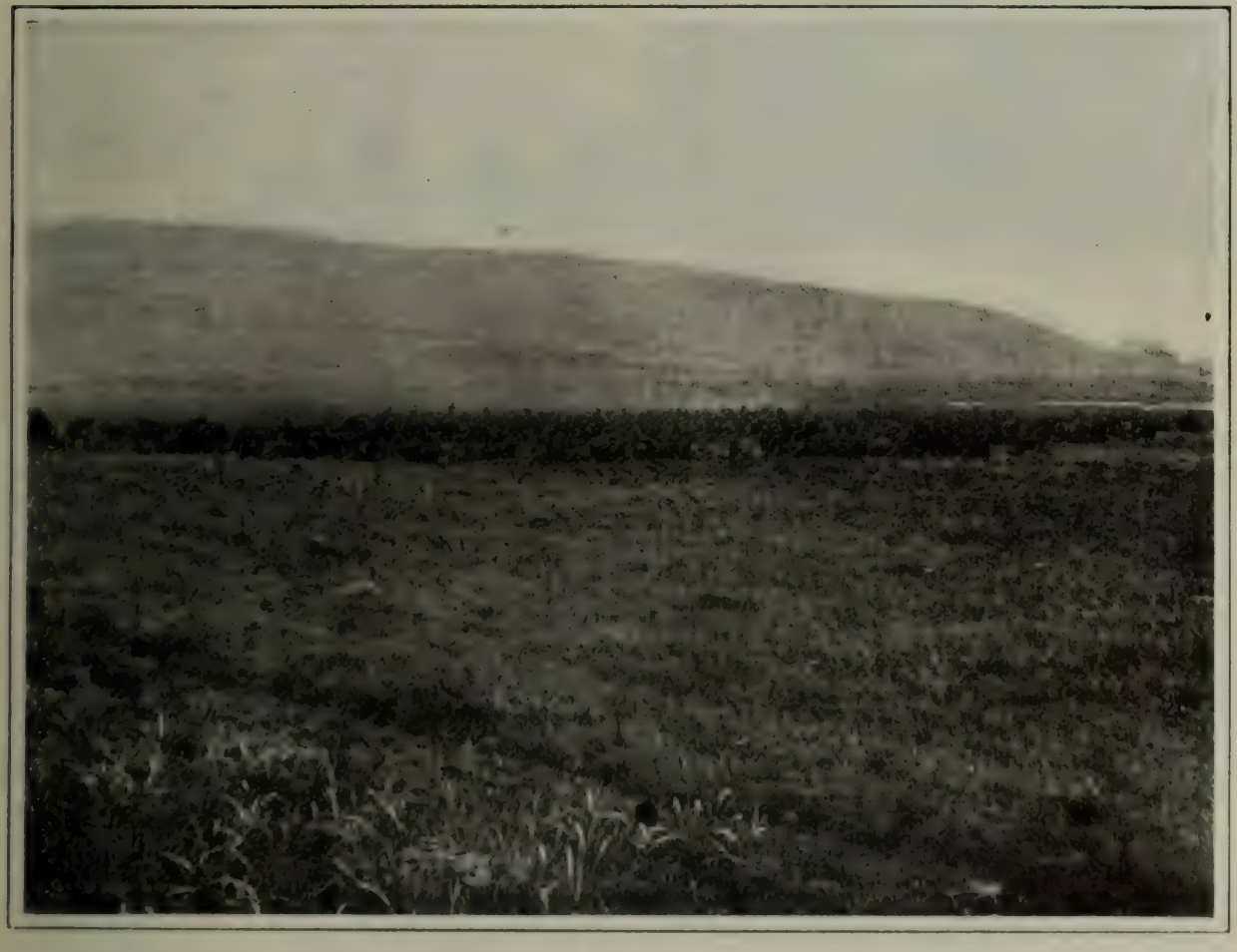


SEAL FAMILY.
Bull in the midst of females and pups.

time, the seal pup will impotently flap his attenuated tail in the air for a few minutes and drown. For several weeks the pup will continue his patient efforts to secure the full enjoyment of the amphibian life which is his birthright. As their power and agility increase they make excursions, scores of them together, farther and farther from land, until at length they depart at the end of September with the females for the waters of the mid-Pacific.

This brief description of the habits of the fur seal is necessary to an understanding of the problem which has vexed our Government for many years and has reached so acute a stage as to justify the suggestion by the President of so drastic a remedy as the deliberate destruction of the herd. The abnormal state of the Pribilov herd in recent years has produced some modifications of the conditions described. For instance, the grouping on the rookeries is more lax than formerly, and there being proportionally fewer mature bulls, and more available space, there is less fighting among them. It is probable, too, that *holluschickie* are admitted to family relationship at an earlier age—perhaps as early as five years.

The fur seal is one of our great national assets. Since the acquisition of Alaska, the Government has derived a revenue from the lease of the sealing privileges of the Pribilovs amounting to upward of $9,000,000, or more than $2,000,000 in excess of the purchase price of the entire territory. In the same period the trade in sealskins has added $50,000,000 to the value of our commerce, while creating a large increment to our customs revenue on account of duties on manufactured skins imported from London. It is clearly of the highest importance to us to save these animals from extinction as a commercial factor But the matter is of almost equal consequence to England, which receives all the skins and enjoys a rich profit from the



SEAL DRIVE.
A herd of Holluschickie being driven across the island to the killing ground.



ROOKERY ON ST. PAUL.
One hundred thousand or more seals were within range of the camera.

preparation of them for the market. Moreover, as there is no known substitute for this fur, which is in demand all over the world, the question of the preservation of the seals is of actual interest to all civilized peoples.

When Alaska and its insular dependencies came into our hands there were probably 5,000,000 of these valuable pinnipeds on the Pribilov Islands. There was no appreciable diminution in their number until after 1886, when pelagic sealing began to be extensively practiced. In 1891, however, they had decreased, according to the findings of American and Canadian commissioners, to 1,000,000, and experts are unanimous in the opinion that, at the present day, fewer than 200,000 seals make the annual migration to their ancient breeding grounds on our islands in the Bering Sea. This rapid and enormous shrinkage is due to the devastation wrought by pelagic sealers, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in a report just rendered, states that the "herd without doubt suffered more severely from this cause during the past season than at any previous time in its history." The regularity of the migrations of the seals, both as regards time and direction, greatly facilitates the operations of the hunters, who are never at a loss to find them. Sailing into the course of the herd, the vessels lie to and send out canoes, each manned by a rower and a gunner or spearman. No discrimination is exercised in killing, nor is any possible. Conditions are such that by far the majority—probably not less than 85 per cent. of all the seals taken—are necessarily females. In the upward migration to the breeding grounds the cows, being in an advanced state of pregnancy, move slowly and require to come to the surface frequently to rest. After the rookeries have been formed, the bulls, as we have seen, do not leave the land, and the *holluschickie* seldom go to any great distance. The nursing mother, on the other hand, journeys to the cod banks, from 80 to 200 miles away. So it happens that she affords much greater opportunities to the sealer than do the other classes of her species. Since the period of gestation with a seal is twelve months, it is practically impossible to kill a female without destroying at least two lives, and after the 1st of July, three

are almost invariably involved in the destruction, for the unweaned pup, robbed of its mother, will most assuredly die. So tens of thousands of them every year, after bleating piteously for days, give up their lives.

It is agreed on all hands that only a small percentage of seals killed are secured. Some authorities put the proportion at one in ten, and it is certain that one in five is an overestimate, so that if the number of skins taken by the pelagic sealers is multiplied by fifteen, we shall probably have a fair statement of the number of animals killed in order to procure them.

A treasury agent of extended experience, testifying on this subject, said:

"The logs of maurauding schooners have fallen into my hands and they have convinced me that they do not secure more than one seal out of every ten that they mortally wound and kill, for this reason, that the seals sink very quickly in the water. Allowing one out of ten there would be 300,000 that they kill in getting 30,000 skins. Of these killed 200,000 would be females, having 200,000 pups on shore. These pups would die by reason of the death of their mothers, which, added to the 300,000, makes half a million destroyed."

And this takes no account of the fact that practically all the females killed would be pregnant. No less significant is the following extract from the log of the schooner "Angel Dolly," Captain Alfred N. Tulles:

"July 17—Out boats at 10:30 a. m. The seals are around the vessel in hundreds. The boats would not go any distance from the vessel. Had they gone away they would have caught 200 or 300 seals. They were afraid of the fog, yet I told them that it would clear up, which it did at 3:30 p. m. and continued so the rest of the day. They are the hardest set of hunters that ever were in Bering Sea, who caught twenty seals and used 250 rounds of ammunition. They get one out of every ten they fire at. Well, I will never be caught with such a crowd again. The head hunter fired 100 shells and got six seals. The vessel is lying between the islands of St. Paul and St.



KILLING GROUND.
Aleuts ready to skin seals. Women waiting to carry away meat.

George. Just as soon as the fog clears off the land I will have to move, as I might have the cutter after me. I came here to get a load of seals, and by God, if I had any men with me I would get them, too."

"July 21—Out boats at 6:30 a. m., coming back to the vessel at 9 p. m. One boat returned at 7 p. m. This was the head hunter. He is always last out and first back. Caught thirty seals. . . . From the amount of growling among the boat pullers I conclude that they fired at and missed nearly 200 seals. They had 100 shells each when they left the ship, and when they came back all were empty, so they did some tall firing."

"July 26—There are thousands of seals around the vessel. I shot and killed seven from the vessel, but only got one, through the tardiness of the hunters." . . .

The log closes two days later, when the captain was killed and his vessel seized by the revenue patrol.

The greatest damage is unquestionably done in Bering Sea and at the passes of the Aleutian chain. The absolute closing of Bering Sea to pelagic sealers during the breeding season would be a sufficiently effective measure to restore the herd and maintain it in its old time amplitude. Our efforts to secure for this body of water the status of a *mare clausum* were totally defeated by the Paris tribunal of 1893. That body effected some alleviative measures which have proved to be quite inadequate, and are applicable only to citizens of the United States and Great Britain.

At present the pelagic sealers are composed about equally of vessels of Canadian and Japanese register. The Japanese are the boldest and least scrupulous of all seal hunters. They are not amenable to the prohibition against sealing by British and American vessels within sixty miles of the islands, and their operations are only restricted by the three-mile zone of international recognition. This, however, they have invaded on more than one occasion, and in August of the present year a boatload of Japanese raided a rookery on Saint Paul and slaughtered a number of female seals with indescribable barbarity.

It is clear that the settlement of this difficulty is susceptible of but one of two remedies. We must effect a satisfactory agreement with Great Britain, Japan and Russia for the protection of the seals, or resort to the most humane and politic alternative—the destruction of the herd.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Reclamation of Swamp Lands

BY HENRY C. HANSBROUGH

[It is well known that Henry C. Hansbrough, United States Senator from North Dakota, and those associated with him exerted great influence in support of the national irrigation policy recently adopted. Much weight should be given, therefore, to his prediction that a law will be enacted to provide for the drainage and reclamation of swamp lands by Federal authority and aid.—EDITOR.]

THE friends of national irrigation have every reason to feel encouraged with the work that has thus far been done under the irrigation law of June 17th, 1902. The dire predictions made by the opponents of national irrigation, to wit: that it would result in largely increasing the products of the farm and thus tend to reduce their value, and that the legislative friends of national irrigation would at once seek to go into the public treasury for money with which to carry on reclamation work thruout the country, have thus far not been realized.

It is true, however, that under the national irrigation law, which appropriates the proceeds from the sales of public lands for irrigation purposes, there is such a field of operation that eventually application will be made to Congress for direct appropriations, but before this happens the success of national irrigation will have impressed itself upon the country so forcibly that I have no doubt the Congress of the United States will yield willingly to any reasonable request for cash appropriations.

It should be understood in this connec-

tion that the moneys which are used in reclamation work, whether they come from the sales of public lands or hereafter directly from the treasury, are to be returned to the Government. It is a mere loan of the Government's credit without interest.

Quite all of the moneys arising from the sales of public lands during the past five years have been apportioned to the different irrigation projects now in progress. I assume that no additional projects of consequence are to be undertaken in addition to those already decided upon, until some of the existing projects are developed to such an extent as to show beneficial results. Those who have had to do with the legislative features of national irrigation are hopeful that there will be no disappointment in regard to returns under developing projects.

The law is very clear in regard to the authority of the Government to recoup itself on all expenditures, and it is the firm determination of those who framed the law that there shall be no disappointments in this regard. Undoubtedly there will be some failures on the part of landholders under the irrigation law to make prompt payment, and while, if the necessity should arise, Congress may conclude to legislate so as to afford relief, such relief would be only temporary. The land itself and not the individual landholder is the Government's security for the collection of the instalment payments. The framers of the law foresaw these exigencies and in the law itself provided against them.

When the waters that are now available for irrigation purposes are fully appropriated, the reclamation service will then bestir itself to seek new sources of moisture for the arid lands, and it is believed that the time is not far distant when some great artesian basins will be tapped and utilized for that purpose. It has been demonstrated that the pumping of waters from our great rivers to be used for the irrigation of adjacent table lands is feasible, and the reclamation service is now engaged in work upon three small pumping projects along the Missouri River in North Dakota. There is scarcely an end to the water in this stream, and while the country thru which it passes in North Dakota is not strictly arid, yet there are seasons when irrigation would be a very valuable assistance in the production of crops, and with the endless quantities of coal along the banks of the Missouri River, the question of fuel with which to raise the waters is already solved.

It is the habit of the American people to move rapidly from one enterprise to another, and therefore it is not strange that we find many people advocating the drainage of overflowed and swamp lands in many of the States thru national assistance. Already numerous bills have been introduced in Congress with this end in view. It is estimated that there are in the United States about eighty millions of acres of swamp and overflowed lands. The drainage of these lands has thus far progressed slowly because of the apparent inability of the several States to do the work successfully. It is unfortunately true that in some of the States where there are swamp and overflowed lands local laws are inadequate. I have in my mind one State where there are a million acres of very valuable land under water. Under the law of that State, drainage boards are organized in the several counties, and these boards appear to be greatly impeded in their work by reason of the fact that the question of drainage invariably becomes a sort of local political issue with one faction of the people in favor of drainage, another faction opposed to drainage, and still another faction hostile toward the drainage board. Wherever these local feuds are engendered, the courts are resorted to, and in the end little progress is made. It must be apparent to everybody that, notwithstanding the constitutional objections of some of the strict constructionists in Congress, there is great necessity for turning drainage work over to the steady hand of the Federal Government, allowing the people interested under local laws to assess the benefits and thus provide the money to be repaid to the Government under the instalment plan the same as under the reclamation law. In other words, the Federal Government can loan its credit, without interest charges, and proceed to drain the lands under a broad and comprehensive system which will accomplish results in the shortest possible time.

It is contended by some that, as these lands in many instances are in private

ownership, it is not competent for the Government to engage in work of this kind. The answer to this contention is that, under the irrigation law, much of the land to be irrigated is in private ownership. The further suggestion may be offered that what the people want is action. They want these lands drained without delay and they are willing to pay their pro rata share of the cost, not that they are unable to pay for the work outright, but that they need that steady and certain hand to which I have already referred, and they do not want any lawsuits or local feuds to prevent the accomplishment of their purpose.

It is an encouraging fact that many Democrats, who have peculiar scruples in regard to constitutional powers, but who, at the same time, have vast areas of swamp and overflowed lands in their States, are in favor of a national drainage law, and I have no doubt that such a law will be enacted and become quite as popular as is the irrigation law, under which so much is now being done to add to the resources of the country.

There can be no question about the future of irrigation in the arid West, and there will be no question about the future of national drainage, if the Government concludes to enter upon it. Both will add wonderfully to the wealth of the nation and make many new homes for our increasing population.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Heaven by Private Car

BY BOLTON HALL

AUTHOR OF "THINGS AS THEY ARE," ETC.

"BUT, Saint Peter," protested the Beneficient Millionaire, "I got *my* money in accordance with the law."

"Yes," said Saint Peter, "You've had the credit of that already, haven't you? What good have you done for the love of Man?"

"Why," said the Millionaire, "my donations to the charities—you have the subscription lists—my endowed Chair of Political Economy, the Dives Hospital, the Dives Library—are these not—?"

"I said for the love of Man," said Saint Peter.

"Well, then, if you say solely for the love of man—why, oh, yes. A widow came to me once in great distress. Her son was her sole support; he was about to lose his place for lack of a pair of shoes. I got her the shoes."

Saint Peter pushed a button and an imp of Satan answered. "Where is the boy—Oh, you're the one. This lad," said the Saint to the Millionaire, "went to the devil because he did not get that place as errand boy. You may have done that for love—but you see you only helped one at the expense of the other."

The Millionaire frowned. "I gave $100 to my wife for her Flower Guild work" he said.

Saint Peter turned over his book. "Your wife has the credit for that," he said.

"I paid for free ice once," said the Millionaire, "and said nothing at all about it."

Saint Peter looked at the book again. "That was part of the money you got, by the water works franchise, from the people you gave the ice to, was it not?" he said.

"But the hospitals," pleaded the Millionaire, "and the subscriptions—truly I gave them partly out of kindness. Then the Employment Society that I organized."

"Employment Society," said Saint Peter, "now that's something practical. Did you give the people employment?"

"Well-eh-no," said the Millionaire; "but we found them places."

"Oh," said Saint Peter, "then you only found them somebody else's places—anything else?"

"Well-n-o," said the Millionaire.

"Then you can go to join your friends." Saint Peter opened the gate—the same gate that you would have opened.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Shout for Big Ships

BY PARK BENJAMIN

[Last week we printed an article by Mr. Benjamin under the above title. This week he concludes the discussion.—EDITOR.]

IN connection with the present precipitate demand for big ships for the Navy, with the consequent premature antiquation of the existing fleet, it may be of interest to note something of the conditions prevailing in the Navy as it actually is. Upon the facts adduced conclusions may perhaps be drawn as to whether the headlong building of big ships is really the first and most necessary thing to do in order to increase our naval strength.

As it has become somewhat a fashion lately to meet criticisms leveled at any branch of the national public service with more or less vociferous shouts of "muckraking," it seems desirable at the outset to say: First, that no evidence exists, so far as the writer knows and firmly believes, of any graft whatever in connection with the Navy; and second, that the statements hereinafter made as to the present situation are (with one exception and that noted) all taken from the recent reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the bureau chiefs, and from the printed "hearing" of the latter before the Naval Committee of the House. For the sake of brevity, details are largely omitted, and the subjects have been grouped under their respective headings.

I. ADMINISTRATION: (a) *The Navy has no general staff.*—No military administrative authority under the Secretary to initiate and direct the policy of the department, to co-ordinate the work of the supply bureaus and to ensure effective preparations of the fleet for war. "Unless we are to suffer defeat in its early stages," it is officially insisted, the conduct of a serious war will require such an establishment; also that we should not "wait for the disasters of actual war to provide it."

(b) *The Navy has not practiced and is not practicing battle tactics.*—"Practice and skill," says the Bureau of Navigation, "in maneuvering the battle fleet to an advantageous position are essential if the ability of gun-pointers to hit the target is to be utilized to the utmost. . . . The paramount importance of battle tactics demands any sacrifice to secure and maintain sixteen battleships in the Atlantic fleet," in order that the higher officers "may acquire facility in the exercise of a large fleet and in maneuvering one homogeneous squadron against another"; *but* "the captains and flag officers *have not yet had* that practice and opportunity to acquire skill in handling a large number of vessels." (My italics.)

(c) *The Navy has no Reserve of trained men to join the colors at once at the outbreak of war.*—Every other foreign country having a first class navy has such a reserve. There is, of course, the Naval Militia of the several States, but as to this organization, says the Secretary of the Navy, "so long as it is organized upon its present basis there seems to be no hope that it can adequately fulfill the duties of a reserve."

(d) *The Navy is sustaining severe losses in its trained men.*—It is of very little avail to educate men to high skill as marksmen if we are quickly to lose them, thru the expiration of enlistment terms and refusal to re-enlist. Lieut. Ridley McLean, U. S. N., a competent authority on the subject, announces, in the *Journal of the Naval Institute*, that in the year 1905-6 we lost from nine battleships noted no less than *forty-seven per cent.* of the trained pointers of the 12 or 13 inch guns; *fifty per cent.* of the trained pointers of the 8-inch guns, and *forty-one per cent.* of the trained pointers of the 4, 5 and 6 inch guns. This is certainly a startling showing, and Lieutenant McLean grimly adds: "These men are probably gone for good, and the training expended on them during the last few years was lost just as the ships were ready to utilize their skill in battle practice." What it costs to educate gun-pointers thus fruitlessly may be judged from the amount demanded for the coming fiscal year for target practice, namely, $1,651,058.

(e) *The rate of desertion in the Navy is high.*—The number of deserters last year was nearly one-third as great as the whole number of the new men enlisted in that period. The number of enlisted men in the service is about 32,500, or some 4,800 below the authorized total. Of these, 3,998 deserted, or about 12 per cent. We captured and convicted of this crime only 257. About one-third of the deserters ran away from the battleships and armored cruisers in active service, one-third from the receiving vessels at the navy yards, and one-third from the smaller ships, thus showing a catholicity of objection to all types in the fleet. In the Marine Corps the desertions ranged from 13 to 14 per cent.

II. GUNS AND AMMUNITION: (a) *The Navy has no adequate reserve of guns.*—Last year the Navy Department's estimate for this purpose was $1,500,000, which was reduced by Congress to $750,000. The amount asked for the coming year is $1,396,000 to secure a reserve amounting to only one-fourth of the guns of the present and prospective fleet, up to and including the "Idaho." The Chief of the Ordnance Bureau says "this appropriation is considered absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the Navy." Afterward we are told reserve guns will be estimated as a part of the armament of every vessel, the allowance for reserve being 25 per cent. Is not this a somewhat belated precaution in view of the admissions by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance that "trouble is still caused by the rapid wear or erosion of the bores of high powered large caliber guns which will shortly have to be withdrawn for relining"? Bear in mind that, excluding small guns for torpedo defense, the big ships are to have *nothing* but the high-power largest caliber guns. There has always been a dense silence as to the lifetime of these high powered navy guns. Several of them in the past have destroyed themselves and one blew its muzzle off at Indian Head in February of last year, causing the powder charges of all of its type to be promptly reduced, with corresponding loss of armor piercing power. Some tests by the Army people of one of their 12-inch guns made recently, fix its lifetime at but sixty rounds, or, at battle-firing rate, about one hour and a half. Estimating two hours as the time a fleet would take to run by harbor fortifications the conclusion is that "a new 12-inch gun would not last thru such an engagement." The probable self-destroying capacity of high-powered naval guns at their present rate of fire (two shots a minute for 12-inch and four shots a minute for 6-inch, with a near likelihood of this being increased) seems sufficiently great to make a 25 per cent. reserve—even if we had it—look small.

(b) *The Navy has nothing approaching on adequate reserve of ammunition.*—A modern battleship at her maximum rate of fire will exhaust the magazine supply of her main battery in half an hour, and her secondary battery supply will not last much longer. The Navy Department says it is imperative that at the earliest practicable date there be acquired a supply sufficient to refill the main battery magazines of the fleet twice and the secondary battle magazines once. The expenditures involved are stated to be so great that a sufficient reserve to fill the magazines of the fleet once is all that can now be attempted and this one reserve is to cost $9,126,526, of which $2,000,000 was appropriated last year. On the other hand our facilities for getting ammunition appear to be so small that it is officially announced that at the present rate of accumulation the reserve needed to fill the fleet's magazines *but once* will not be completed until 1910.

That is not all. The ships, it seems, cannot carry sufficient ammunition even if we had it. "In the *design* of vessels of the battle fleet, the *space and weight assigned to ammunition has been so restricted* that the ammunition on board, under certain conditions of battle, would be expended in something less than an hour." So says the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau.

And that is not all. We have no way of getting ammunition to the fleet except by the colliers or like vessels "rarely available when needed" and which "cannot carry ammunition in any sufficient quantity." Under existing conditions the Ordnance Bureau Chief announces that he "would be unable to deliver the ammunition at the place needed, that is to the fleet, wherever it may be."

(c) *The Navy has not enough torpedoes to supply even the existing boats, let alone any reserve of them.*—The Chief of Ordnance announces that we are so short of torpedoes that we lack supply for ten destroyers and for six of the large torpedo boats. He says, after pointing out the foregoing:

"When I consider the possible consequences I cannot describe our condition in regard to torpedoes as anything but deplorable. It is an absolute necessity, if we are to be prepared for war, to get torpedoes, for if our torpedo boats can make only one attack (and all of them cannot do that now) they will become useless as fighting machines soon after the opening of war."

Also that

"There exists no reserve of torpedoes, a situation which as long as it lasts means that the torpedo fleet is not prepared for war."

We have no Government torpedo factory, as have Great Britain, France, Japan and Russia. Germany has what is practically one, while the Whitehead Company, in Austria and England, is making and selling to the great Powers about 1,000 torpedoes a year. Our only source is one company, turning out torpedoes "not altogether satisfactorily," as a by-product, with a capacity of but 100 per year. No wonder Admiral Mason calls our situation "fraught with danger." Torpedoes cost now about $5,000 each. We are told that we need 200 yearly and all the facilities for building them.

(d) *The Navy has no offensive mines such as used by the Japanese at Port Arthur, and no large supply of defensive mines for advanced bases.*—Our battleships and cruisers now carry thirteen mines each, merely for self-protection, putting them out when forced to anchor in the vicinity of an enemy, in order to coal or make repairs. It is officially estimated that we need 2,500 mines for use in war, to be accumulated in five years at the rate of 500 per year.

(e) *The Navy has not installed any efficient system of fire-control for its guns, and the ships are accordingly unfit for battle.*—The present system suits the slow rate of fire used a few years ago. Since then we have improved guns, etc., until each gun can fire rapidly and accurately; but the Ordnance Chief announces that the batteries as a whole are inefficient, because we cannot transmit rapidly to the guns the information absolutely necessary to insure accuracy; that the system is not sufficient to permit of control of rapid fire, and that "the ships will not be ready for action until an improved system is installed."

(f) *The Navy has no up-to-date rifles or machine guns of rifle caliber,* and conditions are getting steadily worse. Imagine buying last year 4,000 rifles for the Navy of a type which the Army has abandoned!

III. Repairs, Etc. (a) *The Naval Drydocks are altogether insufficient.*—Battleships require constant overhauling and renewing. So rapid is naval progress that the Chief Naval Constructor estimates that to bring a steel ship up to date after four or five years' service, in addition to the cost of overhauling and repairs, necessitates an expenditure of from 15 to 30 per cent. of her original cost. To refit ships, and especially to clean their bottoms, drydocks are indispensable. The basis of the whole Big Ship argument is the increased speed of the big ships. But how greatly speed may be cut down by marine growths on the ship the fate of both Cervera's and Rodjesvensky's squadrons abundantly testifies. Battleships draw about 27 feet of water. We have now only five graving docks capable of receiving ships drawing 27 feet and over. Five are building and not yet finished. The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks says that "additional docking facilities are greatly needed and would vastly increase the efficiency of the service," and it is pointed out, by way of contrast, that some navy yards in foreign countries have a dozen drydocks, and that England has one yard with nearly twenty docks capable of cleaning a whole fleet in a few days. It is rather significant that he asks for a floating steel dock capable of taking up an injured vessel drawing 37 feet of water, which draft cannot now be accommodated by any dry dock in the United States, and that this dock "would be capable of lifting a ship of 20,000 tons," the size of our now violently advocated big ships.

The foregoing will, perhaps, suffice even without going into the absence of coal-reserve (we are buying "little more

than necessary for use to keep the fleet going") or the lamentable insufficiency of submarines, of which, built and building, France has 89 and Great Britain 48 to our 12, to warrant the question, Is this preparedness of the fleet we have? Remembering that we have thirty-eight millions yet to pay for that fleet, let us sum up this remarkable unbosoming of the highest officials of the Navy Department; no proper military administrative system, with consequent defeat in war openly predicted; no captains or flag officers who have handled or ever had opportunity to handle war vesels in battle tactics; no reserve on which to draw for trained men; more than a million and a half a year spent for target practice only to see the very individuals made expert marksmen by that very practice walk out of the service in disheartening numbers; a high rate of desertion; not even a 25 per cent. reserve of guns over and above those afloat, and the latter of doubtful lifetime; an ammunition reserve, not enough to refill the fleet's magazines once, and yet such a vastly increased rate of firing that a battleship can get rid of all the ammunition it has in half an hour; magazines that do not hold a sufficient supply even if we had it; no way of getting the necessary supply to the fleet if absent from the Navy Yards; so "deplorable" a condition with regard to torpedoes that sixteen large torpedo boats might be useless and all the rest have to scuttle back to port after making but one attack; none of the submarine naval mines which proved so fearfully efficacious in the Russo-Japanese war; an antiquated system of fire-control rendering the ships not ready for action; no up-to-date rifles for landing parties and the like, but instead abandoned army small arms; and no sufficiency of naval dry docks, the most necessary of all means for keeping up the speed—the all important speed we are told—of the ships.

More extraordinary still, altho the great naval powers elsewhere have provided most of these things, and altho their immense importance as affecting our naval efficiency cannot be disputed, no one is demanding that we should exercise any notable precipitation in obtaining them. Unquestionably we shall get them all in time, but the bureau chiefs, despite their emphatic words, seldom insist that we shall do other than string out their acquisition over periods of years. Nor do they waste over-much eloquence in telling us that other nations have or insist upon the *force majeure* which compels us to get the same instantly. That only applies it seems to "Big Ships."

NEW YORK CITY.

The Mouth of the Lord

BY AMOS R. WELLS

"The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."—*Isaiah.*

God's mouth, it is a wondrous thing,
As all good folk may see;
It tells the robin what to sing,
And guides the searching bee.

Where morning-glories first unclose
It greets them with a kiss,
It breathes a blush upon the rose,
A balm on clematis.

It thunders to the mountain peaks,
It shouts above the gale,
It prattles to the sunny creeks,
And whispers to the sail.

It prompts the lover's timid tongue
With dear and winsome art.
It smiles the happiest among
Men of a simple heart.

Why, think! what gropings of the mind,
What horror would befall,
Were God a Boundless Undefined,
With not a mouth at all!

BOSTON, MASS.

Literature

"The Virtuous Jean-Jacques"

THIS is the period of the restoration of tarnished historical reputations. The latest celebrity to be rehabilitated is *Jean Jacques Rousseau*,* whose memory certainly stood in need of the service, so far as his personal character is concerned. The reputation of the great Genevese has certainly undergone strange vicissitudes. Lauded to the skies by his contemporaries, not only as a philosopher and thinker, but as a man; remembered with enthusiasm by the generation which followed—that of the Revolution—Mirabeau declaring that he was "a man who spoke as he thought, wrote as he spoke, lived as he wrote and died as he had lived," Rousseau did not become the "great thinker and moral *crétin*" with whom we are familiar until after his death. The attacks made upon his character during his lifetime were generally discredited; it was not until the publication of the so-called "Memoires" of Mme. d'Epinay that they were accepted as true. Since then they have been allowed to stand uncontradicted, nay, unquestioned by all his biographers—by Saint-Marc Girardin in France and John Morley in England. Ste.-Beuve gave this view of Rousseau's character the weighty stamp of his authority in the "Causeries"—in short, whatever the greatness of the thinker and writer, the man had been weighed and found wanting. He stood adjudged a monster of immorality, blackest ingratitude, venomous enmities; a sufferer, also, from the persecution delusion.

Miss Macdonald, whose two sizable volumes will be a delight to the student of the documentary method, whatever may be the measure of his interest in their subject, would have us accept as true the earlier high opinion of Rousseau the man expressed by such eminent witnesses as Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, Mirabeau, Grétry, Mme. de Stäel, Kant and Schiller. Her argument in favor of their view is based upon a fresh examination of the very documents on which is founded the later adverse judgment. The accepted authority underlying all the biographies of Rousseau is the semi-fictional work of Mme. d'Epinay, her so-called "Mémoires," or, rather, the edition of it brought out in France in 1818. It corresponded, in its view of Rousseau, with the "Correspondence Littéraire" of the German Frederic Melchior Grimm, which first saw the light of day in 1812, and with much of what Diderot had said in his "Tablettes." Miss Macdonald singles out Rousseau's English biographer, Mr. Morley, for censure, accusing him, and thru him his French colleagues, of accepting the published version of the "Mémoires" without questioning its accuracy or seeking to establish it by an examination of the original MS. Each new writer on the subject, she says, simply relied upon the thoroness of the work of his predecessors, and produced his own character study of Rousseau by ratiocination instead of by research. His reputation was *chose jugée*.

Miss Macdonald, whose doubts of the correctness of the current view of Rousseau were first aroused in the course of her researches for an earlier work, "Studies in the France of Voltaire and Rousseau," made a pilgrimage to the Parisian library where Madame d'Epinay's MS. is kept, and began to make discoveries, the least important of which was perhaps the fact that the published version takes indefensible liberties with the original, and suppresses the latter part of it, which is preserved in another library in Paris. Far more to her purposes were the changes made in the original draft of the story by the author herself, from notes partly in her own and partly in other handwritings, together with alterations in still another hand, the result being a total reversion of its pen-picture of Rousseau. The conclusion reached by her is that a conspiracy existed to blacken the memory of Rousseau with posterity, a conspiracy whose passive instrument was Madame d'Epinay, but whose active spirits were Diderot and that

* JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU: A NEW CRITICISM. By *Frederika Macdonald*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Two vols. $6.50.

picturesque purveyor of secret information and scandal to the crowned heads of Europe in the eighteenth century, Grimm. The motive of this plot, according to Miss Macdonald, was wounded vanity on the part of Diderot, who himself aspired to be called "the virtuous," jealousy on that of Grimm, who succeeded Rousseau in the good graces of Madame d'Epinay. From this point of view the strongest argument against the reliability of the "Mémoires" becomes its very correspondence with the charges made by Grimm in his "Correspondence Littéraire," and by Diderot in his equally secret "Tablettes," for Miss Macdonald offers, as her crowning proof, among her many facsimiles, reproductions of notes and alterations in the known handwritings of Diderot and Grimm. These two worthies thus craftily prepared, according to her, for the delusion of posterity, three apparently independent sources of information whence to draw the portrait of the moral monster with which we are familiar. At Madame d'Epinay's death the MS. passed into the possession of Grimm, whose secretary, the author holds, made the alterations, probably from dictation, in the fourth handwriting referred to above. The outbreak of the Revolution aided the plot by delaying the publication of the "Mémoires" until after all personal friends and champions of Rousseau had died.

The case, as here presented, bears the stamp of a literary fraud of rare audacity and malignity. Only the main outline of its scope is given in this review. Miss Macdonald presents it ably, solidly based on documentary proof; much of its testimony appears to be unimpeachable evidence, but yet one cannot help doubting if it lies in human nature to withhold revenge until after an enemy's death. However, here we enter the domain of psychology and stray from that of documentary research, upon which Miss Macdonald insists. Her work only opens up a question that may well be taken up with zeal and energy in France. Mr. Morley can certainly not afford to let it pass unnoticed. So far as the impression made by the book upon the present reviewer is concerned, the future of the reputation of "the virtuous Jean Jacques Rousseau" lies still on the knees of the gods.

Japan: In Light and Shadow

THE President of Newberry College enjoyed living several years in Southwestern Japan, where, as a teacher, he came to know fairly well the working of the mind of the rising generation. He discusses Japanese morality in five essays,[1] showing how these people of "powerfully individualistic temperament, impetuous, restive, headlong—Tartar to the very bone," have been trained under the great teachers Buddha and Confucius, and the resultant. Accepting the culture that was offered to them in former ages, they now leap eagerly, and, as it were, by instinct, toward the floodgates of the liberating West. Yet it is evident from Dr. Scherer's pages that they have somewhat of the fine art of the wise householder, who knew how to bring forth from the old as well as to receive the good. He instances the action and the example of the Forty-seven Ronins, who, under the guise of indifference, nursed alike the virtue of loyalty and the duty of revenge. Then, in the nick of time, they struck the blow, delivered themselves up to the magistrates, opening their bowels to quick death, and their names entered the portals of undying fame. In "A Japanese Crucifixion," Dr. Scherer, picturing anew the sacrifice of Sogoro on the cross, who died not for himself, but for others, draws the implied lesson of this vicarious offering. Bushido, or The Warrior's Code, is also analyzed. But while Dr. Nitobe, its great exponent, lays emphasis on the beauties, Dr. Scherer shows its awful defects, its hideousness and its brutality. On the whole Dr. Scherer is reasonable and judicial. He points out the radical defects in systems which heretofore have been accepted as formulating the approved rules of life. Lying, licentiousness, implacable private vengeance, the low estate of woman, have sprung from man's flaming desire to exemplify loyalty—often at the sacrifice of wife, children, truth, purity and minor virtues; or from filial piety, which hesitates not at selling daughters

[1] WHAT IS JAPANESE MORALITY? *By J. A. B. Scherer* Philadelphia: Sunday School Times Co. 75 cents

to a life of shame. Native writers too easily gloss over these black spots or defend traditional ideals. After fifty years of collision with Christian and Occidental forces, Shinto, the tool of statecraft; Confucianism, which is order at the expense of aspiration, and Buddhism, which in Japan is pantheism run wild, are in a state of serious degeneration. Those who steadily read and digest the "Monthly Summary of Religious Literature," in *The Japan Mail,* and especially those who know at first hand native Christians and thinkers, can see a new world of thought in process of evolution. Having virtually accepted our Occidental philosophy, it is, as Aston says, "simply inconceivable that the Christian religion should not follow," with the Japanese. We are not surprised at the author's implied verdict that these people, "schooled in mysterious fashion" for the reception of truth that makes free, are to become the evangelists of Asia.

The people of the Reformed Church in the United States have made of the northern city of Sendai, in Japan, a busy and inspiring center of education. In this story[3] of one of the Christian converts who died too early, we have an invaluable picture of Japanese Christian life, with more sterling information about marriage, the wedding ceremony, child life, toys and home routine, than can be found in larger and more ambitious works.

Clive Holland has made a little book,[4] about as big as a man's hand, richly illustrated with Underwood's photographs, which is full of chat about things and folk seen in Dai Nippon. A pleasant hour may be spent with this author, who touches only the surface of things, but that very pleasantly.

The number of books professing to give glimpses of the Japanese mind and life, or work in the Far East, by persons who may or may not have been "on the spot" is growing to the proportions of a library. In *The Lady of the Decoration*[5] we have what purports to be a collection of letters from an American woman disappointed in life, who goes out as a teacher in a school conducted by missionaries. She is in the country during the years from 1901 thru the Russo-Japanese war. They are, in style and vocabulary, such as one woman would write to another, with enough American lingo and slang to furnish a piquant flavor, especially to English readers; but as far as giving any real knowledge or insight into Japanese life or thought, the alleged original writer, like the unknown editor, "Frances Little," might as well have remained in London or Indianapolis. In this clever novel in outline we see no trace of any acquaintance with real Japanese.

To this day Richard Hildreth's book (published in 1855) gives the best pictures of Japan as seen by the various early travelers, from the time of Mindez Pinto to Ranald Macdonald, the American who first taught English in Japan. Now well edited, illustrated, annotated, corrected and indexed by Prof. Ernest W. Clement, in Japan,[6] it is furnished with a "foreword" by the author of "The Mikado's Empire." The two volumes are notably rich in original documents, and the narrative is woven together with that literary skill and grace characteristic of the noted abolitionist, novelist and American historian.

Recent Critical Commentaries

Professor Swete's *Commentary on the Book of Revelation*[7] is in many respects a worthy product of the best English scholarship. The clear Greek text at the top of the page, with variant readings immediately underneath, the careful comment explaining dark passages in the light of their historical origin and with abundant citation from other apocalypses, unite with the painstaking introduction to give the work substantial character. The book is utterly removed from the half-crazy hermeneutics from which Daniel and Revelation have suffered so much. The time has gone by when it could be said that the "study

[3] O Mura San. *By A. M. Schneder.* Philadelphia: Reformed Church Board of Foreign Missions. 50 cents.

[4] Things Seen in Japan. *By Clive Holland.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

[5] The Lady of the Decoration. *By Frances Little.* New York: The Century Co. $1.00.

[6] Japan as It Was and Is. *By Richard Hildreth.* Edited by E. W. Clement. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Two vols. $2.00.

[7] The Apocalypse of St. John. The Greek Text, with Introduction, Notes and Indices. *By Henry Barclay Swete D.D.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.50.

of Revelation either found a man cracked or left him so."

Scholarly opinion is now well agreed that the Apocalypse appeared in the last years of Domitian, about 90-95 A. D., that it was a message of comfort and courage to Christians of Asia Minor in the face of persecution, that its figures and images refer to events then in the minds of those to whom it was addressed, especially to the persecutions under Nero, and that the book has no reference to the Pope or the Turks or any other matter of subsequent Church history. This is the view of Professor Swete, who says that Revelation is "the answer of the Spirit to the fears and perils of the Asian Christians toward the end of the first century," and that "no one who realizes that the prophecy is an answer to the crying needs of the seven churches will dream of treating it as a detailed forecast of the course of medieval and modern history in Western Europe."

While thus in accord with scholars of his class as to the principles of interpretation of the book, Professor Swete is more conservative than most recent students as to the unity, literary structure and authorship of the Apocalypse, Since an article by Weizsäcker in 1882 the opinion has gained ground that fragments of older works may be discovered in our text of Revelation, and some have endeavored to trace a process of several revisions, while others have sought to prove that a Jewish book has received a Christian coloring and been embodied in our present Revelation. Both the standard Bible dictionaries could be quoted as against the literary unity of the Apocalypse. Professor Swete, however, defends the older view, and inclines to the opinion that the book as it is came from the hand of John the Evangelist. His explanations of the passages in the text, which look as if several authors, of different times and different religious views, had had part in the writing, are not altogether satisfactory. While the trend of the Apocalypse favors clearly the Domitian date, there are passages which certainly seems to speak of the temple still standing, implying a date before 70 A. D., and the religious tone of many verses would seem to be more Jewish than Christian. As to the authorship, it is difficult to see how one who heard in young manhood the teaching of Jesus could have become so enthusiastic over symbolic numbers and dragons and other like imagery. Final judgment on these matters has not been reached, but in the meantime Professor Swete has made a valuable contribution to the study of one of the most difficult and important books of the New Testament by his thoro and critical examination of its text.

Dr. Briggs's *Commentary on the Psalms*[2] is dominated by the author's interest in their metrical structure. There can be no harm in arranging a Psalm in strophes and lines, if one so desire, but when enthusiasm for meter dictates important textual emendations, as is frequently the case with Dr. Briggs, the matter is more serious. For example, the clause in Psalm 50:16, "But unto the wicked God saith," is called a "prosaic addition," by a "glossator," because it does not fit into the metrical scheme. Yet the clause would seem to be most necessary to mark an important transition in the thought and to bring out clearly the sublime moral teaching of the Psalm. Similarly Psalm 1:3 is called an editorial gloss, because if it be retained the Psalm can not consist of "two antithetical strophes of six tetrameter lines each." But in poetic and religious quality Vs. 3 is certainly not inferior to the rest of the composition.

Dr. Briggs would appear to be somewhat too positive also in fixing the dates of the several Psalms, tho he is inclined to place many of them at any early period. His study of the various texts of the Psalter has been exhaustive, and in comparison of passages in order to secure the exact and full meanings of Hebrew words he has taken infinite pains. In the introduction of this Commentary one may find full information concerning the different translations of the Psalter, the history of critical opinion and interpretation of the Psalms, as well as discussion of the titles, ascriptions, liturgical and musical directions. Besides the general introduction to the Psalter this volume

[2] A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Psalms. *By Charles Augustus Briggs, D.D., D.Litt.*, and *Emilie Grace Briggs, B.D.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.00.

expounds Psalms I-L, and a second volume will complete the work.

The late Bishop Westcott, who rendered such important service to the study of the Greek New Testament, projected a Commentary on Ephesians similar to his works on Hebrews and the Epistles of John. At his death some five years ago the work was left in a very fragmentary state, and the notes were entrusted to the Rev. J. M. Schulhof, M.A., who has taken much pains to reproduce Bishop Westcott's work on the Epistles[3], but who has not felt at liberty to supplement that work by an adequate introduction to the letter and an analysis of its teaching. The work as it is contains valuable material, but is fragmentary and incomplete.

If so much pains and expense were to be given to the translation and publication of a German commentary on the New Testament, it is a pity that translators and publishers could not have chosen the valuable *Hand-Commentar* of Holtzmann and Schmiedel, or the more recent brief translation and commentary edited by Johannes Weiss.[4] The commentary of Bernhard Weiss is by no means representative of the best work now being done by German scholars. It avoids critical questions, runs over difficulties in an offhand manner, and has no answer to the inquiries which send the modern student to a commentary. It is intended to edify those who are settled in the faith and who do not like to think of problems when they read their Bibles; those for whom the problems exist, and who are perplexed until they can solve them, must seek help elsewhere. Something like a fourth of the page in this English translation is taken up with the Scripture text, the American Revised Version being used. Underneath is the running comment, without discussion of the meaning of words or the relation of clauses, but simple enlargement of the Scripture text with necessary explanation. Professor Weiss is an able exegete, and he has studied the text with astounding diligence. He is fitted also by deep religious sympathies to be a commentator of the New Testament. The meaning of a particular verse he often states with surprising clearness. But insight into the historical processes which gave rise to the New Testament writings is lacking, and one who studies these works of evangelists and apostles in order to trace the life and growth of which they were a part will find little help in this commentary.

[3] SAINT PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE EPHESIANS. The Greek Text with Notes and Addenda. By the late *Brooke Foss Westcott, D.D., D.C.L.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

[4] A COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT. *By Prof. Bernhard Weiss, D.D.*, of the University of Berlin. Translated by *Prof. George H. Schodde, Ph.D.*, and *Prof. Epiphanius Wilson, M.A.*, with an introduction by *James S. Riggs, D.D.* Four vols. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $12.00.

Famous Actor Families in America. By Montrose J. Moses. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.00.

Not many of the books which have been published about actors have had the interest or the literary merit of a work by Mr. Montrose J. Moses, lately issued under the name of *Famous Actor Families in America*. The three hundred and odd pages of the volume for which we are indebted to Mr. Moses contain valuable and attractive information concerning eight or ten actors' families, more or less American, in which talent, and, in a few cases, genius, has been hereditary. Rarely, of course, has what in the strict sense may be called genius shone with the same power and brilliancy in more than one member of one family. It will suffice, however, to mention the names of the Booths, Jeffersons, Boucicaults, Sotherns, Hacketts, Drews, Barrymores, Wallacks and Davenports (who are all on Mr. Moses's list) to realize that talent, and talent of a high order, has occasionally lent distinction to several brothers and sisters, fathers and sons, or mothers and daughters in America. Perhaps the most remarkable instances of this transmission of talent or genius has occurred among the Booths, Sotherns, Drews and Barrymores. At this moment the names of several of those families are almost as prominent in the American stage world as they were twenty or thirty or forty years ago. If the luster of the Booths seems just now dimmed, it could hardly be denied that Mr. E. H. Sothern and his brother Sam have worthily emulated their gifted

father, the original Lord Dundreary of "Our American Cousin"; while in John Drew, in Lionel and Ethel Barrymore, and others, we have artists of a personality and an ability more than real enough to explain their continued popularity. The importance of the actor and that of the author have largely changed in their relationship to one another during the past century or so. Formerly (and in this country, indeed, till ten or a dozen years ago) the men and women who interpreted a play were held to be of vastly more interest than the poor, underpaid, grubbing writers whom they deigned to illuminate. Now—if we look



ABBOT GREGOR MENDEL.
From Walsh's "Catholic Churchmen in Science." Dolphin Press.

only at the front ranks of the two professions the world over, despite the monstrosities of the pretended "star" system—actors have ceased to be idols, while playwrights are, by persons of intelligence, paid considerable deference. Yet a book on "Famous Playwright Families" would have far less glamor for the general than this ably planned and honestly executed compilation of Mr. Moses. As for "Famous Managers"—well, it is difficult to conceive how anything that could be written about them in their professional characters would sell, however handsomely it might be published, even at a nickel.

The Women of the Confederacy. By Rev. J. L. Underwood. New York and Washington: Neale Publishing Co. $2.00.

The author of this volume was a chaplain and captain in the Confederate Army. The first part contains a "symposium of tributes" to the women of the Confederacy. These vary all the way from the witty compliment of a dying soldier to his nurse to eulogies taken from orations delivered by men of distinction during the past forty years in the South. The second part is especially interesting, since it not only tells of the work done by Southern women in the hospitals and at home during the war, but it contains many letters written by them at that time which indicate their cheerfulness and courage. And these pages, otherwise so sad, are brilliant with a fine and gentle wit, a tender humor which enabled them to pass thru frightful scenes and the most distressing situations with an air so becoming, yet so gayly spirited, that it proves their mettle and quality better than all the talk we hear about their ancestry. The third part contains a recital of their "Trials," and it will harm no one now to read of these, for the story of their sacrifices and fortitude is a rich legacy to the whole American people. The author is an old man. This book is his last labor, and he has taken his time and divided it into as many sections as his admiration for the subject could devise. So that while the first three proclaim the "pluck" of Southern women upon every page, he has devoted the fourth to that distinguishing characteristic in particular. The fifth contains the inevitable defense of "The Cause," which no Southerner can resist making to the utter confusion (in his own estimation) of every one who disagrees with him. The sixth and last division tells of the patience, courage and enterprise these women showed during the Reconstruction period. Much is said about the Daughters of the Confederacy and other memorial organizations in the South which is of local interest. But as a whole the volume should appeal to a much wider circle of readers.

Catholic Churchmen in Science. By James J. Walsh, M.D. Philadelphia: The Dolphin Press. $1.00.

Dr. Walsh meets the charge that the Roman Catholic Church is everywhere and always the enemy of science in the most effective manner; that is, by showing the important contributions which Catholic ecclesiastics have made to science. His aim is to prove

"that the submission of the human reason to Christian belief, and of the mind and heart to the authority of the Church, is quite compatible with original thinking of the highest order, and with that absolute freedom of investigation into physical science which has only too often been said to be quite impossible to churchmen."

It is undeniable that White's "Warfare of Science and Theology" makes a wrong impression from having ascribed too largely to theology that opposition to new and revolutionary ideas which is a common human frailty, and from which even the scientists themselves are not free. To such a view this little book is a useful corrective. The seven names chosen by Dr. Walsh as examples of clerical scientists are Copernicus, the founder of modern astronomy; Basil Valentine, the discoverer of antimony and hydrochloric acid; Linacre, who established the Royal College of Physicians in London; Father Kircher, Orientalist and physicist; Bishop Steno, of "Steno's duct"; Abbé Haüy, the father of crystallography, and, most interesting of all just now, Abbot Mendel, whom our biologists are following instead of Darwin.

Literary Notes

....The Greenwich House Social Settlement, of New York, has done a good service for its neighbors by issuing a *Tenant's Manual*, containing a directory of the libraries, museums, schools, hospitals, savings banks, baths, etc., of the vicinity, and giving comprehensible abstracts of the laws regulating sanitation, child labor, voting, and tenement houses.

...No one could be expected to knock any more loudly on the partition that separates us from the "other side" than the late Dr. Hodgson, who was the secretary of the American branch of the S. P. R., consequently the efforts which Professor Hyslop has been making to communicate with him thru Mrs. Piper have a special interest. He gives a preliminary report of them in the February number of the new *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*, New York. They seem to us, like the other Piper reports, to have no evidential value on the question of spirit communication.

....The object of THE INDEPENDENT's Book Lists, which are being printed almost every week in the advertising pages, is to give references to the best books and articles on some topic in which the public has become interested at the time when such information is most in demand. Librarians are nowadays co-operating with the reviewers in the task of separating the wheat from the chaff in current literature. The *A. L. A. Booklist*, published at 10½ Beacon street, Boston, at 50 cents a year, gives a selected and annotated list of the best recent books for libraries of less than 5,000 volumes and more. The Newark, N. J., Public Library has issued a select list of a thousand of the best novels (5 cents), and another containing 1,686 approved books for boys and girls. The Brooklyn Public Library has published a list of over 250 titles on Earthquakes and Volcanoes.

Pebbles

PHONETIC SPELLING.

SARCASM, sarcasum, sarkasom, sarchasm, sarchasim, sarkasim, sarkasam, sarchasum, sarkasum? Which is phonetic when you come to reflect upon it?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A FINANCIAL BALLAD.

'TWAS payday at the office, and John was coming home,
His loving wife was waiting for him there;
The gas man stood without, and the butcher, short and stout,
Armed with a meathook, swore to have his share;
The milkman with his bell, and the laundryman as well,
Haunted the hall upon that fatal day;
Before the break of dawn John's envelope was gone,
And unto him his Angeline did say:

Chorus.

"I'm yearning for my girlhood back in sunny New Rochelle,
Before them tales of wedded bliss you came round to tell,
I never have a set of furs, nor see no matinay—
You ain't no E. H. Harriman—that's all I've got to say!"

II.

The poor young husband shuddered and mournfully he sighed,
While many a salty tear his eyes did blur;
But, trying to be brave, after he had had his shave,
They ate their humble scrapple, him and her.
Alas! At break of dawn his Angeline was gone—
Gone, like his salary the preceding day;
Pinned on his only coat he saw this tiny note,
Which unto him these tidings did convey:

Chorus.

"I'm yearning for my girlhood," etc.

—*New York American.*

Editorials

Mr. Roosevelt and the Railways

It may be recalled that after the passage of the Meat Inspection bill, Mr. John D. Rockefeller saw a gloomy future for American industry and the export trade. Some time later, the end of the year 1906 being at hand, he had misgivings as to general business in the coming twelve months. Indictments involving a possible imposition of fines amounting to $180,000,000 had then been found against the Standard Oil Company. But the country came to the end of the year without losing its export trade, and general business has not suffered by reason of the prosecution of railway and other great corporations for violations of law. The record of 1906 shows that we have never had a year of greater prosperity, and the country has entered upon the year 1907 in good condition.

Mr. W. C. Brown, the senior vice-president of the New York Central lines, has written a letter about the railroad business. It was addressed to a friend in Washington, was shown to President Roosevelt, and has since been given to the public. He speaks of "the apprehension and alarm which are spreading all over the country, based upon the fear that there is a definite, deep-seated prejudice against railroads as such, which makes investments in them so hazardous as to prevent prudent men considering them." "I do not think," he also says, "that you or any other man of ordinary prudence would for a moment think of investing money in a business against which every man's hand, from the President's down, seems to be raised."

When the New York Central was indicted and convicted and fined, not long ago, it did not thus suffer because the hand of the President had been raised against it. The company and its responsible officers, one of them a vice-president (it was not Mr. Brown) had violated the law. The offense, Judge Holt said, had been "in its essential nature a very much more heinous act than the ordinary, common, vulgar crimes which come before the criminal courts constantly for punishment, and which arise from sudden passion or temptation." Mr. Brown must know that the punishment of his company was deserved. He must also know that the prosecution of railway companies for deliberate violation of a just law does not indicate the existence of "a deep-seated prejudice against railroads as such." As well might we say that the people of a community can entertain such a prejudice against their wagon roads because travelers have been robbed on them. It is not true that the general business of the country can be injuriously affected and its prosperity checked by the prosecution of lawbreakers, whether these be railway corporations and railway officers or persons having no corporate affiliations.

For some weeks past there has been speculation in the press as to the President's policy concerning additional legislation for the regulation of the railways. At the same time he has been urged, directly and indirectly, by the representatives of large corporate interests to go no further. The arguments of those who would have him turn away from railway questions are based upon an assumption that what he has already done has been injurious to public interests, and that what he may intend to do will be more harmful.

But what he has done, with the help of Congress, has been simply to insist upon "a square deal," as he would say, between the railways and the public, to enforce laws which have been continuously and shamefully violated, and to procure the enactment of new laws in the interest of common justice. How could this be injurious to the American people or be harmful to any honest undertaking? Why should honest men object to the enforcement of laws which require fair dealing in railway charges, or to the making of new statutes designed to prevent injustice and discrimination in freight rates?

And if it be true that he intends to recommend, a few months hence, legislation for ascertaining the actual value of railway property, and to ask that measures be taken to prevent over-

capitalization and stock watering, where is the harm in that? Why should not the American people be informed by official authority as to the sums that actually have been invested in the railways, or the values which the railways now represent? Why should not the watering of railway stock for the benefit of speculators and the masters of railway intrigue be prevented? Is there anything in a movement for such an inquiry and for such restrictions that will harm honest men or cast a blight upon national prosperity?

The exceptional ability of our captains of industry in certain fields of activity is beyond question, but many of them are strangely blind to the effect upon the American public of the results of recent official and unofficial inquiry as to their own methods or the offenses of corporations which they control. In the disclosures attending the Harriman investigation is seen the latest proof of this. Only by that effective and just regulation which Mr. Roosevelt aims to secure can the railways of the United States be retained in private ownership. Those who urge him to discontinue his efforts to obtain it are unable to see that he and his policy are really their shield against the wrath of the people.

Ecclesiastical Honesty

We are not surprised that those who are shocked at the hypocrisy they find in the reticence of "An Undistinguished Heretic" form the great majority of those who have written to us about his "Confessions" in our issue of January 10th. His concealment of his actual beliefs or disbeliefs, knowing that his frank utterance of them would disturb his people and very likely make him lose what those in labor unions would call his "job," was on the face of his story, and that could not but raise the question of his honesty, and had, indeed, evidently raised it in his own mind. And yet he seemed to have settled this question seriously, without evasion, to his own conscience, altho he did not explain why and how he could remain a teacher of religion in a Church, the fundamental articles in whose creed he denied in secret.

A question of casuistry is a question of duty; and a question of duty is higher than any other. It can hardly be otherwise than that his answer to the question whether his reticence is hypocrisy, not to say the sin of the traitor Judas, as some of his respondents declare, depends on what he believes to be fundamental in the Christianity which it is his duty to preach.

What is fundamental? Is it character, or is it belief? Is it to be like Christ, or to believe certain facts or statements as to who Christ was before or after his birth? Is it to hold the exact truth of philosophy or biography, as angels and devils know it, or is it to be like angels and not like devils? We presume that the "Undistinguished Heretic," who has no ambition to be an extinguished heretic, puts the question to his mind in this way, and answers it in favor of the character of the angels and not in favor of the devils who "believe and tremble." He holds that Christian character is fundamental, not belief about Christ. He therefore holds that he is justified in regarding the statements of his denominational creed as incidental, valuable, important, it may be, but vastly less important than Christian character. He would say that Paul has nothing to say about the virgin birth, but much to say of that love which is more than faith or hope, and which Christ declared to be the whole sum of the law.

But it is somewhat against his purpose to call up Paul; for, if Paul had nothing to say of the Virgin birth, he had much to say of the resurrection, and he even declared that without the resurrection his preaching of Christ were vain. Paul believed in Christ as a risen, living Savior, for he had himself seen him in a blinding vision. On that vision of the living Christ he based his conversion and faith and preaching. His idea of Christianity was not merely the doctrine of love taught by Jesus, and the character which Jesus lived and preached, not simply the spiritual nature of religion as against ritual formality, not merely that the kingdom of heaven is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost, instead of eating or drinking this or that; but Paul also held the actual resurrection of this Jesus from the dead to be of the

essence, because it was the impulse, of all his preaching. Here our "Undistinguished Heretic" would seem to differ somewhat from Paul, and to be satisfied with the teaching of Jesus himself as to the proper relation of man to the Heavenly Father and to his neighbor.

And yet we do not understand that our "Undistinguished Heretic" disbelieves in the heavenly existence of Jesus, whom Paul saw in vision. What he does not believe is that Christ's resurrection was physical, of the body, on the third day. All the evidence he finds of the risen Christ is that of visions, not of actual physical sight. Out of those visions have come, he holds, the legendary stories of physical resurrection. So he preaches the future life, as Paul taught it, but on other grounds—whatever they may be—of immortality.

Of course, our "Undistinguished Heretic" is right in holding that religion, and the Christian religion, is mainly a matter of character and not of creed. For that he plainly has, as every one admits, the support of Paul and James and Christ himself. One has all that is best in the Christian or any other religion who is like Christ in character, and who, like Christ, looks up to the Heavenly Father. That gives both character and faith. But our "Undistinguished Heretic" is not only a teacher of Christianity, but he is a member of a Christian sect, and that may complicate his duty.

Let us suppose him to be a Presbyterian, as he may be, for his sect has a formulated creed which he disbelieves, but does not publicly flout. When he was ordained he answered affirmatively the following Presbyterian question, or one like it:

> "Do you sincerely receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of this Church, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures?"

To be sure, he made no such acknowledgment when he was transferred to another church, but his status as a minister rests on this basis and acknowledgment.

Now it is his business to understand whether this relation of the minister to the Creed is of acknowledged force or not. In the Episcopal Prayer Book there are "Thirty-nine Articles," set forth as the basis of belief, but nobody pretends to believe them. They are distinctly Calvinistic, while the teaching of the leading theological seminaries for more than fifty years has been definitely Arminian. But in the Presbyterian Church there is an effort to keep the Creed in active use, and it has lately been revised, and a new Creed has been formulated. It seems only fair that those who occupy the Presbyterian ministry should at least hold the more prominent doctrinal statements in its shortened Creed. If they connot hold them it would seem to us their duty to remember that they are not preachers in a general Christian Church, or in a creedless sect, but in a sect which has a formulated Creed, for which, in its essential parts, they are held; in fact not merely those essential to Christian character or sonship to the Heavenly Father, but those essential to the type of theology related to philosophy and biography, which that Creed has formulated. And if that be the case it would seem to be the duty of the minister who is thus out of harmony with the creed to allow the facts to be known, quietly, unostentatiously, to his brethren of the ministry, who are responsible for the purity of creed, and to let them take the responsibility of deciding whether his divergence is of real importance. Meanwhile he should go on preaching Christian life and character and hope, discipleship of Christ and trust in the Heavenly Father, without stirring up theological dissensions in the church to which he ministers, and without spreading the heresies which he thinks so unimportant.

Such would be our advice, for we do not take it that any gadfly is pursuing him to become a new Luther and reform the theology of the Church.

Learning to Fly

"And man shall learn to fly." This sentence, written backwards with the left hand so as to be read only in a mirror, is found in one of the most remarkable books of the world, the notebook in which Leonardo da Vinci secreted his daring thoughts. He was a visionary in the best sense of the word, but not credulous. The seekers of perpetual motion,

the makers of gold and the evokers of spirits he attacks with sharpest criticism and ridicule. That he had a real insight into the difficulties of the problem of aeronautics, he shows when he says that the reason why man cannot fly is not because he has not the wings of a bird, but because he has not the soul of a bird. He could make wings, but the delicate art of balancing for every variation of wind and motion he must learn as the birds learn it.

And now, four centuries later, we have arrived at a point when the obstacle foreseen by Leonardo blocks our way. We can make aëroplanes, as large as we like, and the gasoline engine gives us a light-weight motor powerful enough to run wings or wheels, but still man cannot fly, because, as Leonardo quaintly put it, he has not acquired the soul of the bird. The art of aviation must be learned, and we direct the attention of our athletic youth to this new and profitable outlet for their superfluous agility and daring. The cause has had a sufficient number of casualties from Icarus to Lilienthal to make it attractive as a sport. It is perhaps as easy as riding a bicycle, but mastering of the bicycle would have been long retarded if every time the rider lost his balance he would fall fifty feet and smash the machine. It is like learning to swim without being able to float.

It is only five years since one of the foremost of American scientists, Prof. Simon Newcomb, declared that

"The constitution of an aerial vehicle which could carry even a single man from place to place at pleasure requires the discovery of some new metal or some new force";

a passage that is likely to be quoted in the future as often as the similar mathematical demonstration of a British scientist that no ship could carry enough coal to propel it across the Atlantic. The experiments of the Wright brothers, Santos-Dumont and Dr. Bell have already proved that the airship without a balloon is a possibility, and we can confidently expect it to become a practicability in the near future. Still, Professor Newcomb's reasoning was good, and points out the real difficulty in the making of large flying machines, which is that there is a natural and inevitable limitation to the size of a machine or structure of any particular form. If anything gets too big it is bound to break down.

For example, a log will bridge a small stream, and if we want to span a wider stream it is only necessary to get a bigger log. But we cannot go on indefinitely making longer bridges with larger logs, because the weight of the log increases as the cube, while its strength increases only as the square. If the log is made twice as big all around it has four times the cross section, but weighs eight times as much. So, by and by, we get a log so long that it breaks from its own weight, and we have to stop using logs, not because they are too short, for we can splice them, but because they are too heavy. But we can bridge still wider streams if we use a hollow log, which is stronger for the same weight than a solid log. When we have reached the limit of the tubular bridge we can go further by splitting up the log into timbers and making a truss out of them. The self-supporting truss of any particular form also has its limit, but we can use a stronger material such as steel, where the cube will be slower in catching up with the square.

The same law applies, of course, to living machines. A Brobdingnagian giant could not stand up on this earth. The mammoth and the dinosaur approached too closely the economical maximum in size and became extinct.

In creatures that fly the practical limit is still lower, probably not much over thirty pounds. The moa and the ostrich passed it, and long ago gave up trying to use their wings. The maximum weight of the vulture, the condor and the albatross is about eighteen pounds. So far as we know the biggest of all winged creatures was the pterodactyl *Ornithostoma*, which weighed about twenty-five pounds and spread its wings twenty feet. But this flying reptile, altho it was admirably constructed with tubular wing bones as thin as paper at their tips and doubly braced against the backbone at their point of attachment, has long since been relegated to the dusty shelves where Nature stores the models of her primitive inventions.

As long ago as 1680 Borelli demonstrated mathematically that man could not fly even if he had wings, no matter

how long they were or how well muscled, simply because he is too heavy. This does not exclude the possibility of aërial locomotion by artificial wings and motive power, but still man is not relieved from the restrictions imposed by physical laws. An aëroplane to support one or more passengers and a powerful engine must be very large and be continuously driven at a high speed. This makes the art of learning to fly difficult and dangerous. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell has an ingenious method of evading the law, which he describes in the January number of the *National Geographic Magazine*. Altho there cannot be a bird so large as the roc that carried Sindbad into the valley of diamonds, yet it is conceivable that a number of smaller birds, such as the albatross, could be harnessed together in such a way as to give man a ride in the air. This is the way Dr. Bell has solved the problem. Instead of one big kite he ties together 1,300 small box kites, each weighing half an ounce, and made in a tetrahedral form to obtain the maximum of strength and lightness. He finds that this compound kite is strong enough to carry a man, is very stable and can be flown in a light breeze. Such a flying machine could, therefore, be kept in the air by a lower velocity and consequently smaller engine than the wide aëroplane, and so would be safer and more suitable for this transition period when man is learning to fly.

Love-Making on the Stage

THERE can be no particular objection to *saying* love, line upon line, upon the stage, but we should draw the curtain upon *acting* love upon the stage. It is a sort of blasphemy against the innocency of young natures. It destroys the first illusion of love, steals it from people so young that they have never enjoyed it for themselves. And it reveals this mystery of love, vulgarizes it for them to see it dramatized by a painted woman and a painted man before the footlights. There is a virgin sense in boys as well as in girls that is outraged by the embrace and kiss of lovers in a play. And that which offends them is neither the kiss nor the embrace, but it is the publicity of the act. They do not think of the art by which passion has been counterfeited by two persons who do not feel it, but they feel quickly and instinctively that a mockery has been made of something sacred, and that something which is by nature private has been degraded by the showing of it nakedly to people who had no real right to see it. Young people are not only innocent, they are moral till they learn immorality by suggestion or observation. That is where the trouble comes in, not only thru the new scientific method of teaching "sex" to children, but the betraying of love to maidens and youths. They get a secret which does not yet belong to them, and they solve it more or less to their damnation too soon. Therefore, every one of them who sees the physical ardor of love on the stage has not only been robbed of the dearest wonder that belongs to awakening youth, but he has been wronged by art and civilization. That is to say, the vehicle of expression for what in him would have been a delicate and sacred emotion has been cheapened and even rendered ridiculous. After seeing love acted a thousand times by a class of people who, whatever may be said of them individually, do not stand in the order of things for morality, love cannot seem as important nor as pure as love really is.

And it is of immeasurable importance that we get our first knowledge of love from the right source. It should come to young people from each other, sanctified by the privacy of one personality. They should get the sense of it in different surroundings, by the fireside of a home, in the innocence and gayety of open fields, or in the sweet privacy of green lanes—not from across the footlights of a stage, from a heroine who is to be seduced by her lover before the play is over. A kiss stolen by a boy from a girl beneath a hawthorn hedge is not nearly so damaging to morals as the thoughts and speculations that may come to them from witnessing a play with a pretty fallen woman in it, whose disgraceful predicament appeals to the audience's sympathy in the end as much as her love affair amused them in the beginning.

And, finally, young people who see so much love made on the stage are not so

apt to enter into competition by making love to one another. They feel the amateurishness of their own efforts by comparison; or, worse, they try to model courtship unconsciously upon the theatrical idea of love. And in either case the results are not satisfactory.

Now what we need is more real, heart-singing love-making. Then we should have more ideality, more poetry, more art in life. For it is the happy inspiration from which the right kind of generations spring. It is the very private interchange of beautiful scriptures between men and women which results in marriage and offsprings with spiritual capacities. The fact that not enough of it is made now may account in part for the unscrupulous, unsentimental quality of intelligence in the present generation. Too many of the poor young things have been born of marriages where love was not the determining ecstasy. They think that they belong to a new order, because they have so few illusions. As a matter of fact, they are chill young souls, wingless and web-footed, still-born to heaven, because their parents did not love enough to make them whole. Otherwise they belong to the same old order.

This is a theory, of course, but it is harmless, and should be the more easily granted when more damaging ones are accepted so quickly. And, granting it, the conviction follows that the stage injures the moral nature, discourages the right kind of love-making, destroys the innocency of sentimentality in the young, all of which is bad for prospective lovers, and therefore bad for everybody.

The French Church Compromise

It was a great surprise to the French Government, to Premier Clemenceau and M. Briand when the Catholic bishops presented their proposed compromise, which had already been approved by the Pope. It came just as the Assembly, by the immense majority of 550 against 5, was voting a third law for the relief of the Church. Under the new bill, those who wish to hold meetings are not to be required to make notifications of intention; various restrictions under the old laws are removed, and the mayors are required to place the existing meeting places at the disposal of the worshippers. It is clear that the intention of the series of laws is not, as charged, to destroy worship and faith, but to provide that the churches may be held, as always, for the worship of the faithful.

We have not yet the full text of the bishops' new proposition of compromise. So far as cabled it asks that the Government, by law, shall provide that the churches, owned by the nation or the communes, shall be rented for a period of eighteen years, under a renewable lease, to the bishops, or to the associations created by the bishops, and that this shall be made uniform over the whole of France. Only the bishop shall be in control and possession, and no possible divisive body of laymen. If the Government will grant this, the Pope will give his unwilling consent to the French legislation separating Church and State.

We do not care to go into any discussion as to the propriety of this demand, or as to its acceptance, until we can see its text in the French papers. We judge that it may be the basis of an accepted compromise, inasmuch as M. Briand, who is chiefly responsible, is clearly desirous of coming to some acceptable conclusion. But Premier Clemenceau calls the bishops' proposal an "insolent ultimatum," and his speech very nearly led to the resignation of M. Briand. What the bishops' proposition requires seems to be little more than was quite possible to accomplish under the Separation Law, which allowed the bishops to create the associations which would hold the ecclesiastical property; and, indeed, such a plan was devised and approved by a large majority of the bishops, but was vetoed by the Pope.

The matter in all this which strikes the American outsider is the absolutely autocratic character imposed on the Catholic Church in France. The people have absolutely no authority and no voice. Everything rests solely in the Pope. The Pope, by his sole authority, appoints the bishops, and the bishops, under him, control absolutely the priests and the people. They have no rights, no will, that cannot be reversed by the bishop—that is, by the Pope. The constitution is that of an absolute monarchy. It puts the Church into a position antagonistic in its nature to that of popular government. It is no

wonder that the leaders in the Catholic Church in France have been opposed to the Republic, for its democratic principles are the reverse of the principles under which the Church is governed. Here is the explanation of the feud between the State and the Church. It is not Christianity at all, but ecclesiasticism, which the French people are hostile to, because ecclesiasticism is not democratic. Pius X is as consistent as was Pius IX; but Leo XIII was not consistent—only wise—when he besought the French Catholics to stand by the Republic; but they, consistently, refused. The proposed compromise, approved by the Pope, is one which requires the Government to recognize, confirm and maintain the Papal autocracy in the French Church. This may be done, but it will be at the request of the French bishops, and not at the demand of the foreign Pope, however the French bishops may subordinate their action to the requirements of the Pope. And if they yield, it will be with the expectation that not even the Catholic Church can remain long under a constitution which gives the laity no rights, no authority even to hold church property. Aristocracy was no part of the constitution of the primitive Church; and it is a belated characteristic of the Roman Catholic Church as defended by the Ultramontanism just now in control.

Look Ahead

THE years move fast, but events faster. The age is electrical in its moral as well as in its physical speed. 1906 had an accelerated movement beyond that of any of its predecessors. The outlook ahead is as revolutionary as have been the achievements behind. Industrial co-operation has become the order of the day. It is almost certain to be greatly advanced in the immediate future. Co-operative stores and banks do not suit our American temperament, yet co-operation covers a large part of agricultural enterprise, and does it very naturally. It manages every department of dairying, and is rapidly taking hold of the marketing of farm produce. This drift is socialistic in the true sense of that word. The next movement along this line is likely to be postal savings banks and co-operative State insurance. The State is also very sure, soon, to stand for a pensioned old age. We have proved our ability to pay annually about $150,000,000 for war veterans. Childhood receives a State school system and increased protection; but old age has just as good claims upon us as it approaches second childhood. The English Government has committed itself unreservedly to old-age pensions, and the French Government stands pledged to the same principle, while Germany shows no signs of retreating from its compulsory system of insurance for old age.

We shall not deserve nor claim the rank of prophet for foreseeing a larger degree of public ownership of public utilities. Municipal ownership is, wisely or unwisely, to be tested. In this country as surely as in Europe. To class this as socialism need not terrify us, since it can, at the worst, be no more socialistic than public ownership of the highways and the common schools. It is not impossible that another struggle of operators and miners will compel the people—that is, the consumers—to assert their rights over the great carrier system and even the coal-beds themselves.

Whether party policy is able cheerfully to grant a modification of existing tariffs or not, it is quite certain that the people has made up its mind that the war tariff must come down. The unbalancing of industries, by protection to one branch of national effort, is always unsafe. President McKinley, in his great and last address, enunciated the new doctrine that the time had come in American history when foreign trade must gage our legislation, rather than the home market. He told us that commercial warfare must cease all over the globe, and the civilized nations must learn to co-operate. Politicians who cannot look over the machine will find it impossible to readjust their thinking to this new principle; nevertheless, we believe it will dominate the growing internationalism. It will not be possible much longer to retain a question of this sort in the schedule of party politics, to be decided upon by a caucus.

That we are bound to see a greatly accelerated movement toward country life is demonstrated by the history of the

last ten years. The reversal of the drift toward congested population began as long ago as 1890. It has already lowered the ratio of population that settles into towns over one-half — probably nearly two-thirds. Deducting the one million of foreign immigration, that adds itself to our population annually, the ratio toward country living would preponderate much more largely. The outlook is toward a suburbanism that will almost cover the whole country. The development of electricity as a motor force sends the trolley into our most remote districts, abolishing isolation, and equalizing the privileges formerly belonging to the city alone. The agriculturist of today has the advantage in every way over the manufacturer. He can live among the trees, and by the streams, while the mail is daily dropped at his door, and the telephone links him to his neighbors as well as to the market.

The churches have come under centripetal influences that are not likely soon to be exhausted. During the last twelve months this has created an affiliation between sects presumed to be hopelessly alien. The fundamental reform, however, is not likely to satisfy itself with merely breaking down barriers. We have something else to do before we shall see the country churches rebuilt and the city churches refilled. May not the church building of the future be placed on a business basis, so that church affairs will be carried on without resort to trivial entertainments? We have already a few such churches erected, in which the rental of offices adequately covers the institutional needs of work and worship.

It is in our school system, however, that we have marked the most distinct evolution, while it is there that we may anticipate the most constructive efforts in the immediate future. We have, until very recently, aimed only at creating the individual; we are steadily modifying our State system of education toward the creation of wise citizenship. The power of the State to create national sentiment, and enable the whole people to act unitedly for one political or ethical end, has been illustrated by the Japanese. War is robbed of its worst features when a people can, thru it all, count certainly on every soldier's temperance and humanity, as well as his patriotism. The level of human purposing has, of late, been distinctly raised, as in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was raised by the Puritans. We have now to aim higher, not only as individuals, but as peoples. Our public school systems must of necessity determine public morals as well as increase private knowledge. They must make the nation as well as its units.

The era of applied learning is also upon us; and while only a part of our schools have as yet become readjusted to the use of books as secondary to the study of Nature, the garden school and school gardening are rapidly becoming accepted principles. We may confidently expect, before long, that at least one-half of each day's schooling will be out of doors, in direct contact with things, instead of books. The training of the hand is sure to be followed by the training of the whole body. The principle of stuffing a child with information will pass away in favor of leading the child in paths of independent investigation. Much that has passed for acquirement or accomplishment is lapsing from the curriculum, while more emphasis is placed upon skilful doing. Industrial efficiency is sure to be recognized as fundamental to a real education. We must get rid of that conception of education which leaves careless workmen and ignorant mechanics, farmers, merchants or craftsmen who do not understand the very best possibilities of the industries in which they are engaged. The home and the school are rapidly becoming co-operative institutions, if they are not to be entirely merged in their work.

Of great industrial enterprises of which she shall hear more in the immediate future one of the greatest will be an interstate waterway uniting New York with Chicago and thence down the Mississippi Valley to New Orleans. This has already become an absolute necessity, to prevent a vast waste of power in readjusting our whole shipping interests—a readjustment which will astoundingly affect New York and other great commercial centers. In obedience to this developed waterway we shall see the ships of the Great Lakes passing thru canals without breaking freight, and during a part of the year doing their work upon

the ocean. It has been demonstrated already that no possible railroad system can accommodate the increasing productivity of the vast Northwest. Of almost equal importance will be the railroad destined to run down the spine of the American continent. Some of our young folk will live to take their vacation outings at Valparaiso or Quito. The hills of the Northwest are well punctured with iron highways, opening immense wheat fields, where we looked only for furs; and the enormous arid area of the Southwest is by the same means becoming one vast garden and orchard. Even more important is the fact that the Southern States are taking the lead in manufacturing interests as well as in agricultural products. Florida, nearly as large as all New Engand, offers a vast winter retreat, where the Northern farmer, after seven months with his dairy or in his wheat field, may go to spend the other five cultivating loquats and oranges. The Great Lake system has heretofore been the only center of American internal commerce; the Gulf of Mexico is now becoming an American Mediterranean.

A Treaty with Japan

It is almost humiliating, but a necessary result of our excellent system of independent State governments, that before we can make a treaty with Japan we should have to ask the permission of the Mayor and the School Board of San Francisco. It is still further humiliating that, at the command of selfish and prejudiced ignorance in San Francisco and California, we should be driven to ask Japan to consent to a treaty excluding the admission to our shores of laborers from that country. Yet this is just what we now see. The delegation of those who have made the mischief has been invited to Washington to consult with our Secretary of State, and the San Francisco Mayor and concert-hall player, who by grace of Ruef has his office, will magnanimously consent to let the Japanese children back in the public schools if the President and the Senate will agree to a treaty excluding Japanese laborers. This is no grim joke, but the grim fact, and it is not true that the universal sentiment of California is with Ruef and Schmitz. The religious papers of California have distinctly protested that such is not the position of their supporters.

A Mischievous Scare

For some weeks the report has been somewhat sedulously spread abroad, particularly in naval circles, that there is danger of a war with Japan, a war which is likely to find us unprepared. Such a war, it was said, is really imminent within a few years. There is a purpose in the scare, and that is to get Congress to make heavy appropriations for big ships—a fleet of "Dreadnoughts." Such a diligent report is recklessly wicked. Nothing could more lead to accomplishing the event. But there is absolutely no real reason for expecting war over the present school difficulty in San Francisco. And if there should be war —which there will not be—Japan could easily take all our island possessions in the Pacific at any time within the next ten years, whatever we were to do in our shipyards. That is the cold fact, and it does not frighten us. Japan would hardly attack our coast, altho she could bombard our coast cities if she chose. Her policy is to do her fighting near home, and we have no desire to go abroad to fight. To foment ill will and prophesy war is utterly detestable, and it is for a bad cause. As to big ships, we have reached the extreme of heavy armor, bulkiness and big mark for an enemy's guns. Every new device has been piled up in the new, tall warships, and no one knows what would happen in actual war, except that it would be easy for a shot to find them, and no one knows what delicate electric machinery it would smash. We have gradually gone far from the wise monitor type, which gave us as nearly a submarine as possible, with nothing to be hit but a round tower, and it is time to go back to a low freeboard, and towers which no marksman could hit at the distance of miles.

The American Peril

In a letter to the London *Times*, Mr. Alfred Mosely gives some conclusions from his late visit to the United States, and says that perhaps the greatest danger to America's future rests in the high standard of living and the reck-

less extravagance of all classes. He says:

"What were luxuries yesterday are considered necessities today. Where this is to end it is difficult to foresee, and herein lies the hidden danger of the future."

There has never been a time since the Pharaohs when rich men did not surround themselves with all the comforts and luxuries which the art and civilization of the times could provide. This generation has more luxuries at its command, and takes all it can get. The difference with Pharaoh's day is that now poor people and middle-class people can get luxuries that Pharaoh never dreamed of. We do not see that ordinary people are, as a whole, particularly extravagant in their enjoyment. They go to the theater a good deal if they live in the city; but that is not new. They have telephones in their houses, which is as characteristic a kind of popular luxury as we know, and has come to be thought a necessity, like letter writing. But it is no peril to the users. The bulk of people which THE INDEPENDENT reaches —and they are representative of the controlling element—appear to us not to be recklessly extravagant. We see no reason why they should not enjoy all the comforts which science and art provide, and which they can afford. If financial disaster comes they will live on their savings and retrench.

Vilatte

Archbishop Vilatte—we seem to remember him. He has turned up again, this time in Paris, where he wants to supply the regular tactual succession to an independent Catholic Church of France, and he is quite willing to be of service in supplying the essential episcopal regulants. He was, if we remember, originally a Roman Catholic, and then coquetted awhile with Bishop Grafton, of Fond du Lac fame; but he wanted to be made himself a bishop, and Bishop Grafton did not help him in it. Then he applied without success to the old Catholic bishop at Utrecht, who did not see it his duty to give him the favor he wanted. Then he disappeared for a year or two, and then blossomed out as a full-fledged archbishop. He had been to Ceylon, where there is a Syrian Jacobite Church, and where, by the authority of the Syrian Patriarch, Archbishop Alvarez and the bishops of Niranam and Cottayam, he received the archbishop's miter. Then back he came, with no display of wealth or glory, to Philadelphia, where he soon burst on us with a chromatic dignity that ought to have appealed to Bishop Grafton. But it did not, and the bishop *deposed* the archbishop, or tried to, and the Anglican monk Ignatius defended the regularity of his orders, which were really beyond suspicion. A rumor that he had gone back to the Catholic Church must be questioned, for that would have involved resigning his ecclesiastical rank, and *vult archiepiscopari.*

A Moslem Preacher

Not all the fruits of missionary work in belated lands are to be found in the converts gathered and the churches established, nor yet in the better civilization developed. A good part of it is in the incidental influence on the religious bodies from which converts are sought. In India the various types of reformed Hinduism gather their inspiration from Christian ideals and attempt to keep the form of Hinduism, with the spirit of Christianity. So in Japan the reformed Buddhism tells the same story. It would get all the good possible out of Christianity without its distinctive theology. The same appears not only in the regeneration of the old Armenian Church in Turkey, but also in Mohammedanism itself, of which Babism is an example. The Rev. H. N. Barnum writes us from Harpût and tells of the excellent Vali who ordered that in the preaching in the mosques during the holy season of Ramazan the emphasis should be put on moral character. He told the preachers they must attend to duties pertaining to the present life, for, said he, "We know about the next life, but what is needed is to know how we ought to live here, what are our duties to society and the state, how we can become decent, respectable and useful citizens"; much such a talk as our President is in the habit of giving. Mr. Barnum went into a principal mosque to learn how the orders were obeyed. The Vali was present and the mosque was full. After the prayers the preacher climbed into the

pulpit by a ladder and took a seat. After an extempore prayer, mostly in Arabic, with a little Turkish interspersed, he read a few sentences from the Koran, and then for nearly three-quarters of an hour he delivered a most practical sermon. As he saw Mr. Barnum in the audience he said some things probably for his benefit. He said that Christians were to be treated with all kindness, that Moslems accept the "Injeel" (New Testament) as one of the four sacred books, that Christ was one of their prophets, etc. He spoke strongly against cheating in trade, against lying, against impurity, against appearing to others what we are not in reality, against an outward keeping of the fast and eating in secret, etc. He declared that God regards the motive in our acts, and that "if you wear out a hundred prayer rugs by praying upon them it is of no avail unless you are right yourself." It does no good to make a show of religion. "You can't deceive God." This sort of preaching varies little from the lines of the Sermon on the Mount.

We do not question that there is needed a modification of our naturalization laws as regards naturalized Americans who return to their native country. It is not decent that a German or a Turk, who perhaps wishes to escape serving in the army, should flee to this country, get naturalized here, and then go back to live, but under the American flag's protection. It is proposed that five years' residence in his native country be regarded as proof that he does not wish to be a resident American citizen, and that seems to be a fair conclusion. Of course these Germans and Turks may object, for American citizenship gives them certain advantages; but that is not the purpose of naturalization. If they want to be Americans let them live here.

In response to the directors, Mr. Conried consents to withdraw "Salome" from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. The public protest forbids its continuance. Two critics have expressed our disgust at the story, and our admiration of the music. It is a case in which moral decadence and perversity forbids the alliance of good art. The name of the author of the text, Oscar Wilde, should be enough to exclude from decent homes or ears anything he has written. It is impossible to disassociate the infamous career of this man, imprisoned for unnatural vices, from what he has written.

One cannot but pity Mrs. Sage, with many millions of wealth, and besieged with various requests for beneficence far beyond her ability to comprehend. But she has done well in her last gifts—a million to the Troy Polytechnic Institute, $250,000 for the International work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and $100,000 to the Emma Willard School, of Troy. We hope she may live long enough and have wise enough advisers to give the rest of her property as happily.

It does not follow because the official program of the Hague Peace Conference does not contain any item for discussion on the restriction of armaments, or on the Drago Doctrine, that they will not be introduced. The United States has reserved the right to present other questions, and doubtless other Powers may do the same. Further, it is to be remembered that the most important act of the first Peace Conference was to provide a court of arbitration, and that was not in the program.

Another Hipple, brother of Frank K. Hipple, who wrecked the Philadelphia Real Estate Company, has committed suicide as the result of that failure and his brother's suicide. He had borrowed heavily from the company and gone into real estate investments, and when the receiver took the property he was ruined and took his own life. And yet he was prominent in religious work and universally trusted.

Some maids of Wakefield, Mass., are reported to have sent a petition to the Legislature asking that bachelors be taxed from $5 to $20. That is quite insufficient. The better law would be one to require that all bachelors over thirty years of age should pay a tax to the State sufficient to support a woman of their rank in society.

Insurance

Insurance Settlements Incident to the San Francisco Fire

Hon. Julius Kahn, of California, whose article in The Independent on January 3 on the subject of "The Japanese Question in California" attracted wide attention, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on January 25th exhaustively considered the subject of insurance settlements incident to the San Francisco fire. His speech, which appears in the *Congressional Record,* is unfortunately too long for printing *in extenso* in this department. The Independent concurs with him in thinking, however, that the subject he discussed was an interesting one, and that every man in the United States, no matter what his vocation, no matter whether he happened to be a large or small insurer, was entitled to know whether the company that accepted his premiums was an honest or a dishonest company. According to the facts presented by Mr. Kahn, but few of the 118 insuring companies settled their losses without discount. He names the California, the Continental, the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Queen and the Royal as the only companies which settled all claims at one hundred cents on the dollar without discount. A very large number of companies, including most of the English companies, paid their losses at 1 and 2 per cent. off for cash paid before the expiration of the sixty days to which the companies were entitled under their policies. It is a noticeable fact in this connection that not a single German company paid its obligations in accordance with the conditions of its contracts. The situation at San Francisco was altogether without precedent, and certain of the interested companies absolutely repudiated liability under the so-called earthquake clauses, of which there were several types of substantially the same import. The most conservative estimate of the totality of the San Francisco losses due to the earthquake, according to Mr. Kahn, reached the sum of $350,000,000, upon which there was a total insurance of $235,000,000. Incorporated with Mr. Kahn's remarks made in the House is the illuminating report on the fire insurance situation following the San Francisco conflagration made by Prof. Albert W. Whitney, of the University of California. The showing made by the companies as a whole at San Francisco, as compared with that at Chicago, was very favorable, 80 per cent. of the claims having been paid at San Francisco, as against 50 per cent. at Chicago. The Baltimore record reached 90 per cent.

Destruction of Publishing Plant

The entire plant of the Phelps Publishing Company at Springfield, Mass., comprising four buildings and covering almost an acre of ground, was burned last week. The loss will approximate nearly $1,000,000, partly insured. The cause assigned for the fire was spontaneous combustion among some benzine-soaked rags in the basement of the main building. The firm published the following magazines, viz., *Good Housekeeping, American Agriculturist, Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, and Farm and Home.* Arrangements have been made to publish the periodicals named in New York and other cities until the Springfield plant can be rebuilt. The automatic sprinklers with which the buildings were equipped failed to extinguish the flames, and when the firemen came it was found impossible to save the plant, which was located in the very heart of Springfield. Fortunately there was no wind, and the fire took place before the opening of business, so that no lives were lost. Nearly 500 persons will be thrown out of employment.

Grover Cleveland has been unanimously elected to the position of chairman of Paul Morton's recently organized Association of Life Insurance Presidents. He will also act as its chief counsel, and will receive as compensation the sum of $25,000 annually. Mr. Cleveland will remain a trustee of the majority stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The secretaryship of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents has been offered to James V. Berry, Insurance Commissioner of Michigan. If he concludes to accept it he will have charge of the publicity connected with the association.

Financial

The Great Northern Cases

In its attempt to issue $60,000,000 of new stock at par, the Great Northern Railroad Company has encountered much serious opposition. The Attorney-General of Minnesota interfered, some weeks ago, by asking the courts to compel the company to apply to the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission for permission to issue this stock, because the law of the State provides that a railroad must so apply and must show a necessity for the issue. It was claimed by the company that it was empowered by its charter to issue stock at will, and that the law granting supervisory authority to the Commission was unconstitutional. On January 23d Judge Hallam, of the State court in St. Paul, sustained the Attorney-General, overruled the contentions of the company, and issued an order enjoining the company from issuing the stock during the pending litigation without first applying to the Commission and obtaining its consent. Then the Attorney-General asked the court to compel the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company (the parent company of the Great Northern) to show cause why its charter should not be forfeited. All the stock of this company is owned by the Great Northern, and these proceedings strike at the merger by which the Great Northern system as it exists today was made. It is alleged by the Attorney-General that when the Great Northern took over or bought the Manitoba (the two companies having the same stockholders) "a very large amount of watered stock was issued by the Great Northern." He claims that this stock is void.

His allegations should be thoroly investigated, and the proposed issue of new stock at par should be subject to the decision of some authority representing the people. It is a question, however, whether this authority, or official body, should be one representing the people of Minnesota, or one representing the people of the United States. The railway system for which it is proposed that this new stock shall be issued, ceased long ago to be confined to the State of Minnesota. Its most important functions today are of an interstate or national character. Probably the time will come when questions like some of those raised in these proceedings will be settled by national authority rather than by the authority of a single State, in the territory of which is situated only a small part of the property and system of the railway company involved.

....The First National Bank of Morristown, N. J., of which Albert H. Vernam is president, is about to increase its capital from $100,000 to $200,000, and its surplus from $100,000 to $300,000.

....The corporation of Lord & Taylor has notified its common stockholders that the dividend is to be placed on an 8 per cent. basis, against 7 per cent. heretofore. The quarterly dividend, due May 1, will be 2 per cent.

....The new statement of the American Real Estate Company shows a capital of $100,000, a surplus of $1,419,518, and total assets amounting to $9,446,095. The six per cent. bonds of this company are based on the ownership of selected New York realty.

....To J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, has been entrusted the sale of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's new issue of $40,000,000 of convertible four per cent. gold bonds, the subscription price being 92½ and accrued interest. These great banking houses are accustomed to dispose of such large issues in a very short time.

....The Mechanics and Traders' Bank has recently elected a new president, Davis A. Sullivan, the president of the Union Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Sullivan was born in New York forty-one years ago and began his career in the law offices of Carter, Hughes & Cravath and Barlow & Witmore, but five years ago left the law to become president of the Stuyvesant Bank of Brooklyn. A. M. Dederer, who has for twenty-five years been connected with the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, continues as cashier. The vice-presidents are Edward R. Thomas, Leo Schlesinger, Isaac Stiebel and Louis H. Holloway. The Mechanics and Traders' Bank was organized in 1830. Its capital and surplus amount to $1,086,937 and its deposits are $8,615,960.

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Survey of the World

Relations with Japan

Mayor Schmitz and the members of the San Francisco Board of Education were in conference with the President at the White House on the 9th. In the course of his journey eastward, the Mayor had said to reporters that no Californian would stand upon technicalities if convinced that the welfare of the whole country was in danger. He was inclined to make concessions with respect to the treatment of the Japanese school children if thereby the exclusion of Japanese laborers could be obtained. No report of what took place at the conference was given to the public, but on the morning of the 11th it was asserted, apparently upon good authority, that at a second conference the visitors would be assured by the President that he would use his influence to procure a treaty providing for the exclusion of Japanese coolie labor if they would put an end to discrimination against the Japanese children in San Francisco. Owing to the publication in that city of reports that the Mayor had "surrendered," he received many messages from persons there, urging him to insist upon exclusion. The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League demanded that exclusion should be required by act of Congress, and not by treaty. Part of this message was as follows:

"League demands exclusion by act of Congress. Treaty will not exclude. Sovereign rights must not be bartered away by promises and should not be basis for compromise. We will not yield one iota of our rights as a sovereign people, regardless of cost or consequences. If President wants to humiliate American flag, let him tell California's Governor to repeal the law, but he cannot coerce free Californians to bow in submission to the will of the Mikado. Roosevelt's power will not make one white man out of all the Japanese in the Nipponese Empire."

From the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt has received a resolution saying that the general trend of opinion in Southern California is decidedly averse to any discrimination against Japanese in the schools.——Richard Olney, formerly Secretary of State, has written a long letter in which he argues that the treaty affords no ground for Japan's claim, and that our Federal Government has no right to interfere with a State's school provisions.——In the Senate, on the 8th, Mr. Frazier, of Tennessee, declared that if the Federal Government by treaty "could rob a State of its right to control its school system, the last stronghold of local self-government" was gone. If San Francisco, he added, could thus be forced to take Mongolians into her schools, Tennessee in the same way could be compelled to receive in her schools the negroes of Cuba or Santo Domingo.——In Japan, all talk of war with the United States is called ridiculous and absurd. Foreign Minister Hayashi, in an interview, says there is "not the slightest germ of a war spirit in Japan," whose people appreciate President Roosevelt's intentions and rely upon the American sense of fairness. It appears that the war talk of some of our newspapers and politicians has caused "surprise and regret" in Japan, where leaders of opinion say that this country is "the last one in the world" with which Japan could be induced to fight. At the same time, however, the Japanese press finds it difficult to account for "the barbarous attitude toward innocent children in a Christian

land." The absence of warlike feeling has been explained by Baron Kaneko as follows:

"The Japanese understand America better than the Americans understand Japan. A great majority of the men holding public positions here were educated by American instructors and have long studied American institutions. Now, thru the press and otherwise, they are helping the people to appreciate the difficulty the Federal Government lies under in controlling the action of the individual States. . . . . Bushido, Japan's moral system, insists that a finger shall never be raised against a benefactor. Japan owes her position among the powers to America. The American Government and people, with England, are Japan's best friends. War is unthinkable."

Washington Topics

Several bills relating to child labor, and resembling the bill which Mr. Beveridge has been supporting in the Senate, have recently been introduced in the House. By resolution, the Committee on the Judiciary was asked for an opinion as to the jurisdiction of Congress over the subject. In a report adopted by unanimous vote, the committee says that "Congress has no jurisdiction or authority over women or children employed in the States in the manufacture of products for interstate commerce shipment." Mr. Beveridge says this is an absurd opinion and speaks of the committee as "a sort of junior Supreme Court behind which members may hide to avoid voting for reforms."——The Service Pension bill, the provisions of which we recently published, was passed in the House last week by a vote of 196 to 20, and is now a law.——In preparing the annual bill for the postal service, the House committee has reduced by about $10,000,000 the sum paid for carrying the mails on the railways.——Senator Heyburn, in a speech criticising the administration of the public lands laws, asserted in the Senate, on the 4th inst., that "the largest land grabber is one of the vice-presidents of the National Forest Reserve Association of the United States." The name was not given. "He owns more land, the title to which was illegally obtained," continued the Senator, "than any other man or all other men in the United States, and he is vice-president of an association whose president is our worthy Secretary of Agriculture."——Dispatches from San Francisco say that within the last few weeks inspectors of the Interior Department have discovered very extensive land frauds "involving men of wealth, influence and high social standing in California."

Mr. Rockefeller's Great Gift

John D. Rockefeller has given to the General Education Board $32,000,000 in securities, which the Board will receive on or before April 1st. This great gift is in addition to $1,000,000 in 1902, and $10,000,000 in 1905, from the same source. At a meeting of the Board in New York, on the 7th inst., John D. Rockefeller, Jr., handed to the secretary the following letter, signed by himself:

"GENTLEMEN—My father authorizes me to say that on or before April 1st, 1907, he will give to the General Education Board income-bearing securities, the present market value of which is about thirty-two million dollars ($32,000,000), one-third to be added to the permanent endowment of the Board, two-thirds to be applied to such specific objects within the corporate purposes of the Board as either he or I may, from time to time, direct; any remainder not so designated at the death of the survivor to be added also to the permanent endowment of the Board."

Before adjournment, the Board prepared and forwarded to the elder Mr. Rockefeller a letter expressing its gratitude and its deep sense of the responsibility imposed. Parts of this letter were as follows:

"This is the largest sum ever given by a man in the history of the race for any social or philanthropic purpose. The Board congratulates you upon the high and wise impulse which has moved you to this deed, and desires to thank you, in behalf of all educational interests whose development it will advance, in behalf of our country, whose civilization for all time it should be made to strengthen and elevate, and in behalf of mankind everywhere in whose interests it has been given, and for whose use it is dedicated.

"We will use our best wisdom to transmute your gift into intellect and moral power, accounting it a supreme privilege to dedicate whatever strength we have to its just use in the service of men."

Members present who signed this letter were Frederick T. Gates, chairman; George Foster Peabody, treasurer; Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary; Robert C. Ogden, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Starr J. Murphy, Edward A. Alderman and Harry Pratt Judson. The names of the following absent members were affixed by their associates: E. Benjamin Andrews, Hollis B. Frissell, Daniel C. Gilman, Hugh H. Hanna, Mor-

ris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page. With respect to the first gift of $1,000,000 it was specified that the money should be used for the promotion of education in the South. The second gift, $10,000,000, was to be employed "to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States." From the income of it eighteen colleges, nearly all of them in the South or Middle West, have received gifts amounting of $1,077,500, conditioned upon their success in obtaining three times as much (or $3,232,500) from other sources. In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, the Board has used a part of its income for the instruction of farmers in several of the Southern States. It is thought that this work will be extended. The Board's aim will also be to assist "the great centers of population and wealth which have been neglected in our system of higher education." Chairman Gates points out that there are forty cities, each having a population of more than 100,000, in which there are no local opportunities for a college education, and that there are about 400 colleges situated in small country towns. "The most immediate and imperative educational need unfilled today in the New England and Middle States," he says, "is that of women's colleges." Men's colleges are crowded, he adds, and the women's colleges are overcrowded. In his judgment, "there is absolutely no economical advantage in uniting them." The Board will apply a remedy for this overcrowding by establishing new colleges for women or by enlarging those which now exist.

The Panama Canal Work

William J. Oliver, the lowest bidder for the canal work, has succeeded in organizing a powerful company of contractors, but the Government's decision is not yet announced. He was required to associate with himself (in the place of Mr. Bangs) two contractors of good repute and sufficient financial resources. With the help of Mr. Stevens (New York's Superintendent of Public Works) he has induced a dozen to join him, together with two or three business men of large interests. The most prominent of the contractors is John B. McDonald, who built the New York subway and is an officer of the Ryan-Belmont corporations which own the street railways of that city. Mr. McDonald is president of the company formed to support the Oliver bid (the Panama Construction Company, capitalized at $5,000,000) and Mr. Oliver is vice-president. Among the contractors who are directors of the company are several who are widely known for what they have done in certain departments of heavy work, such as masonry, excavation, dredging and concrete construction. Superintendent Stevens is represented by officers of his bank in Washington. The chairman of the board is R. A. C. Smith, a capitalist largely interested in steamship companies doing business with the West Indies, and in business enterprises in the countries and islands in the neighborhood of the Isthmus. Some thought that the new company had the support of Thomas F. Ryan and August Belmont, but these capitalists say they are not connected with it. On the 7th, after Oliver had amended his bid and had reported to the Government the formation of his company, with due provision for the capital and bonds required, it was announced in the press, apparently upon good authority, that the Government was in danger of losing Chief Engineer Stevens. He would resign, it was asserted, if a contract should be awarded to any one. He had sent word to that effect, and the War Department was trying to induce him to remain. It was recalled that a year ago he advocated the contract plan, before a Congressional committee. One explanation offered was that he would have welcomed a number of separate contracts, each for a section, but that he felt that he would lose all credit for the work, and would drop out of sight, if the entire project should be covered by one contract. It began to be reported that the Government might reject all bids and do the work without resorting to contractors. According to dispatches from the Isthmus, however, Engineer Stevens now denies that he has sent such word to Washington and says he is still in favor of the contract method. It is said that the Government's decision as to the Oliver bid must be preceded by inquiries that will consume several days.

Chicago's Street Railways

By a vote of 56 to 13, on the 5th, the Chicago Council adopted an ordinance which, if approved by the people at the April election, will end the long controversy concerning the street railroads of the city. This ordinance provides that franchises for a term of twenty years shall be granted to the railway companies upon certain conditions, one of which is that at any time the city, after six months' notice, may buy the entire railway system for $50,000,000, plus the cost of improvements soon to be made. It is estimated that under the requirements of the ordinance the companies will expend $40,000,000 upon improvements in the next three years. This work of rehabilitation is to be carried on under the supervision of a board of three engineers—one to be chosen by the companies, one to be appointed by the city, and the third to be Bion J. Arnold, an engineer who has represented the city in its negotiations with the companies. There must be universal transfers, extensions required by the city must be constructed, and the city will receive annually 55 per cent. of the net profits. The companies will contribute $5,000,000 toward the cost of a new central subway, which the city will build and own. It is said that the ordinance will be vetoed by Mayor Dunne.——Charges relating to corruption in the Pittsburg Council with respect to a franchise for the Pittsburg & Tube City Railroad are still before the courts. Councilman William A. Martin was recently convicted of soliciting from C. S. Cameron, president of the company, a bribe of $70,000 for himself and others, and it is alleged in charges now under consideration that Cameron and Martin conspired with others to obtain by bribery the privileges that were desired.

Santo Domingo's Debts

A new treaty with Santo Domingo was signed on the 4th, and the ratification of it at Washington is expected. It is said to be a simple agreement providing for the collection of revenue by American officers and the deposit of 55 per cent. of the receipts in a New York bank. That is to say, it merely gives force by treaty to the temporary agreement under which the republic's revenues have been collected by such officers, and $2,300,000 has already been set aside to be used in payment of the republic's debts. Some think that the needed Democratic votes can be obtained now for this treaty, which differs so much from the one which has been pending in the Senate for a long time; but ratification may be deferred until after March 4th, when the Republicans will have a two-thirds majority. Ratification will be followed by an issue of $20,000,000 of twenty-year bonds by New York bankers, and the proceeds of this issue will be used in paying the republic's foreign debt, which, with the consent of substantially all of the creditors, has been scaled down from $30,000,000 to $17,000,000.

Cuba's Government

The order increasing the Rural Guard to 10,000 men and the artillery to 2,000 was followed, on the 5th, by a decree providing for a permanent army and a militia force. It appears to have been intended that the enlarged Rural Guard and the artillery should be regarded as the permanent army. All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five were made eligible for enrollment. The militia were to be called into service only in an emergency. These plans for creating an adequate force upon which the Government hereafter to be set up could rely for the preservation of order and the suppression of insurrection have not been well received. Protests were promptly sent to Governor Magoon by the Liberal leaders. Then, at a Liberal meeting on the 7th, bitter speeches were made. General Loynaz del Castillo denounced the United States and expressed contempt for Americans. Cuba, he predicted, would eventually be forced to resist American domination. He hoped to have the honor then of commanding her forces. General Garcia Velez declared that the United States had no right to say what Cuba's armed forces should be. Some said the whole thing was a Yankee trick to facilitate invasion. This meeting sent a protest to Governor Magoon. Representatives of other parties said to him that it was inexpedient to carry out

such plans. On the 8th, the Governor was authorized by Secretary Taft to suspend execution of the orders and to hear argument concerning them. It appears that objection is made by the Liberals because they fear that the added forces would be commanded by Moderates; by the masses, because they wrongly think the army plan involves conscription and compulsory service; by the business interests, because the creation of an adequate Cuban military force would facilitate the withdrawal of the American troops. Complaint is made, also, about the added cost, which would be $7,000,000 a year. A prominent newspaper of Havana asserts that the continued agitation for a protectorate is due to the desires and influence of the American Sugar Trust. Some observers say that the political situation is so unsatisfactory that the proposed elections will not be held this year.

Unrest in Central America

Reports from Central America say that war between Nicaragua and Honduras appears to be at hand, owing to a dispute over the invasion of Nicaragua by soldiers of Honduras in pursuit of political refugees. On the 8th, President Diaz, of Mexico, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, asked Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica to make every effort to prevent such a war. He reminded them of their arbitration agreement of June last signed on board of one of our warships. On the 9th, the arbitration tribunal which had been considering the dispute between Nicaragua and Honduras gave up the task. It is said that Salvador and Guatemala also are on the point of fighting, because of quarrels relating to the war of last year. Dr. Rodriguez, Salvador's Minister to Guatemala, was severely beaten, not long ago, at a public banquet in the Guatemalan capital by two brothers named Foncea, prominent supporters of President Cabrera. It is recalled that Cabrera rejoiced publicly at his capital over the dead body of Regalado, the leader of Salvador's forces in the late war, until he was rebuked by President Diaz, who insisted that the body should be sent to Salvador. On the day of mourning in Salvador, after the arrival of the body, Dr. Rodriguez was the chosen orator. He denounced Cabrera for barbarity. His appointment as Minister to Guatemala did not promote harmony.

The Fight Against the House of Lords

The reopening of the Houses of Parliament on February 12th is an occasion of unusual interest because it marks the beginning of a determined attack upon the vested privileges of the Lords. Premier Campbell-Bannerman, in his summons to attend the session, employs the unusual phrase "to discuss matters of great importance," and several members of the Government have in recent speeches openly declared the purpose of the Liberal party to reform the upper House. Winston Churchill, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, in an address at Manchester, said that "society was vitiated by many features of wasteful folly and unfairness, none of which was more obvious than the twin evils connected with the House of Lords and the land." It appears, he said, that it had deliberately evoked a constitutional struggle, and it was necessary to show without delay that the House of Commons and not the House of Lords was master in England. The Attorney-General, Sir John L. Walton, in a speech at Leeds, declared that the House of Lords was entirely

> "out of harmony with modern democratic institutions and must go. The Government would endeavor to give effect to the will of the people by bills, which the peers would probably throw out, leading to a combination of the Crown and the people to defeat the aristocracy."

He said the Liberals were entering upon "a grim and serious work, which would mean a revolution in the Government." If the House of Lords set itself against the national will, it would be like a heap of sand against rising water. It is expected that the policy of the Government will be to pass thru the House of Commons a number of popular measures, including a radical Land Bill affecting the estates of the peers. These being rejected by the Lords will, together with the Educational Bill, which they have already refused to pass, form the foundation of the issue on which the Liberal Government will appeal to the people. The battle will first be fought out in Par

liament. There will be one or two dissolutions which will delay the final issue until after April, 1908. Probably the first gun fired in the war on the House of Lords will be the passage of a resolution by the House of Commons declaring its supremacy in the Government. Then an attempt will be made to limit the power of the House of Lords to a veto power extending over one year. In that case a bill passed twice by the House of Commons with an interval of twelve months would become a law in spite of the action of the Lords. Lord Newton has prepared a bill for the reform of the House of Lords by its own members, by making it partially elective. A bill will be introduced early in the session for the purpose of satisfying the Irish demands for a larger share of local self-government. It is likely also that a non-Protestant university will be established by the Government in Ireland. The King has insisted upon strict secrecy as to the contents of the speech from the throne at the reassembling of Parliament, refusing to give out forecasts according to custom. What position he will take in the controversy is uncertain. Sir John Walton declared that the Crown and the people would unite to defeat the aristocracy. The opening Parliament will be unusually spectacular, owing to the revival of many ancient ceremonies, including a gorgeous street pageant.

Income Tax in France

Next to the separation of Church and State the most important measure in the radical program being carried thru by the French Government is the income tax, the bill for which was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies February 7th. It will replace all the older forms of direct taxation, such as the door, window and poll taxes. The tax is progressively increased on all incomes above $1,000 a year, ranging from 1-5th of 1 per cent. to 4 per cent. of the total annual income. The higher limit varies according to the source of the income. An income derived from personal and real property will pay 4 per cent.; one derived from an industrial and commercial property will pay 3½ per cent., and one derived from employment 3 per cent. Foreign stocks are admitted to the French market on payment of a stamp tax of 2 per cent. on their nominal value and 5 per cent. on the income they yield. French *rentes,* in which most of the people have invested their savings, are exempt from the stamp tax, but the income derived from them will be taxed according to the progressive scale given above. No distinction is made between foreign government and corporation stocks. The assessment of real estate and personal property will be made by the communes. The income from commerce will be fixed by the treasury agents. The incomes from salaries and wages will be obtained from the declarations of employers. Finance Minister Caillaux estimates that among the 10,000,000 taxpayers of France, there are 500,000 who will be liable to the progressive tax, because they have incomes of over $1,000 a year, and that the tax will bring in $24,000,000 to the Government. The object of the income tax system is to lighten the charges on land, to diminish the taxes on salaries and to increase the demands on acquired wealth. If the income tax bill is passed, as it undoubtedly will be in some form, Portugal, Belgium, Hungary, Russia and the United States will be the only countries left which have not adopted an income tax. The introduction of the bill produced at once a fall in the price of *rentes* and other securities in the Bourse. In the discussion in the Chamber the opponents of the income tax measure declared that such socialistic measures would injure the country by laying a burden upon industry and economy and driving French capital to seek foreign investments, where it has freer scope for business operations. In reply to this, M. Jaurès and other Socialist Deputies declared that the decline in the stock market was due to accommodations of financiers in order to defeat the proposed legislation. The Socialist leaders made a fiery attack upon the French banking houses for artificially maintaining the prices of Russian securities during the Japanese war, and accused the Government of encouraging the supplying of French money to the Russian Government in order to enable "the assassin Czar to crush his struggling people."

The speakers were called to order for the use of such unparliamentary language, and M. Pinchon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that:

"Nothing has occurred to warrant loss of confidence in Russian finances or Russian friendship. France and Russia are mutually supporting each other every day, thus contributing to the peace of the world. The attachment of France to her ally is stronger than ever."

M. Caillaux expressed his regret that French money was going abroad, but was pleased to see it strengthening the friends of France.

Other Questions of French Politics

The French Senate has rejected the proposition voted by the Chamber of Deputies at the last session to purchase the Western Railway System. M. Prevet, chairman of the Senate committee to which the question was referred, expresses the opinion that the Government neither expected nor desired the bill to pass the Senate. It was put thru the Chamber hurriedly just before the elections as a sop to the Socialists, and none of the very complicated questions involved were considered or discussed. The purchase of the railroad by the State would involve a complicated and expensive litigation before the Council d'Etat lasting several years. It is said that the directors of the Western Railway Company, believing that the road was soon to be taken over by the State and that they would be compensated according to its value as shown by its profits during the last two years, have allowed the property to deteriorate in order to get as great an income from it as possible. The comfort and convenience of passengers is said to have been neglected, and there have been recently many fatal accidents on this line.——The bill for granting divorces by mutual consent is under consideration by the Committee on Judicial Reform in the Chamber of Deputies. Legal procedure is simplified so much that no lawyers are needed. After three years of marriage a couple may apply before a magistrate and declare their desire to separate. If the couple repeat this declaration twice more the magistrate will grant their divorce at the end of the two years from their first application Questions of alimony and the custody of the children must be agreed upon by the couple before their first appearance. The assent of their parents is not necessary.——The Vatican has announced that Minister Briand's latest plan for the lease of the churches is unacceptable in its present form. The points objected to are that the mayors are allowed freedom of action in regard to the renewal of the lease of churches on a change of parish priests. This would make their tenure of the churches dependent upon the arbitrary decision of the municipal councils and upon party strife in small centers. The cultual associations still do not meet the requirements of the Vatican, because they do not sufficiently recognize the power of the hierarchy. The Government has indicated its willingness to make the desired modifications.

The New Reichstag

In the elections to the Reichstag the Kaiser has not attempted to preserve even the pretense of neutrality. Before the elections he openly appealed to the people as a patriotic duty to overthrow the Socialists, and since the result of the balloting is known he has been busy in extending his congratulations over their defeat. The attention of the empire was especially directed toward the first electoral district of Berlin, in which is situated the Emperor's palace. All the other districts of Berlin had elected Socialist representatives in 1903, and the report was circulated that if this district was carried by the Socialists the Emperor would move to the Potsdam palace, which naturally would injure the commercial interests of the district. The first election not resulting in a majority vote for any candidate in this district, a second ballot was necessary, and in this Dr. Kaempf, the Progressive candidate, defeated Herr Arons, Social Democrat, by a vote of 8,071 to 4,502. In the evening a crowd of several thousand assembled in front of the royal palace to cheer the Emperor, who appeared at a window on the first story over the grand entrance in full uniform and accompanied by the Empress, the Crown Prince and his other sons, and addressed the people in the following language:

"I thank you from my heart for your ova

tion. The result of the election shows the truth of the Chancellor's words that Germany can ride in the saddle, and if my people remain united, both of high and low degree and all confessions of faith, she will not only ride but know how to ride down everybody and everything which stands in her way. I hope that this demonstration is not a mere temporary outburst of patriotism, but that it represents the fixed determination of my people to stand together for all which contributes to the glory and greatness of our fatherland. Germany has learned the art of victory, and I have no doubt she will continue to use the art she has learned."

Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, comments as follows on the Kaiser's speech:

"We have nothing against the fact that thru this new midnight declaration the childish illusion of the kingly office standing above parties is radically dispelled. In a certain sense we can be perfectly satisfied with the latest Imperial speech. It shows how irrevocably the Crown has been drawn into the political combat of the day, that it has raised its banner in the fight of the classes, and, of course, on the ramparts of the ruling, possessing class. Socialism, nevertheless, contemplates with equanimity the attacks which have been announced. Equipped with the arms provided by modern development it awaits the onslaught with courage and confidence."

The returns, which are nearly complete, indicate that the Reichstag, which meets on February 19th, will be constituted as follows:

Conservatives, 81 (against 74 in 1903); Centrum, 108 (against 104); National Liberals, 56 (against 51); Progressives, 48 (against 36); Social Democrats, 43 (against 79); Poles, 20 (against 16); Anti-Semites, 26 (against 21); other parties, 12.

Altho the representation of the Socialists is reduced owing to the method of districting the empire, they have increased their total vote from 3,010,000 in 1903 to 3,251,000 this year. The Clerical vote is 2,274,000, an increase of 398,000. The Center, or Clerical, party, whose opposition to the colonial program forced the dissolution of the Reichstag, is, with its allies, the Anti-Semites and Poles, stronger than before.

German University Data

The reports of attendance at the twenty-one German universities for the present winter semester show some notable features. The sum total of enrollment is not only greater absolutely, there being 45,136 on the list, but the relative increase has also been greater than ever before, showing that the specter of a "learned proletariat" has not yet disappeared. Again, the attendance of foreigners is greater than ever before, being 9.2 cent per cent., as compared with 8.4 per cent. a year ago. The total of foreigners is 4,151, of whom Russia alone furnishes 1,890, or nearly three times the Austro-Hungarian quota, which is next on the list. Every civilized and uncivilized state in the world is represented in this contingent, there being 3,717 from other European states, 302 from America, 113 from Asia, 13 from Africa, and 6 from Australia. Berlin alone has 1,189 non-German students, or 14.5 per cent. of the total enrollment. Medicine is the leading department of these strangers, with a contingent of 1,090 outsiders, but closely followed by philosophy, language and history with 951. The woman contingent is also greatest in the history of the Berlin institution, being 783, a phenomenal growth from the 96 of ten years ago. Of these, however, 601 are German. The leading favorite is the modern language department, with 271 women, while medicine, which formerly headed the list, has only 94 to report, even less than art and history with 97. The bulk of these women—namely, 576—declare that their purpose is only general improvement in education, while only 36 propose to take the doctor's degree and 83 expect to be teachers in high schools for girls. Only 128 came fully equipped with a *testimonium maturitatis* from a nine years' secondary school. A vigorous effort is being made, and it is claimed with prospects of success, to have Prussia open its excellent universities to women, too, as this has been done by the South German institutions. A new work by Frederick v. d. Leyen, on "Deutsche Universitat und deutsche Zukunft," is the sensation of the hour in German university circles, because the author vigorously declares that these famous schools train only specialists, but not men. He wants less professionalism and more culture. No less a man than the great Jena pedagog, Professor Reiss, has given the work careful discussion in the *Allegemeine Zeitung*, of Munich. No. 7 of the Beilage.

Play and Dancing for Adolescents

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PLAY has within recent years become one of the most prominent subjects, not only in education, but in psychology, and has already voluminous literature of all grades of merit. Hundreds of plays and games have been described and various efforts have been made to classify them into some kind of a system, but so far in vain. There are plays for the street, the house, the home, the school, individual and collective games, plays with and without apparatus or utensils, plays for girls and boys, for different ages. Many are of great antiquity, and some can be traced with certainty back to ancient Greece and Rome and even to early India and prehistoric time. One able and ingenious writer has sifted and attempted to curriculize some 400 of them, so as to educate every part of the body and every quality of the mind of the young. Russia has held at least three toy congresses in recent years. There may almost be said to be a code, as well as a science, that focuses on dolls alone, and the subject seems to grade over among primitive races into the idols. Germany leads the world in toy making, and it is marvelous to see how intricate yet how cheap some of these are. They may be masterpieces of simplification by which to reduce mechanical, physical and sometimes even chemical principles to their simplest terms. In some of the toy museums of Europe we find, for a few pence each, insects and birds that actually fly when wound up; steam engines and boats that not only go forward, but backward; pyroscopes, balloons, while the kite, and especially the top, take us well on toward the secrets of the material universe. We are beginning to realize the importance of at least free play, because the free playground movement has already well advanced among us and has its experts, and makes a very material contribution to the health and morals of congested city districts. We are also appreciating the importance of playtime, and are in some places lengthening recesses, providing free afternoons and special holidays and giving play laws, and cities are erecting free gymnasia, roof gardens and furnishing gymnastic apparatus, etc.

To one who raises the question what play really is and means there are really today three answers, so that we can have our choice of theory. One is that most closely connected with Herbert Spencer, which teaches that play is superfluous activity, or the overflow of vitality after the kinetic energy of the body has performed all needed functions of respiration, circulation, digestion, etc. If there is abundant vitality, the child or animal plays. If vitality is deficient, he ought not to play, and therefore ought not to be educated, for play power is the very power that is drawn upon in education. The second view, however, is that of Gross, that play is practicing in childhood activities that will be necessary in mature years. The kitten playing is, altho unbeknown to itself, practicing the art of rat-catching. Children imitate vocations of adults. There is doubtless something true in this view. In caring for the doll the girl is practicing to take care of babies. The toy-house builder, the coachman, making the doll's bed and keeping the house thus look forward. But the third view is that play is rehearsing activities of the race in the past. The child loves to play hunting with the spear, bow and arrow and toy gun because its ancestors in remote ages and for many generations were hunters. It loves pets, because its ancestors passed thru a long pastoral stage and domesticated animals, practices gardening because it inherits an instinct for the soil. Some games are relics of extinct religious rites, like counting-out games. On this view play is the best kind of education, because it practices powers of mind and body which, in our highly specialized civilization, would never other-

wise have a chance to develop. Hence, in my opinion, this latter view contains more truth than any other, and to understand the play instinct we must know something of the past life of the race, and even where we do not understand it we must assume that we could do so if we knew more of the past.

When the child reaches adolescence very distinctly new features enter into its plays and games. One of the most notable of these among boys is that games can now be organized, whereas they could not before. Boys of ten or even eleven who attempt to organize ball and other teams constantly find their members falling apart or dropping out; a bold individual will defy the rules of the game and perhaps hold it up in a critical moment, sulk and go home. The individual has not learned to work with the others, but the boy in the middle teens respects the rules, has a sense of team honor, loyalty and pride, submits to the umpire, does not play for his own edification, but for the good of the group. His organization may remain intact for a season or even for successive seasons. This is because the social instinct, inherited, no doubt, from old tribal days and customs, now begins to make itself felt. He is self-sufficient for his nine, and is proud if he wins honor for it and not merely for himself. This is the age of the gang, which very often is at first predatory and occasionally criminal. Boys in the early teens seem often absolutely reckless and fearless in the presence of their mates, defying policemen and perhaps committing crimes of violence, but are arrant cowards if they are alone. Not only solitary, but unorganized plays and games, lose their charm, and the adolescent boy must play with others in order fully to enjoy it. This principle is at last coming to be well recognized by those who work with children. The boy is in the age of the tribe, sept or corm. He takes his spirit, whether for good or bad, from his associates, who have far more influence upon his real character than adults. Tactful grown-ups, however, often accomplish remarkable results by joining these organizations, not as leaders but as humble members, making their influence felt only at critical points. This is the golden age, therefore, for teaching co-operation and training the callow youth for membership in a social community. Hence, the plays of this age ought to be such as to bring out the best powers of the mind and the body. Have clear rules, the necessity of which all recognize, for they can thus be made very effective for schools of implanting the ideas of justice, of self-subordination and mutually helpful. The gregariousness of this age is thus one of its secrets, and a leverage not only of charm, but of potency, for those who know how to use it aright.

Another element of adolescent play is contest. Small boys often fight, but their conflicts are on an entirely different plane. One chief desire of adolescent youth is to know how he ranks with others. Much of his secret thought centers about the question whether he is to be a leader or a pariah, a great man or an underling. Hence he enters with great zest into plays where his strength, skill, ingenuity, endurance, invention, general ability are brought against those of another, in order that he may know where he stands and find his rank on many a scale of excellence. It is not so much that he hates or would cause others pain as that he would assert, if possible, his superiority, so that the spirit of rivalry comes in and is a very legitimate and helpful motive. Of course, it can run into malicious jealousy and can tempt him to win by trick or unfair subterfuge, but even these instincts perhaps have a justifiable nascent period, so that the danger lies in prolonging or intensifying them, so that they should not be eradicated, but only subordinated.

One of the greatest dangers of the play of modern American youth is that, instead of being a school of honor, as it should be, it will sink to become a school of dishonor. If, in intercollegiate sports, especially on the gridiron, a true spirit of sportsmanship prevailed, our young barbarians at play would prefer to be beaten than to succeed by unfair means. There would be no secret practice. I often recall the fact of the English tennis champion playing an international rubber game, who, when his American antagonist made a fluke, which would have lost him the game, deliberately made the same fluke himself, because he wished the really

best man to win. The deplorable thing about college football today in this country is that in this sense it is a school of dishonor rather than of honor, and that this sentiment should be rife among college youth, who, the old proverb declares, are the best material for prophecy, is a sad comment upon the spirit of American life and an unhappy omen for the future.

For one of the most beneficent groups of play activities for adolescents I know no better name than dancing, despite the fact that this term has so many undesirable associations. I do not mean the few wretched relics of dancing found in the modern ballroom, least of all the waltz and the two-step, which are by no means representative of dancing in its large ethical and psychological sense.

We must bear in mind that rhythmic movements no doubt preceded music, the first forms of which were only incidental to it. National music now is often based upon national dances and there is now very much music that cannot be perfectly understood because the dances which it expressed have become obsolete. The only way of fully understanding such music is to revive the dance from which it sprung, or if this is impossible to create one from it. This is already well understood and has in some places been put into successful practice. Dance is the mother, not only of music, but of poetry. The Greek drama itself sprouted from the far older chorus, which consisted of marching in strophe and antistrophe and often with pantomimic expressions of the sentiment expressed by the words. Dancing is the oldest form of ritual worship and is found among every savage race, and some dances are like passion plays, so sacred that an error may be punished by death. As Neale has shown in the early Christian Church, the term was so comprehensive as to include the magnificent processionals and recessionals and the pantomimic modes of acting at the great events in the lives of saints and even of Jesus and his associates. The original expression of all psychic content is motion: by it hunger, love, anger, fear, desire, communication were all expressed to the eye. Speech came later and for a long period it was florid with inflections, intonations, cadence, speech music as well as gesture. Now, however, most of all the motor element of expression is minimized and desiccated to movements largely labial and dental. Hence, speech has become a superficial form of expression of the soul. Our attenuated utterances play over its surface and lying is easy because communication is so far removed from action. The purpose of dancing is to restore motor elements of expression, to make utterance more hearty, so that man shall talk with his whole organism and thus establish a larger and deeper unity of soul and body. No doubt this makes for honesty. Incidentally this reinforcement of communication makes also for body culture and health by developing muscles and motor combinations prone to atrophe from disuse and so makes for control of strength and grace. This kind of culture is most educative of all because it places the control of the muscles under the will, and the exercises involved are always of kinds which the human race through its long pedigree has been most habituated to. Thus ancient bodily habits are restored, dwindling rudiments developed, and compared with most forms of modern industry which lay stress only on special activities, dancing in this sense is the most generic liberal culture of soul and body making for joy and freedom. This explains the wondrous charm of dancing. It is because these movements when free and unconstrained, yet really expressive, are those to which our forebears for uncounted generations found the chief expression of their vital energies and of their souls.

I would have dancing taught in every school, even if the school had to be opened evenings for that purpose. The dances chosen should be simple, rhythmic, allowing great freedom, such as the Morris dances now being revived in England and sometimes the song and dance. We should also teach old folk and national dances after very careful selection from a wide repertory. The object aimed at should be the cultivation primarily of the sense of rhythm; next, the ease and economy of movement, for grace is only another term for ease. There should be great variety and poise; balance, control, ease, presence and bearing rather than posturing or feats of agility are the goal. Rightly conducted many of these choice

old dances which should here be revived are, perhaps, the very best basis on which the sexes in adolescent ages can meet. They palliate awkwardness, are formal enough to give a certain regimentation to this form of intercourse and place the two sexes on an exact equality. They also give a sense of social solidarity. While aiming to bring out all the delight that inheres in such cadenced movements to music, in themselves they should also aim to give pleasure to the beholder. Indeed, this latter element should never be absent. I know at least one young person who takes the greatest delight in choosing a musical selection and then working out with great ingenuity, phrase by phrase, with more changes than a poet makes in his lines, the suitable steps, pauses, turns, advances, recessions, bar by bar, until at last the music is set to a motor poem which fits it and nothing else. I have been surprised to see the great ingenuity displayed in this work, the sure rewards of patient and persistent effort, the extraordinary delight in repeating such a dance when perfect, and have myself felt an exquisite pleasure in seeing it. All this has nothing to do with the highly artificial dances of the drawing room, monotonous to the participants and wearying to the onlookers. No wonder we have complaints from many sources that fashionable dances are inane and unattractive, and who has not been struck with the joyless and almost dead faces often seen among those going thru these stereotyped functions? Only by beginning with the school and cultivating a taste for better things and the ability to achieve them can the ballroom be reformed and the evils that have gathered about this most artistic of all the forms of movement be eliminated.

Another end to be aimed at in teaching all children to dance should be the implanting of a habit of so doing that should last on into maturity, not to say old age. In Merrie Old England and in the palmy days of the great French dances, matrons with gray hair went thru the minuet and pavone with their grandchildren. Greece had dances for old men. Young people of high school age, especially girls who show the least sign of talent or genius in this field (for the domain gives the amplest scope for both), should be encouraged to elaborate original developments upon musical themes or to dance out songs and poems. For myself, I confess that I have rarely ever felt a greater or more wholesome exhilaration than upon the very few occasions, perhaps in the theater, in the midst of a Shakespeare play, possibly in witnessing a variety dancer (one in a hundred or two of whom show real creative genius in this respect), evolving a motor poem that is a surprise and delight, that has an esthetic value to the discriminating observer that is fully equal, if not superior, to the hadonic narcosis which Schopenhauer describes when in beholding a masterpiece of art, we forget all the woes of which, according to his pessimistic theory, we are ever weighted, save in these blissful moments. I have somewhere read an article written, I think, in the days when English statesmen sometimes forgot politics to practice the polka when it first came in and swept society almost off its feet, entitled "Dancing, the chief joy and the highest expression of life." I cannot find the article, but I can dimly imagine the many interesting and suggestive things that might be now said upon such a theme.

I think, too, that a selected course of dances of the essentially historic type, such as I have described, far above and almost the direct antithesis of the ballet, cakewalk and the ballroom dances, ought to be taught in church parlors and vestries, of course under proper supervision. Has the Church no duty to rescue dancing from its present degradation and should it rest content with pouring out the child with the bath? Does it forget that dancing originated in the religious instinct and was a form of religious service and that it is still capable of teaching reverence, awe, worship, that love of God is just as capable of motor expression as is romantic love? Not only this, but the present tendencies lead us to believe that this is inevitable and that in the near future. What we want first of all is more knowledge of what dancing has meant and can do, and I appeal to young clergymen and to directors of Y. M. C. A. associations to bestir and inform themselves, for the time is not far distant, unless I am mistaken, when they will be called upon to act in this matter.

WORCESTER, MASS.



Star Song

BY ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON

When sunset flows into golden glows
And the breath of the night is new,
Love, find afar eve's eager star—
That is my thought of you.

O tear-wet eye that scans the sky
Your lonely lattice thru:
Choose any one, from sun to sun—
That is my thought of you.

And when you wake at the morning's break
To rival rose and dew,
The star that stays till the leaping rays—
That is my thought of you.

Ay, tho by day they seem away
Beyond or cloud or blue,
From dawn to night unquenched their light—
As are my thoughts of you.

New York City.

A Reply to My Critics

BY THE "UNDISTINGUISHED HERETIC"

[In preparing this reply the "Undistinguished Heretic" has seen not only the criticisms of him that appeared in last week's Independent, but also the shoals of letters that came to us which we were unable to print.—Editor.]

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of a severe and painful castigation administered at the hands of numerous readers of The Independent. Of the scores who have commented on my "Confessions," many condemn my opinions, but a larger number are outraged that a herald of truth should not proclaim all he believes without reservation or regard for consequences. A respectable minority agrees with me in doctrine, but many of these insist that I should out with all my heresy at once. Comparatively few encourage me that my position is tenable. Now whether a particular clergyman is an honest man, doing his duty in a difficult situation, or, on the contrary, a "hypocrite," "coward," "swindler and traitor," "a whited sepulcher" and "a Pharisee," is a matter of small general interest or importance, but how the great historic and evangelical Churches are to conduct themselves in relation to advanced Biblical criticism and its results, and whether it is possible for an orthodox minister to be in cordial sympathy with the more progressive scholars and continue his work peaceably and quietly, are questions of the gravest moment.

I would not, of course, assume that all sound scholarship questions the reliability of the accounts of the miraculous birth of Jesus and the reanimation of his body after death: it is still possible to appeal to authorities of the first rank who maintain that the gospel narratives of these events are thoroly historical. But the trend is unmistakably in the other direction, and unless some revolution occurs in the course of criticism, whose beginnings and sources are not now on the horizon, the Church must prepare to adjust herself to the conviction that the articles of the Apostles' Creed on the birth from a virgin and the rising after three days are no longer tenable, just as she has already adjusted herself to disbelief in the resurrection of the body, the descent into hell, the inerrancy of Scripture, and a host of other dogmas which have been cast off in the course of the centuries. Already a large number of clergymen in all orthodox churches, who have not sought out vagaries of opinion, but have simply endeavored, in discharge of their duty, to keep abreast of the times and to know the best that is thought and said by those who give their life to religious questions, have come to the conclusion that these doctrines are no longer certain. The question is, What shall these men do?

They might quietly withdraw, and at first thought this would seem the proper course. I believe most of them would have pluck enough to do it, and starve if need be. But how would such action affect the Church, and in what plight would it leave the thousands of laymen who are struggling with the same questions? It would simply serve notice on these men, whose name is legion, who are deeply religious at heart and who crave Christian fellowship, that there is no place for them in the Church of their fathers. It would proclaim to the world that on the part of the orthodox Church there can be no honest, free investigation of the most important questions of the gospel history, for investigation that is bound to issue in one opinion is not free and commands the respect of no one. To desert the Church because of enlightened opinion is the worst reproach one can offer to her. In the light of history such action were foolish and uncalled for. Orthodoxy is continually overtaking heresy, and was never closer on the vagrant's heels than today. Let advanced men wait a bit and be patient; it is quite probable that in later years they will themselves be fearsome lest the younger men are running ahead too far.

An alternative that presents itself to clergymen of orthodox connections is to betake themselves to the ampler folds of one of the liberal Churches. In the majority of cases, however, such a course would convey a wrong impression, if it did not even involve deception. To be sure there are those who drift from the Church of their fathers, but the majority of orthodox heretics have the spirit of their boyhood creed and worship inwrought in their very souls, and despite their doctrinal aberrancies the Church of their youth holds their heart. For myself I am an evangelical; I have a gospel which rings clear, which tells truth to the men of today, which offers real redemption in this hard-pressed, sin-afflicted world. Some will say I am inconsistent in holding to this gospel when there is so much to which I do not hold, but inconsistent or not I hold it, and it is the best thing about me, and I want the privilege of declaring it in the forms with which I most nearly agree and in the place in which I feel most at home.

Well, then, if I must stay where I am until some one comes to fetch me out, why not make a clean breast of all my doubts and "get on my own feet," as one brother strongly urges me, and as the greater number of my critics maintain is my duty? Because I sincerely believe that the worst thing that could happen in the American Church today would be for every ordinary parish clergyman, who happens to have a difference of opinion from that maintained by the Church as a whole and by many of his parishioners, to plunge into doctrinal discussion for the sake of relieving his conscience and with a view to establishing his view of truth. In particular I would count it a misfortune if the questions of the virgin birth and the resurrection were to come to the fore as the chief subjects of thought in religious circles. If there is one thing unprofitable above all things else it is theological controversy, and if there is one device calculated above

others to produce the atmosphere of the inferno on this footstool of God it is a contest over doctrine among neighbors and friends. Let scholars have freest liberty of investigation, and let them proclaim their results on platforms appointed for that purpose and in books which all may study. Let men of kindred spirit meet together in clubs and circles for patient search for the truth. Let parish ministers examine the facts without prejudice, change the terms of their preaching according to whatever light they gain, set forth the eternal realities of sin and righteousness and judgment in new forms if need be, prepare themselves for honest guidance of every inquiring mind, see to it that they establish the truth which every crumbling doctrine was designed to express, but above all things let them not belch out assertions that appear to the many only an utter disavowal of faith, if not a denial of God himself.

Consider what a parish church is under the conditions of our American life. It is not a company of students meeting regularly for the acquisition of knowledge and correct theory. Neither is it a club or society of people of one way of thinking, one type of mind. The American Church, in city or country, is a mixed assembly of cultured and ignorant, radical and conservative men, women and children. They are a unit in but one respect—the common desire to worship God, and thus receive help and encouragement in their aspiration for better things and in their efforts to live upright lives. The spokesman to such an assembly is in no position to set forth a new view of the origin of the Christian religion, either with justice to himself, or to his opinion, or to the people themselves. Attempt to do so is sure to result in painful misunderstandings and in utter misconceptions of the truth. This is not saying that a parish priest must leave his flock forever in the dark, but it does urge that "patience, tact and perseverance" be conscientiously employed in promotion of change in public opinion on religious matters.

In the more advanced sections of our country the fact that Moses did not write the Pentateuch nor Isaiah all of the book that bears his name is now generally accepted, or at least is a tolerated opinion. Yet only a few years ago men were disciplined for heresy for just those views. The change has not come about through sermons on the subject. Pulpits have very largely held aloof from the debate, and I maintain their course has been justified. The pulpit is not a place for critical argument nor for doctrinal discussion. It has other and higher uses, which are, to declare truth immediately cognizable of the conscience, to express the reverence of the soul before that which is worthy of worship, and to set forth the victory over the world which belongs to men of religious faith. This can be done by an orthodox clergyman without offense to the sensibilities of hearers of advanced opinion, and the same high task can be performed by those who are compelled to depart more than ordinarily from the creeds, without needless antagonism of those to whom the old is good enough, and also without compromise of a single conviction.

It is, after all, a question of time and place, rather than of the alternative between concealment and open blazonry. There are men in my parish who know my opinions to the full, and my ecclesiastical superiors are not ignorant of my position. Any troubled mind is free to the utmost help I can render, with frankest declaration on my part that there are many things I no longer believe. I endeavor to preach in such a manner that those who are in doubt and difficulty may receive light from what I say, and in good time, doubtless, what I now consider it inexpedient to declare will be spoken quietly, as if no one could call it in question. This is what my opponents may call traitorous undermining of the faith. But they are certainly mistaken, for I have preached long enough to see young men grow up into noble Christian character and life by faith I have thus "undermined," and by virtue of that same faith I have wrestled in prayer unto victory in more than one burdened home. After all, what is faith? A system to keep the same once and for all, or something to make men with?

When Professor Briggs was on trial for heresy, a pastor of a prominent parish in his branch of the Church declared

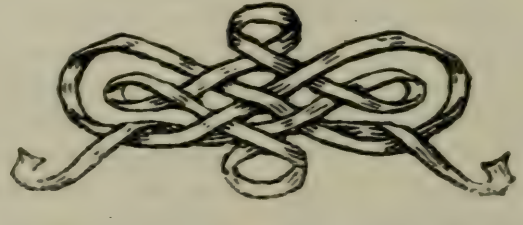
to a friend that he could have preached every one of the doctrines for which Dr. Briggs was condemned in his own conservative pulpit, provided only there had been no breeze a-stirring and he were given a little time. Suppose this clergyman had done so. Would he have been a "hypocrite" or a "coward"? Suppose it had taken him five years, or even ten. Would he have been a "wolf in sheep's clothing" all the time? I think rather he would have been a true pastor, a wise shepherd of souls. It is true Martin Luther nailed his theses to the door of Wittenberg Church, and also true that they killed 20,000 people on the awful day of St. Bartholomew in 1572, and that there were 143 Christian sects in the United States of America at the last official census. There are other ways of serving the God of truth than by nailing your opinions to the door of the Church. There is doubtless need in God's providence for startling heralds of a newer day, and perhaps even for doctrinal fighters, but the men called to that task are certainly few, and the work of a parish priest is rather to encourage love and good works in a quiet neighborhood, and to train the boys and girls to love God and keep His commandments.

Matthew Arnold was not over-reticent as to his religious beliefs, and the following counsel from his preface to "Literature and Dogma" is therefore all the more significant:

"There is no surer proof of a narrow and ill-instructed mind than to think and uphold that what a man takes to be the truth on religious matters is always to be proclaimed. Our truth on these matters, and likewise the error of others, is something so relative that the good or harm likely to be done by speaking ought always to be taken into account. 'I keep silence at many things,' said Goethe, 'for I would not mislead men, and am well content if others can find satisfaction in what gives me offense.' The man who believes that his truth on religious matters is so absolutely the truth, that say it when, and where, and to whom he will, he cannot but do good with it, is in our day almost always a man whose truth is half blunder and wholly useless."

This would seem to be the thought, also well expressed, of the "Practising Physician," who contends that I "argue aright." His concluding paragraph might well be taken as the ideal of every parish minister of quiet and progressive mind.

I wrote my "Confessions," and I make this reply in sincere desire to do good. I believe that very serious and trying days are before the orthodox Churches. Questions are on debate which will appear to many to affect faith in the incarnation and belief in immortality. Some of us can see how Jesus may still be regarded as the Savior and Redeemer of the world, in whom is life which is the light of men, and how the immortal hope may still burn brightly, even tho decision on these questions be unfavorable to prevailing sentiment in the Church. On the other hand, many believe the issues now at stake are more serious than ever before confronted the Church and that the very citadel of the faith is in danger. But the situation has looked serious before; new creeds have been written and old ones laid on the shelf, and men have still found the way to the Father. It is a time to keep steady. The historic Churches have been built up at great cost. Let not their ministers rend them asunder by controversy. Let not progressive men desert them because they seem backward. Let men of light and leading help them do their true and proper work, and to stand in the world, not for the fact that Biblical history has made a few mistakes, but for the great redemption of God, which seizes hold of a bad man and makes him good and which speaks to the troubled heart a strange and blessed peace.



Hawaii's Example to California

BY FRANCIS W. DAMON

[We are very glad to publish the following illuminating article showing Hawaii's remarkable success in educating Oriental children in her public schools. It would seem to show that California's fears on the subject are absolutely groundless. Now that the Board of Education of San Francisco has gone to Washington to take up the Japanese school question with the National Government, this article should prove timely, instructive and suggestive.—EDITOR.]

IT is a fact of no little importance that in the Territory of Hawaii, in the midst of the great Pacific Ocean, two thousand miles distant from the continent of America, is being solved one of the most interesting educational problems to be found anywhere in the world. Here in our public and private schools are gathered with the children of the aboriginal race representatives of a number of different nationalities, a fine youthful democracy, which, tho itself unconscious of the fact, offers some valuable data, not alone to the professional educator, but to all thoughtful men and women. Especially will support for his theories here be found by the lover of the human race, who believes that no insuperable barriers exist to the final harmonious intercourse of all peoples, provided that right influences are imparted at a sufficiently early and receptive period of life, in contact with a sound and healthy environment, animated by at least a fair approximation to the spirit of the "Golden Rule."



FRANCIS W. DAMON.

Certainly it will be conceded that the problem here offered is a sufficiently varied one, when the international complexion of our schools is considered. We find Hawaiian, part Hawaiian in many combinations, American, British, Portuguese, Scandinavian, German, Japanese, Chinese, Porto Rican, Korean and "other foreign" pupils gathered in our schools, pursuing the same studies, accorded equal privileges and happily and with increasing, rather than lessening, harmony laying the foundation of a good and helpful education. It is proposed here, however, not to attempt more than to present a brief statement, with reference to one element here found, namely, the Chinese.

Nowhere in the world is to be found a similar number of young people of Chinese and Japanese origin, at the most formative period of their lives, in the heart of a community equally penetrated with and animated by Anglo-Saxon principles and ideals. Out of a school attendance of something over 21,000, there are to be found over 6,000 pupils of Asiatic parentage. Of these it will be found, by the very latest statistics obtainable from the Board of Education,

that 4,297 are Japanese and 2,092 are Chinese. While the Japanese are largely in the majority numerically, yet owing to the fact that the Chinese have been a much longer time represented in the population of Hawaii, and have more fully assimilated with certain phases of our life, and are more numerously represented in our more advanced institutions of learning, the results of the working of the educational system here are probably more manifest among the young Chinese than the Japanese.

The interesting work which is being carried on among the young people whose parents came to these islands from China, but who are themselves in very many instances native sons, entitled to full citizenship under the "Stars and Stripes," is worthy of careful attention. Hawaii occupies a position in the world's attention quite out of proportion to the extent of its territory or the size of its population. The varied and striking features attending the historic development of its interesting and amiable aboriginal population, as a civilized and Christianized people; its beautiful and romantic scenery, and its important and strategic position, politically and commercially, have long drawn the attention of many to these "isles of the sea." It is, however, possible that one of the most conspicuous claims which it can make to a place in the world's kindly regard is to be found in the gracious courtesy which has always been shown representatives of different races who have here, in this land of "perpetual summer," found a home and abiding place. Truly it may be said that the noble and comprehensive word, "Reciprocity," in which Confucius found the embodiment of all that is highest and best in life, has here found, in the care of his countrymen, a larger and more expanded signification than even he felt was expressed by it. Thousands of Chinese laborers, accompanied by a far too small percentage of women, yet in not a few instances with the companionship of true and worthy wives, were brought to these shores, at the earnest request of our authorities, to aid in the agricultural development of these islands, especially in connection with their principal industry, the manufacture of sugar. In addition to these have also come representatives of the merchant class, who have to some extent brought their wives with them—or have married in these islands. Much does Hawaii owe to the Chinese in the successful attainment of a large share of her present prosperity, and the debt due their patient, faithful and unwearied labor should never be lost sight of. Their children in turn are receiving a broad and liberal education under conditions peculiarly generous and favorable. This wise and considerate treatment is creating most satisfactory results, not alone to the Chinese themselves, but is producing a class of young citizens who are a credit to the country in which they dwell, and is setting in motion circles of influence for good which will cross the ocean and aid in the uplift of great peoples and thus minister in blessing to the whole human race. Surely in no nobler or more beneficent work could Hawaii have a share!

The first aid which the Chinese here received educationally was at the hands of missionary workers, who have for many years and in varied forms, adapted to meet all, even the humblest, endeavored to impart the advantages of a Christian training. A small school was started more than fifty years ago, followed by many week-night and Sabbath schools, all over the islands. Scores and hundreds of young men have thus received the rudiments of an English education, and from their ranks have come some of the most worthy and respectable members of our Chinese community. Similar schools are still conducted by different missions.

The arrival of the first families, in any appreciable numbers, dates from 1865. Later mission day schools were started for the children by the Congregational mission, aided for some years by a Government grant. In 1888, these schools, in the city of Honolulu, were taken over by the Board of Education and incorporated with the public school system.

The first free kindergarten for Chinese children anywhere in the world was opened in Honolulu in 1892—the pioneer of this department of effort in Hawaii. Two years later the first kindergarten in the Chinese Empire was started. This one in Honolulu for Chinese was fol-

lowed by others for the children of different races here gathered. Later these were all merged in one general kindergarten system, regardless of nationalities. No more picturesque and interesting sight does this beautiful city of Honolulu offer than these numerously attended free kindergartens, scattered over the town, where the bright-eyed representatives of five or six different races meet. A number of our Chinese young ladies have been connected with the kindergarten work and have proven themselves to be excellent assistants. A brief quotation relative to the kindergarten from an essay of a Chinese young lady, now an instructor in one of the public schools, which she recently wrote with reference to the educational advantages afforded Chinese girls in Hawaii, will, in this connection, be of interest:

"The Chinese mother takes the hands of the little toddlers (brother and sister) and guides them to the Kindergarten, where both are seated around a little table with other little ones of their own age, some with blue eyes and golden curls, with brown eyes and auburn hair, but our black eyed darlings feel as much at home with these foreign babies as they would if each pair of eyes were sparkling black and each curly pate was wreathed round with a braided queue. Froebel, were he living and had the blessed opportunity of seeing such a gathering of wee tots, would doubtless have felt that such a result was far beyond his most sanguine expectations."

A wise educational policy has led to the admission of our Chinese children to the public schools, where they advance thru the successive grades, a credit to themselves and to the land which has shown them a courteous treatment. In the large public schools of the city and the smaller ones of the country they are pursuing their studies and mingling harmoniously with the thousands of other pupils here gathered. They stand well in their classes and are among the most satisfactory students. The following statements from the principals of the leading public schools of Honolulu, men



GROUP OF CHINESE YOUNG LADIES, GRADUATES OF DIFFERENT SCHOOLS IN HAWAII.

and women of experience and careful judgment, are of much interest and value. One writes:

"In our school of over six hundred pupils, the influence of the Chinese boys and girls who comprise one-fourth of our enrollment is most beneficially felt. They set a high standard in faithful scholarship, earnestness of purpose, gentleness of demeanor toward their fellow-students and respectful and grateful appreciation toward their teachers."

The statement from another is as follows:

"The Chinese children from six years old to sixteen are satisfactory to the teachers in every way. They are studious and attentive, very rarely making an infraction of discipline. Certainly the virtue of gratitude prevails among them more than in any other race and their habits are an incentive to the progress of their fellow-students. In this particular school the Chinese children have decreased in numbers in the past few years and those who attend are assimilating with the others in so rapid a manner that individuality is not noticed to the degree it was formerly."

A third gives this as his estimate:

"In reply to your question as to the influence of the Chinese pupils upon the schools of this Territory I would say that years of experience and observation in the schools of Hawaii have led me to the following opinion:

"The Chinese boys and girls enter the schools with the purpose of making the most of their opportunity. They live up to this purpose by being courteous, corrigible and diligent, and the example they set in doing this has a most benefiting influence upon their fellow-students. They are highly appreciated by both teachers and schoolmates. Their career after leaving school is very creditable indeed. Very few go wrong."

Still another statement runs as follows:

"In the schoolroom the Chinese girls and boys show a great thirst for knowledge and an enthusiasm which is most encouraging to the teacher. They especially like any study which has definite results, as mathematics.

"On the playground the boys show a decided interest in sports. The girls, who are still handicapped by the restraint of their mothers' narrow lives, are shy about entering into the games. However, when they do throw aside their natural bashfulness and decide to have fun and enjoyment as the boys do, the teacher feels that they are taking great strides toward freedom."

In the more advanced schools their record is equally satisfactory. In the High School of Honolulu, where there are a number of Chinese students at the present time, the principal gladly pays them this fine tribute:

"As students I find the Chinese young men truthful, persistent, courteous to their companions and deferential to their teachers. I believe that their average capacity is equal to that of their white brethren. Their power of application far exceeds that of American youth. This power, coupled with their good conduct, makes them favorites with all teachers."

The principal of the Normal School, one of our most important and progressive institutions, says:

'Since the organization of the Normal School in 1895 there have been enrolled fifty-seven pupils of Chinese or part Chinese extraction. Of this number, not more than 10 per cent. have failed either in the academic or professional work of the school. There are at the present time nineteen Chinese or part Chinese connected with the Training School.

"In the work of teaching, the Chinese cadet is thorough in the preparation of his work, prompt in the discharge of his duties, but possibly a little harsh in his bearing toward the pupils under his care. This fault, however, largely disappears with training. The Chinese Hawaiian cadet does good work in all departments of the school, but has a special aptitude for teaching. His appearance before the class is good, and the children give him a willing obedience. In nature study, music and drawing he is especially strong. As an assistant teacher he is willing and capable."

The president of Oahu College, the leading private educational institution in the Territory, where there are between thirty and forty Chinese students in the preparatory and high school departments, writes of them as follows:

"For many years Oahu College, which is primarily a school for white children, but which accepts students of other nationalities who are able to meet our standards, has had a limited and somewhat selected number of Chinese young men and young women among its students. They have taken the regular courses, and, on the whole, they have acquitted themselves well. A large percentage of them have been above the average in scholarship. They excel in scientific and mathematical subjects requiring accuracy rather than breadth of view or imagination. In English, without the inheritance of generations and without practice in good English in their home life, they make the poorest showing by comparison. But even in this subject the marvel is, not that they do no better, but that they do so well. They soon master the grammar and make a very creditable showing in oral and written expression and in the use of the English idiom.

"In conduct they are exemplary. They are industrious, eager, earnest seekers after everything that will improve them in body or in mind. There is rarely any question as to their ambition and willingness to work; when there is a failure it is usually due to conditions beyond their control—to lack of ability or training sufficient for the task, or to inherited tendencies too strong to be overcome. Among

our students, it is now generally conceded that in every competition, whether on the athletic field, in the classroom, or in contests in speaking, they are factors to be reckoned with.

"The change of conditions in China has been reflected considerably in the attitude of our Chinese students. There has come an increased zeal for a training, either along commercial lines or in broader academic courses leading to admission to Eastern colleges, that will better fit them for a place in the great progressive movement of the awakened Empire."

It has not been the purpose of this article to call special attention to the work of mission schools, great and far reaching as this has been. Yet among the most important agencies, which have been in Hawaii of great value in the education of Chinese youth, have been certain mission boarding schools. The Episcopal institution, "Iolani College," and the Roman Catholic College, "St. Louis," have had for years many Chinese on their rolls, where they have received the kind and helpful care accorded other students. The "Mills Institute," affiliated with the work of the Hawaiian Board (Congregational), has been devoted especially to the education of Oriental youth, the Chinese having always been largely in the majority, tho among the students have been some most interesting and studious Japanese and Koreans. Over four hundred Chinese young men and boys have been connected with the "Institute," with the "boarding department" since its opening, while a large number of day-pupils have also been in attendance. Among its graduates are fine and earnest specimens of true and noble manhood. They are here in Hawaii and in China occupying positions of trust and usefulness or in institutions of more advanced learning on the mainland, pursuing further courses of study with diligence and success. Years of contact with them, intimate knowledge of them in recitation hall, and athletic field, and in the friendly fellowship of the home-life, enable their instructors to speak warmly and sincerely of them as being in very many in-



THE CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLIANCE OF HAWAII.

stances students of high and noble ideals, of earnest purpose, and excellent attainment, of grateful appreciation of kindness shown, and comparing favorably and well with schoolboys of other nationalities. Some of our Chinese young ladies have also received excellent training in different seminaries for girls.

A most interesting organization has lately been formed among the Chinese young people in Hawaii who have been privileged to receive the benefit of a good, early education, namely, a branch of the "World's Chinese Students' Federation," the headquarters of which are in Shanghai. In its membership are not a few who are earnestly desirous of pursuing more advanced courses of study.

Many important questions naturally arise with reference to the education of youth of Asiatic origin under the American flag. In regard to one of these an important and valuable statement has recently been made by one of Hawaii's foremost educators in a report to the Governor of the Territory. This has already been published, yet it is well to give it still further circulation. Prof. M. M. Scott, well known for his long and successful career as an instructor of youth in Japan and Hawaii, a careful and earnest student of public affairs, and one who thoughtfully weighs his utterances, says:

"The question is, What instrumentalities can be brought to bear upon them (Chinese and Japanese children in the Territory of Hawaii) that will make them good American citizens? Is it possible for the State and society to take the children of races so diverse from Americans as are the Japanese and Chinese and by some educational, social and political crucible fuse them and turn them out homogeneous Americans?

"This is the practical and very interesting problem that presents itself to the people of this Territory, the solution of which is sought by both statesmen and social philosophers. There is no better place than Hawaii for an experiment of this kind. The country is small in area. The population is limited. The Orientals come into daily contact with Americans, men and women of light, and leading in every relation of life. The old missionary set the example which the man of business and of industry has, to a large extent, followed. The Chinese have always been treated here in decided contrast with the treatment they have received in California. By the advice of the early missionaries, and through their organing power, the King and Legislature made provision for an excellent system of public schools. That system, modernized and improved, is the fundamental agency by which the children of the diverse nationalities of Hawaii are to be trained, reared and transfused into American citizenship.

"Can it be done? The most thoughtful educators of this Territory answer, emphatically, Yes. It is being done now. It has been done. Both Chinese and Japanese born and nurtured in Hawaii are among our best citizens. They hold and exercise the franchise. They are industrious, accumulate property, are charitable and law-abiding.

"They seem to select and vote for, as if by unerring instinct, the best men for office. The children of the Territory meet in the schoolroom, the playground, the church, the Sunday school. They sing the same patriotic American songs. They read American history and literature. The higher grades are well instructed in the principles and practice of free government—National, State and Territorial. It is the unanimous testimony of the teachers that no class of children respond more readily and intelligently to both moral and intellectual instruction than do the Orientals."

In view of the educational advantages here given to our Chinese youth, it is a pleasure to know that they are appreciated by the recipients. Surely the following expression of gratitude from one of their own number would lead us to feel that our efforts are not bestowed in vain:

"Side by side with our American brothers and sisters our Chinese young people walk upward. No caste, no class—privileges equal to all. All doors to the best and purest society in Hawaii are opened to them because they are prepared to do well and nobly the part in life assigned to them, and they desire to make the world better for having lived in it."

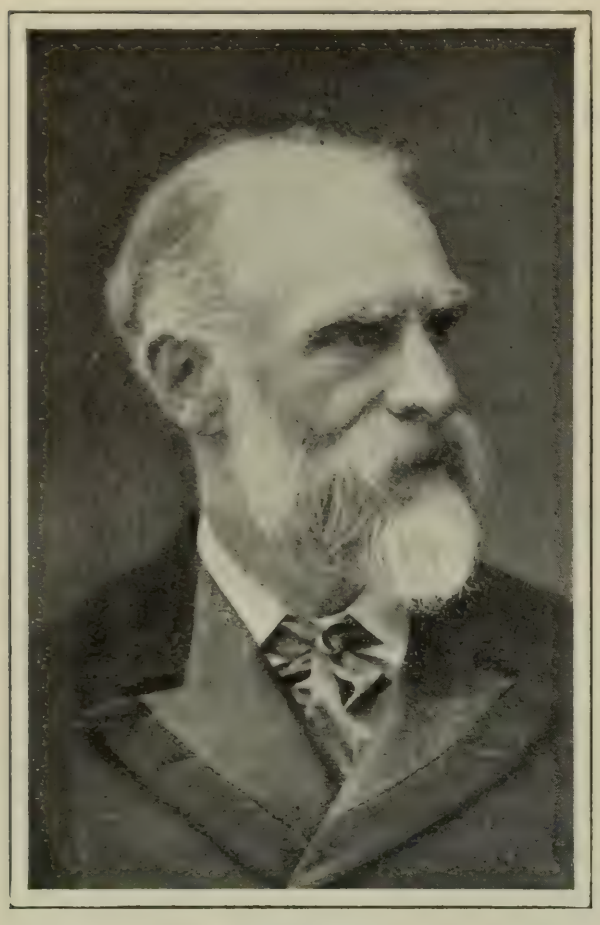
HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Fateful Coming Session in Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

WE are already looking out eagerly for the opening of the Parliamentary session. The session can hardly fail to be rich in legislative proposals of the highest importance and to call forth most thrilling debates. At the first glance it might seem, indeed, as if the Liberal Government could well be assured of their power to carry everything before them without anything like practical opposition from the Conservative party. The Liberals have a majority in the House of Commons the like of which has not been known before, and as a matter of course the Conservatives are therefore in an unprecedented minority. The Liberals have most capable leaders, while the Conservatives might be described with almost literal accuracy as having just now no leaders either capable or incapable. Joseph Chamberlain is still believed on both sides of the House to have closed his political career, while Arthur James Balfour has lately been giving up even the attempt to maintain the leadership of his party, the Conservative cause losing in each case the influence and the guidance of a man of great capacity.

But when we consider the prospects of the coming session we have to bear in mind that the Liberals are about to undertake the settlement of some momentous questions, on which Liberalism itself is far from being of one mind. First of all, it may be taken for granted that the Government will introduce a measure of Home Rule for Ireland. Now, I should say at once that the Government will in all probability not bring forward such a measure as avowedly a scheme for the establishment of actual Home Rule in Ireland. It will be described probably as a measure of devolution—"devolution" being a word much in favor of late among Liberals, who see clearly that something must be done to reorganize the whole system of Ireland's administration, but do not like to commit themselves to the principle of Home Rule. Now, I have not the slightest doubt that the measure as first introduced will be only an attempt at a settlement, which the Government cannot hope to make acceptable to the Irish National party, but which they will be willing to expand and to improve, in the hope of coming during the session to something like a satisfactory settlement. But the great question is whether the Liberal leaders will or will not be ready or be able to offer for Ireland's acceptance that one plan of legislation which the Irish representatives and the Irish people would be willing to accept. No mere improvement in the constitution of Ireland's system of local government could possibly have that effect. Ireland will have nothing short of the right to govern her own affairs by the acts of an Irish National Parliament. If Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues cannot see their way to accept and adopt the principal of genuine Home Rule, they will lose the support of the Irish National representatives. The difficulty seems to me to be found in the fact that a great many British Liberals, who fully admit that Ireland's present system of government is indefensible and intolerable, are yet not by any means prepared to vote for the creation of an Irish National Parliament. I cannot think very highly of the intelligence and the foresight of such British Liberals, because I think it ought to be obvious now at last to all reasonable mortals that the coming of genuine Home Rule for Ireland by means of an Irish National Parliament is a certain event in the near future. But we must expect to find the Liberal leaders likely to be somewhat discouraged by the fears and the objections of those hesitating and nerveless Liberals whose numbers are considerable in England at least, and may thus endeavor to obtain something like a compromise where compromise is abso-



JAMES BRYCE.

lutely impossible. Then the Government will have to consider the course which ought to be taken with regard to the House of Lords. Are the Lords to be allowed to deal with the Home Rule measure when it is sent up to them as they dealt with the education measure of the past session and turn it into something quite different from that which its authors intended it to be? Or are they to be dealt with themselves by the House of Commons through the means of some enactment for the purpose of limiting their powers and preventing them from having an absolute supremacy, even if only a temporary supremacy, over every measure passed by the representative assembly? I need hardly tell my readers that this question alone will give most important and exacting work to the House of Commons in the coming session and will afford abundant opportunity for timid Liberals to swerve from their official leaders.

Then, again, it is understood that the Government are resolved to deal at once —I mean within the coming session— with the important subject of publicans' licenses, in order that the great cause of national temperance may be promoted by some serious limitation of the power now given to the owners of public houses to facilitate, encourage and foster habits of intemperance among so many classes of our populations. Now, any American reader who knows something about England in general and London in particular, cannot help knowing how great, how immense, is the influence of the makers and the vendors of intoxicating liquors over a vast mass of the English, Scotch and Irish people. Therefore, it will easily be seen that the Government will have



MRS. CRAIGIE.
("John Oliver Hobbes.")

some perilous enterprises to undertake in the coming session. I feel well convinced myself that they will set to their work loyally and will accomplish it effectively, but they will have to navigate a very perilous sea before they can bring all their vessels safely into port.

Meanwhile the name of James Bryce, the celebrated historian, and one of the most distinguished members of the Liberal Government, is on the lips of every one who takes any interest in political affairs. As the readers of THE INDEPENDENT already know, James Bryce, who was lately occupying the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant

of Ireland, is about to be sent to Washington as British Ambassador, and a successor will have to be appointed to the Irish office. I feel thoroly satisfied that Bryce will receive a most cordial welcome in Washington and from the whole American people, for his great historical works are as well known in the United States as they are here. He knows America himself, and has been a traveler over many parts of the earth, and must have made admiring friends wherever he went. There is a sort of divided feeling here with regard to this new appointment. We are all delighted that such a man should be sent on such an embassy and at the same time we cannot help feeling some regret that James Bryce should be withdrawn, even for a time, from the scene of his brilliant successes in Westminster. Much conjecture is still going on as to the appointment of his successor, which, if it has already been decided upon, has not up to the time at which I am now writing, been officially announced. The general impression is that his successor will be Augustine Birrell, author of the ever popular "Obiter Dicta," distinguished scholar and experienced professor, who during his Parliamentary life soon proved himself to be one of the most brilliant debaters in the House of Commons. Birrell holds at present the office of Minister of Education, and it was on him that devolved the exacting and one might almost say exhausting task of carrying thru the House of Commons that measure of education which was reduced to nothing by the House of Lords. Birrell is one of the most genial, witty and charming men whom I have known, and he ought to be thoroly welcome in Ireland, for he has thruout the whole of his public career been a resolute Home Ruler.



WINSTON CHURCHILL.

There were many rumors to the effect that the Irish office was to be conferred not on Augustine Birrell, but on Winston Churchill, now Under Secretary for the Colonies, and son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, whose biography he has lately written in most effective and impartial and yet picturesque and fascinating style. Winston Churchill would unquestionably be well received in Ireland, because of his conscientious adoption of thoro Liberal principles and of the Home Rule doctrine, and every one remembers that his father was a great friend to Ireland and numbered some Home Rule Irish representatives among his close personal associates. The probability, the almost certainty, seems, however, to be that Augustine Birrell is to be sent to Ireland, and I cannot doubt will prove a success for him and for the country in whose administration he is to take an active part.

Passing away from politics, I may mention the fact that a movement has begun in this country for a memorial to the late Mrs. Craigie, known to literature as "John Oliver Hobbes." The idea is that a fund should be raised for the purpose of having a portrait *plaque* in marble or bronze, to be given to the London University College, where Mrs. Craigie studied, and for a reproduction of this effigy to be sent to the United States and also for the foundation of a scholarship in honor of Mrs. Craigie in England and in the States. The list of the committee for the carrying out of this purpose includes many distinguished names in letters, arts and society. The American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, is one of the number, and the list also has the

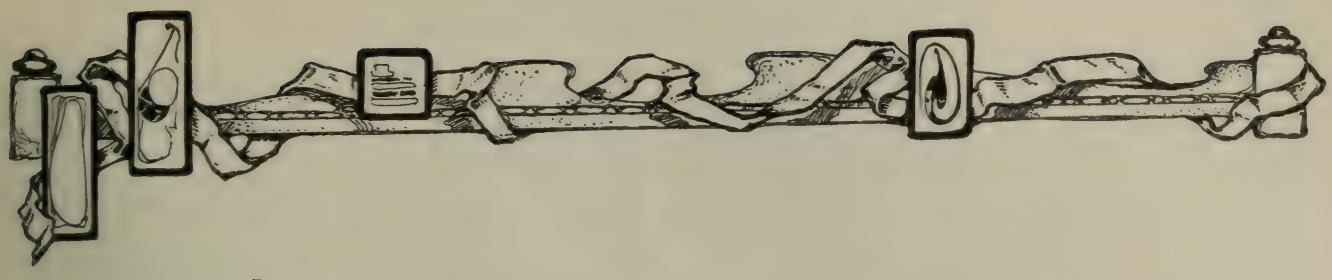
names of Augustine Birrell, Winston Churchill, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Anthony Hope, T. P. O'Connor, T. Fisher Unwin, the Duchess of Sutherland and Miss Ellen Terry. I need hardly say that I cordially wish every success to this excellent movement. I knew the late Mrs. Craigie well, and much admired her writings and her genuine sympathy with the cause of literature and the cause of humanity, and I think that the tribute about to be offered to her memory is in every sense appropriate.

Among the latest additions in London to the literature of fiction is "The Eight Guests," by Percy White, author of several brilliant and successful novels. The book is published by Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., London. "The Eight Guests" may be fairly described as a satire upon a certain set in the London world of fashion. It might indeed perhaps be described by unfriendly critics as a caricature, but then we must bear in mind the fact that even caricature may perform at once a thoroly artistic and a thoroly moral part in holding up to ridicule some of the unworthy fashions of a time. Caricature necessarily exaggerates, but does not necessarily falsify the peculiarities and the personages which it undertakes to illustrate, and altho Mr. Percy White has indulged in some caricature when describing the oddities, the follies and the graver errors of those in London who worship money or worship rank, or worship both together, he has, on the whole, given us a vivid, an amusing and an effective exhibition from the satirist's point of view of those groups of society which make up the personages in his living picture. I do not propose to offer to my readers a condensed version of Percy White's story, but I may go so far as to say that the principal figures in it are the members of a society formed in London and called "The Enlighteners"—a society made up of dukes and duchesses and other personages of rank and family who are going in for being considered intellectual as well as aristocratic, and on the other hand of Mr. Marcus Hart, a multi-millionaire, born in the Whitechapel region of London, who in his early manhood went out to Chicago and made an immense fortune there and then at the age of forty returned, and, as Mr. White puts it, "descended on his native city (this time on the Mayfair side of it) to enjoy his victories in golden leisure." The Enlighteners take up Mr. Hart, and Mr. Hart accepts the patronage of The Enlighteners. Everybody wants to make money out of Mr. Hart, and Mr. Hart wants to get some gain out of everybody. Mr. Hart is disappointed and thereupon resolves to punish his enlightening patrons, and there begins the plot of the story. The book is rich in humor, the figures are all well drawn and life-like, the *denouement* is not perhaps quite so well worked out as those passages in the story which lead up to it, but the book, on the whole, will sustain and even enhance the reputation of its author, and is sure to be read with interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

"Studies in Biography" is the title of a large and handsome volume by Sir Spencer Walpole, which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin has just published in London. The book contains biographical studies of Sir Robert Peel, Richard Cobden, Disraeli, Lord Dufferin, Edward Gibbon, Prince Bismarck, Napoleon III and other prominent figures in modern history. I have only just obtained a copy of this work, and shall not now attempt to do any more than merely announce its publication. In my next article I hope to give my American readers some account of the impressions made upon me by these "Studies in Biography."

London, England.





Is Jack London a Plagiarist?

BY L. A. M. BOSWORTH AND JACK LONDON

[Our attention having been called by Mrs. Bosworth to the following interesting case of parallelism we wrote Mr. London in regard to it and his frank reply seemed to us worth publishing because it brings up in a new form the old question of the right of an author to take his material where he finds it. Our readers will remember that Mr. London has recently been accused of plagiarizing part of his current novel, "Before Adam," from Stanley Waterloo's "Story of Ab, the Cave-Man." His defense reminds one of Kipling's reply to similar charges:

"When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,
He'd 'eard men sing by land and sea;
An' what he thot 'e might require,
'E went an' took—the same as me!
"The market-girls an' fishermen,
The shepherds an' the sailors, too,
They 'earn old songs turn up again
But kep' it quiet—same as you!
"They knew 'e stole; 'e knew they knowed,
They didn't tell, nor make a fuss,
But winked at 'Omer down the road,
An' 'e winked back—the same as us."

EDITOR.]

IN the year 1902 there appeared a book written by Egerton R. Young, a missionary to the Indians in the region of Lake Winnipeg, in the Dominion of Canada. Altho put forth without any great pretensions of style, this simple true tale, "My Dogs in the Northland," made a large place for itself among dog-lovers, while it was not without its dramatic situations and moments of intense interest for the general reader.

The month of July of the year 1903 was marked by the publication of another dog book. Jack London's "The Call of the Wild" may not fully justify the term "classic," which has been applied to it. Yet few books have attained the prompt and continued popularity of this strange work, with its three-fold appeal—to the love of animals, to a taste for entertaining literature, and to the universal appetite for romance—*plus* the subtle suggestion that there is in it more than a dog story, more than literature, more than the wild romance of the Klondike region.

But there are some peculiar things about a portion of the material of "The Call of the Wild." Placed beside "My Dogs in the Northland," it shows certain startling resemblances to the latter book, marked similarities in the personnel of the leading dog characters, and in circumstances and situations, tho far inferior to it in delineations of dog nature.

One can scarcely fail to see the likeness between the combined characteristics of Dr. Young's brave, strong, intelligent "Jack" and his "Rovers" I and II, and those of Jack London's "Buck."

Some of the striking similarities are as follows:

"He was a magnificent St. Bernard dog, and his name was Jack." He was "accompanied by a very beautiful Newfoundland dog, whose name was Cuffy." "of the short, curly-haired variety." "I did not have the slightest trouble in breaking him into his work in the harness." (My Dogs in the Northland, pp. 66, 125, 69.)

The father of Buck was "a huge St. Bernard." "Curly, a good-natured Newfoundland," was "led away" with him. In the harness "Buck learned easily." (The Call of the Wild, pp. 18, 34, 47.)

Dr. Young's Rover I developed a striking peculiarity in his "preparations for his night's lodgings." "He would . . . get up on some snow-covered rock or fallen tree and there sniff until he had exactly found the direction from which the air was coming. . . . So calm at times was the air that the smoke and sparks from our camp fire ascended so perpendicularly that apparently there was not the slightest movement in the atmosphere. Yet, Rover selected his camping place on the lee side so accurately that when, as it often happened some hours after, the wind rose, it never caught him sleeping in an exposed place." (My Dogs in the Northland, p. 176.)

Buck's "most conspicuous trait was an ability to scent the wind and forecast it a night in advance. No matter how breathless the air . . . the wind that later blew inevitably found him to leeward, sheltered and snug." (The Call of the Wild, p. 61.)

"When the cozy sheltered spot was decided upon, Rover set to work to make it habitable." He then "curled round and round in his . . . nest and rested until the . . . call to supper brought him" to receive his "allowance of two well thawed fish. . . . When at length Rover had eaten his full allowance he would leisurely return to his . . . resting place in the snow, and almost invariably found it occupied." (My Dogs in the Northland, pp. 176-178.)

"Close in under the sheltering rock Buck made his nest. So snug and warm was it, that he was loath to leave it when Françoise distributed the fish, which he had first thawed over the fire. But when Buck finished his ration and returned, he found his nest occupied." (The Call of the Wild, pp. 68, 69.)

"Rover constituted himself the surgeon doctor of my other dogs. . . . Nature has so arranged that a dog's tongue is his great instrument for cleansing and healing his wounds. . . . The instant a dog was unharnessed, Rover . . . would overhaul him . . . and quickly find the galled or wounded spots. Very gently then he licked them." (My Dogs in the Northland, pp. 180, 181.)

"Skeet . . . had the doctor trait . . . and as a mother cat washes her kittens, so she washed and cleansed Buck's wounds." (The Call of the Wild, p. 162.)

The missionary had a dog, who, he says, was "not what might be called handsome," and one of whose eyes had been destroyed. "He ever resented being silently approached on his blind side." "He was never an affectionate or playful dog. A petting he considered an insult. Kind words he treated with scorn. . . . He was never seen to play with the other dogs." (My Dogs in the Northland, p. 144.)

Jack London introduces a dog "with a battle-scarred face and a single eye," who "asked nothing, gave nothing, expected nothing." "He was called Sol-leks. . . . The Angry One." "He had one peculiarity . . . he did not like to be approached on his blind side." (The Call of the Wild, p. 48.)

Speaking of the cries of the Eskimo dogs at night, Dr. Young says: "These strange, weird howlings would begin about nine o'clock . . . At first it sounded very eerie-like, and not unmusical . . . like a succession of O-O-O-O's, long-drawn out, rising and falling on the clear frosty air." But as others took up "the doleful notes," it became "the most ear-splitting din that ever mortals heard. . . . At about midnight these horrid choruses were repeated, and then again at about three o'clock in the morning." (My Dogs in the Northland, pp. 20, 21.)

Jack London: "Every night, regularly, at nine, at twelve, at three, they lifted a nocturnal song, a weird and eerie chant . . . pitched in minor key with long-drawn wailings and half-sobs." (The Call of the Wild, p. 84.)

Rover II was a great Newfoundland, given to Dr. Young by a friend. He was "packed in a large box-like case and forwarded by express." "It was the third day ere the dog arrived at his destination," and "he had had neither food nor drink. The result was that he had become simply furious" and "four expressmen were needed"

While Buck was on the way to Seattle in his "cage-like crate," "for two days and nights he neither ate nor drank, and during those two days and nights . . . he was metamorphosed into a raging fiend." On his arrival "four men gingerly carried the crate . . . into a small, high-walled back yard. A stout man . . . brought a hatchet and a club. 'You ain't going to take him out now?' the driver asked. 'Sure,' the man replied, driving the hatchet into the crate. . . . There was an instantaneous scattering of the four men who had carried it in, and from safe perches on top of the wall they prepared to watch the performance. Buck rushed at the splintering wood, sinking his teeth into it, surging and wrestling with it. Wherever the hatchet fell on the outside, there he was on the inside. . . . When the man had made an opening sufficient for the passage of Buck's body . . . he dropped the hatchet and shifted the club to his right hand. 'He's no slouch at dog-breakin', that's wot I say,' one of the men on the wall cried enthusiastically," when Buck "crumpled up and went down" under the last cruel blow dealt by the dog-breaker. "When the man brought him water he drank eagerly, and later bolted a generous meal of raw meat, chunk by chunk from the man's hand." (The Call of the Wild, pp. 26, 27, 32.)

for his delivery. " 'Well, what are you going to do with him?' " asked one of the men of the doctor, who came forward to receive him, and who proceeds with the story as follows: " 'First of all,' I replied, 'I am going to get him out of that big box.' . . . 'Well, just wait until we get out of this, will you?' . . . So while I made preparations to relieve the dog, these four men . . . drove out of the yard. Then shutting the high close gate, they took their position on the top of the wall to see me 'devoured by that dog.' " The missionary provided himself with an ax, a "generous" supply of meat, and a bucket of water, and began to cut into the packing case. "At first every blow and word seemed to make the dog, if possible, more wild and furious. At every blow struck on the outside of the box, he would spring at the place inside." When the moment of release came, "dropping my axe and placing the pail of water close at hand, I suddenly jerked back the board," and "almost before he knew where he was I had his head in that pail of water, and for the first time in my life I saw a dog drink like a horse. . . . I had my meat dish handy, and I fed him out of my hand piece by piece. . . . 'That beats Barnum,' said one of the four men, as they all clambered down off the wall." (My Dogs in the Northland, pp. 184-190.)

The humane methods of the dog-loving missionary in subduing Rover's rage were not to the purpose of the novelist. There is, however, an account of a battle. Dr. Young was on one occasion forced to fight with Jack, as the enraged dog "sprang viciously" at his master's throat, which would answer well as the model for the story of the big man of Seattle, as he met the attack of the hunger-and-thirst-crazed Buck, when he burst from the crate.

In the missionary's account of his fight for his life with Jack: "Again and again he came for me. Again and again he went down under the powerful blows." In the end "the great big fellow lay sprawled out on the ground and coolly looking at me. Now for the first time since the commencement of the conflict, I spoke to him." While talking "I stretched out one of my hands to him, and at once he began

Of Buck Jack London says: "Straight at the man he launched his one hundred and forty pounds of fury." "A dozen times he charged, and as often the club broke the charge and smashed him down." When at length his strength was gone, he "lay where he had fallen, and from there watched the man." Then the man addressed the dog, and "as he spoke he fearlessly patted the head he had so mercilessly pounded."

crawling towards me," his "big tail" "wagging." "Throwing away the big club, I fearlessly met him half-way and at once began stroking the great head, on which I had, such a short time before, rained such heavy blows. Jack was conquered." (My Dogs in the Northland, pp. 131-135.)

On one of his tours Dr. Young found himself when darkness fell, "at a place where the bold high banks rose up perpendicularly" from a solidly frozen lake. The only possibility for supper lay in building a fire on the ice from trees washed out of the bank above, and now buried in deep snow drifts. They succeeded however, in the undertaking, and hastened the work of the camp, knowing "full well that the instant the fire burnt down through its foundation of logs, the steam from the melting ice would extinguish it." Beds were prepared for a few hours' needed sleep and rest on the ice." Suddenly there appeared rushing into their midst "half a dozen wild looking Indians, accompanied by over a dozen of vicious, half-starved Huskie dogs," that "made a sudden fierce attack" upon the doctor's dogs and drove them away, and "at once set upon everything eatable." His men seized whips and firebrands and "vigorously assailed" them. Indeed, all night they fought with whips and clubs. "But it was all in vain. Those dogs," the missionary writes, "got our venison and buns and many other things. One of them ate several feet off the end of one of the heavy whiplashes, and another devoured or carried off the moccasins of one of the men." (My Dogs in the Northland, pp. 53-58.)

Again: Jack once broke through the ice in a thin spot, and "had a narrow escape." When at last after a twelve mile run to get to a place where there was wood, a fire was built, Jack, "still encased in ice," was placed on a buffalo robe beside it. "I had feared," writes his biographer, "that it would require not less than two of us to hold him near enough to the fire" for the thawing of the ice, as "most dogs have a very decided objection to being found so close, where there is any danger of their whiskers being singed." But Jack was no ordinary dog, and as soon as he understood that the "robe and fire had been designed for him," he began to move about on all fours as near the fire as possible without burning himself. Then to further facilitate matters he stood upon his hind feet, and like a "great dancing bear, he kept jumping around before the fierce fire, turning every part of himself to the bright warm flames," "until every bit of the ice was melted," and his glossy coat was dry. (My Dogs in the Northland, pp. 85-90.)

"Rover, like all of my civilized dogs, had not the hard, firm, compact feet of the Huskies." So for him and others dog shoes were made. The dogs were not long in finding "out the comfort there was in them," and "Rover soon became an adept in asking for his shoes. . . . It was interesting to see how he would wait until we were ready to harness up the dogs, then he would deliberately throw himself on his back, and, putting up his feet, eloquently, even if mutely, thus plead for his warm shoes. (My Dogs in the Northland, pp. 191-193.)

"Buck's feet were not so compact and hard as the feet of the Huskies. His had softened during the many generations since his first wild ancestor was tamed." "The-dog driver . . . sacrificed the tops of his own moccassins to make four moccasins for Buck. This was a great relief, and Buck caused even the weazened face of Perrault to twist itself into a grin one morning when François forgot the moccasins, and Buck lay on his back, his four feet waving appealingly in the air." (The Call of the Wild, p. 77.)

L. A. M. BOSWORTH.

EUREKA, KAN.

Buck "was beaten . . . but he was not broken; . . . a man with a club was . . . a master to be obeyed, though not necessarily conciliated. Of this last Buck was never guilty, though he did see beaten dogs that fawned upon the man, and wagged their tails and licked his hand." (The Call of the Wild, pp. 28, 31, 32.)

Two of Jack London's characters had a similar experience on the shore of a frozen lake. "At their backs rose a perpendicular wall of rock," and "they were compelled to make their fire and spread their sleeping robes on the ice of the lake itself. A few sticks of driftwood furnished them with a fire that thawed down through the ice (Hardly!); and left them to eat supper in the dark. . . . The camp was suddenly discovered to be alive with . . . starving huskies." "The two men sprang among them with stout clubs," but to no avail. The team dogs were "set upon by the fierce invaders," and "swept back against the cliff." "At daybreak . . . fully half their grub supply was gone," and "nothing, no matter how remotely eatable, had escaped them. They had eaten a pair of Perrault's moccasins . . . and even two feet of lash from the end of François' whip." (The Call of the Wild, pp. 68-73.)

The story that Jack London tells sounds quite tame beside this funny scene that made the witnesses, to "put it very mildly," "laugh until they cried." But here it is: "Once the sled broke through with Dave and Buck, and they were half frozen and all but drowned. . . . The usual fire was necessary to save them. They were coated solidly with ice, and the two men kept them on the run around the fire, sweating and thawing, so close that they were singed by the flames." (The Call of the Wild, p. 75.)

To the Editor of The Independent:

In reply to yours of January 16. By all means go ahead and publish that article that accuses me of plagiarism of many passages in "The Call of the Wild." So far as concerns the source of much of my material in "The Call of the Wild" being Egerton R. Young's "My Dogs in the Northland," I plead guilty. A couple of years ago, in the course of writing to Mr. Young, I mentioned the same fact, and thanked him for the use his book had been to me.

I wish, however, that you would get the writer of the said article to include in it a definition of what constitutes plagiarism.

Mr. Young's book, "My Dogs in the Northland," was a narrative of fact, giving many interesting true details of his experiences with dogs in the Northland. Fiction-writers have always considered actual experiences of life to be a lawful field for exploitation—in fact, every historical novel is a sample of fictional exploitation of published narratives of fact.

Take an instance from the article accusing me of plagiarism, now in your hands—that of the dog that lay down on

its back with its paws in the air and begged for moccasins. This happened to one of Mr. Young's dogs, and I exploited it in my story. But suppose that I am in the Klondike. Suppose this incident occurs with one of my dogs. I can utilize this material in a story, can I not? Agreed. Now suppose it doesn't happen with my dog, but with some one else's dog, but that I happen to see the incident. May I use it? Again agreed. Now, however, I do not see the incident, but the man with whose dog it occurred tells me about it. May I use it? Again agreed. A step further, instead of telling about it, a man writes the incident, not in a story, but in a plain narrative of incidents. May I use it in my story? And if not, why not?

Another instance. In the course of writing my "Sea-Wolf," I wanted to exploit a tumor and its ravages on the brain of a man. I asked my family physician for data. It happened that he was the author of a brochure upon tumors on the brain. He turned this brochure over to me. In it was everything all written out. I used the material. Was it plagiarism? His brochure was not fiction. It was a compilation of facts and real happenings, in a non-fiction form.

And so it was with Mr. Young's "My Dogs in the Northland." Really, to charge plagiarism in such a case is to misuse the English language. To be correct, "sources of materials used in 'The Call of the Wild'" should be substituted for "Plagiarism." JACK LONDON.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Beneath the Stript Arcade

BY HENRY AUSTIN

O SOFT October sunshine,
O weather fairy-fine,
As down the path we saunter,
Her elfin hand in mine,
Methinks a gay enchanter
Hath turned the air to wine!

Blithely she sings and prattles
As brook in sylvan shade;
Lithely she trips and prances
Beneath the stript arcade
In time to dead-leaf dances
Or tunes by zephyrs played.

The men who rake the red leaves
From off the bordering grass
Upon the hard grey gravel—
Which typifies, alas!
Their trodden lives of travail—
Smile, as they see her pass.

And pause from stooping labor
To watch the winsome sight,
While at my side she flutters—
No butterfly so bright—
And musically utters
Her delicate delight.

Anon upon the gravel
My shadow, slanting thrown,
Arrests her wandering vision
And in a frolic tone,
Elusively Elysian—
A voice charm all her own:—

"Papa!" she cries "Your shadow!
See, see, how I can run
Right over it and in it
And hide it from the sun!
See now! It looks this minute
As if there wasn't one."

Nay, more than my own shadow
Seems there at once to fade
Under the spell of lightness,
Wrought by that radiant maid:
From Human Life her brightness
Chases the haunting shade.

O soft October sunshine,
O weather crystal fine,
Methinks the air is turning
To eucharistal wine,
As now with deeper yearning
I clasp her hand in mine.

Ah! Daughter, by my shadow
Dancing along so bright,
Would I might keep thee ever
Thus in my erring sight
And so walk on forever
And ever by thy light!

PASSAIC, N. J.

Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

The New Smithsonian Secretary

EXTRA glances from the watching world are falling on Dr. Chas. D. Walcott. He is a man who has been well watched for years—a dozen or more of which he has been at the head of the United States Geological Survey, and for time past the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National University founded by Andrew Carnegie, and president of the Washington Academy of Sciences. He has been worth watching, not only because he is progressive but because he is truly great.

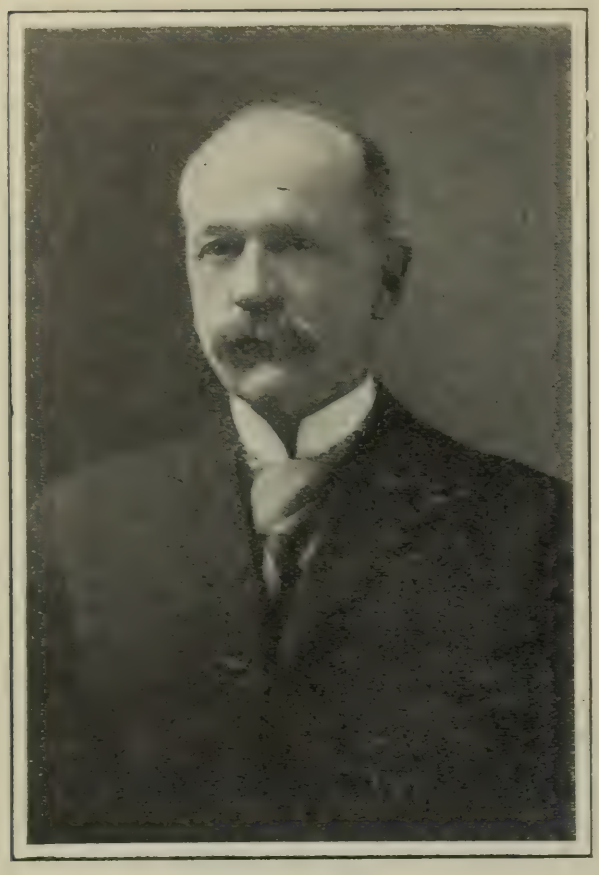
The extra glances have been caused by the action of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution electing him secretary, to fill the position left vacant by the death of the late Professor S. P. Langley. It is more than the frequently stilted encomium to say that a better selection could not have been made. He is a man fully up to the position—and few there be of whom this could be said. One instinctively congratulates the Smithsonian, having been led to fear—by reason of several fruitless efforts during the past year—that the regents would be forced to take some one of lesser ability. The salary is so low—not above $7,500 at most—that it has failed to tempt the great men who have been under consideration. It should be added of Dr. Walcott, and as one indication of his worth, that to accept the position he finally declined an offer of $20,000 a year which for some time past has been pressed on him.

Dr. Walcott impresses one as being physically as well as mentally a strong man—a man built for hard work, for which he has already proved his inclination and ability. He is so thoroly democratic, so consistently cordial and easy to approach, that one forgets, at first, that he is one of the greatest of scientists. His course of climbing has thrown him into the active world and his salaries and positions have kept him a part of the "social swim," leaving him little opportunity to enlarge upon the eccentricities of genius.

It is not often that scientific, social and executive talents are evident in the same man. It is most rare that the three are combined each in such remarkable degree. For Dr. Walcott is world-renowned as a geologist and paleontologist, while he has exceptional repute as an administrator in whose hands the Geological Survey has more than doubled the scope of its investigations. It has reached all over the country, covering all questions the answers to which underlie the development and best disposition of the nation's mineral resources. It would be difficult to estimate the value to the country of Dr. Walcott's services in the application of scientific and business principles combined, to the problems which have been solved by specialists in the department under his direction. He would have been an earlier choice of the regents but the President objected to his being removed from the head of the Geological Survey. And withal he is a delightfully cultivated and attractive gentleman.

His voice is not the pleasantest part of him, but his words atone for it. He speaks slowly, indicating an appreciation of the value of words. You know that he means all he says, and you forget an apparent lack of superficial energy in a deep trend of earnestness which most impresses you; just as in meeting him for the first time you see chiefly forehead—all forehead; high, broad and bulging, from which the light brown hair has beaten a wide retreat without gathering any silver, tho the man is fifty-six.

The rest of the face is that of a shrewd, successful business man—keen eyes, a straight nose and sturdy reddish brown mustache which successfully covers up the lips. The combination correctly portrays the character of the new Smithsonian secretary, and for that the institution is to be congratulated; for while it must have at its head a justly celebrated scientist, it stands sadly in need of such an able executive officer as Dr. Walcott has amply proven himself to be.



DR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT.

Dr. Walcott knows to what he is transferring his energies, for he acted as assistant secretary, in charge of the National Museum, in 1897 and 1898. He appreciates better than the world the gravity, importance and the distinction of the office. As a nation we are reprehensibly ignorant of one of our most valuable and effective institutions. Briefly put, the new secretary will be the ranking scientist of the realm. The office carries greater prestige and influence than the presidency of any university or scientific institution. The occupant is the nation's tutor and chief adviser in all scientific matters. He has the privileges of the floor of the Senate and the official title of a Cabinet officer, "Mr. Secretary." At State functions he is accorded precedence of brigadier generals. Neither President nor Congress have the power to remove him from office. It is a life position and he is principal executive officer of the Board of Regents, to which alone he is responsible. By virtue of his office the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is also the administrative head of the National Museum, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Bureau of International Exchanges, the Astro-physical Observatory and the National Zöological Park.

The New Secretary of the Treasury

There is curiosity as well as both encouragement and criticism in the eye the world has fixed on the Postmaster-General, because he is about to step over into the Treasury building. From some quarters there came strong opposition to the confirmation of the new Secretary, and many an old-timer sat up and rubbed his eyes and looked again and asked his neighbor in a rather sarcastic way what qualifications George B. Cortelyou had which fitted him for one of the most important positions in the Executive Department of the United States. I have heard at least a dozen Solons say, with something like a gasp, that Cortelyou was not a banker. Bah! The Secretary of War is not a general. The Secretary of the Navy is not an admiral. Every one admits now that Cortelyou has made one of the most efficient Postmasters-General the country ever had, but he was never a country postmaster.

Qualifications today for anything under heaven are ability, not experience. Talent is something. Tact is everything. The man who has executive genius can find people in plenty, in any field, to serve under him. When the President appointed Cortelyou Secretary of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, people at large thought the less of Commerce and Labor; but Cortelyou organized what almost immediately became the colossal and most directly effective arm of the Government. When the President made Cortelyou chairman of the National Republican Committee the old politicians protested violently that the position should be held by some one who knew something about political campaigns; but somehow or other the President received the prettiest election in history.

It has been the same story all along the line. A good part of it may be according to the old saw about a prophet in his own country, for Cortelyou's country has virtually been the whole country since more years ago than seem possible when we remember that he is yet lacking forty-three.

Since Grover Cleveland's days we have all known Cortelyou. We've known him as confidential stenographer, private secretary and secretary to three Presidents, and on up. But we've never gotten over thinking of him as a stenographer. He was a champion stenographer, by the way. And the real question of qualifications for Secretary of the Treasury begins back there. In all that we have known about Cortelyou have we ever known him to blunder over anything—since the time when he put system into the office of secretary to the President, making it what it is today, one of the most effective and influential position in this Government?



GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

That is what counts, and what has counted with Cortelyou from the beginning of his career, and will count, so long as he is anything, no matter what. He never attempts to attend to details himself, but he has always had a genius for picking competent men and making them responsible. He is the hardest worker in the Cabinet, putting in the most hours and turning off a prodigious amount in every one of them, but he never appears to be busy. He is never in a hurry. He is an exceptionally handsome man and an exceptionally well-groomed man. Hurry would be decidedly unbecoming to him. He seldom smiles a right hearty smile. His face is not built for it. It is too earnest and thoughtful a face. But unless there is occasion for the other thing, there is always a genial touch of something which is almost a smile flitting over every feature. He is quiet, demurely dignified always. There's an imperturbable self-reliance about him which never yields to excitement. His black hair, bristling back from his forehead, which has made him such an easy mark for cartoonists, and his short, black mustache have gone gray rapidly, in the last few years, but that is the only sign of

the burdens he has been bearing. His words and motions are always deliberate. His voice is musically low and undemonstrative, but his eyes tell you that he fully understands what he is saying and that you would better understand.

He is so gentle about everything and so easily approachable that one often fails, at first, to appreciate the manner of man he is; but by degrees the powers for good and bad that have been brought in contact with him are finding him out, and it is whispered—a whisper that one who knows Cortelyou can easily believe—that the strength of the opposition which is constantly developing against him is the result of the discovery that he is not a man who can be used for dishonest purposes.

Of all the brainy and efficient men the President has drawn about him there is not one more honorable or better capable of performing the duties of any Cabinet position than George B. Cortelyou.

The Senate's Child Laborer

At last the brilliant and versatile, the accomplished and super-energetic Senator from Indiana has leaped into the blaze of a double-jetted, multi-candle-powered concentration of light. He has made leaps that way before and has many times been watched, but he has never made such a successful landing in the light as this promises to be if there is real, materializing truth in the proposed year-long battle of letters between the Republican David and the Democratic great man of Gath.

It is hardly to be expected that the silent partners will consent to the Philisto-Hebrew acquiescence in the outcome, and such a prolonged contest over issues so few and comparatively immaterial as may yet be foreseen, one would think might tend to multiply words without wisdom. However, the contest, while it wages, will serve several good purposes—it will be a liberal education to the contestants, it will add to the gayety of the sometimes somber arena, it will keep for some time in the bright light two men who are much happier there than when sitting in the shadows. If either of them rises, later, to longed-for hights, the stones of printer's ink which they have thrown too recklessly may be thrown back at them; but that is their lookout.

Just now Senator Beveridge is in the midst of his child-labor agitation, and however little hope there may be of effective national legislation on a subject pressing so close to the tender toe of State rights, no one can doubt that he



SENATOR A. J. BEVERIDGE.

is bravely attacking a brutal abuse of the most helpless of humanity; that he has taken a courageous stand against large aggregations of wealth all over the country, and that in his three days' speech he made out a case of fairly blood-chilling outrage which cannot fail to have an indirect effect for good, far and near.

Into his attack the Senator put almost cyclonic energy. But cyclonic energy is natural to him. He put the same thing into his Statehood speeches last session. He wags his head, shakes his fist, slaps his hand, bangs his desk and tests the capacity of his vocal organs in a way utterly to exhaust his listeners, if not himself.

But there's this to be said of Senator Beveridge which cannot be said of some

of his colleagues who are adepts at the present fad of muscular demonstration: There is method in his madness. His physical and mental pyrotechnics keep good time and tune. His fists follow his tongue, instead of trying to do the work for it. Nevertheless, they often do him injustice and weaken the effect. It is evident when, between whiles, Senator Beveridge often reaches hights of eloquence and thrilling rhetoric.

Nature has been extremely generous with him. Sometimes he seems to fail of full appreciation and reciprocation. Having formed my own opinions only as a casual acquaintance and onlooker, I asked an intimate friend of the Senator's what he thought of him. He replied:

"I believe in him. He is clean, intelligent, earnest, patriotic. I like him, but I'd rather sit on a red ant hill for an hour than spend the time alone in conversation with him."

At the Gridiron dinner, Saturday week, one of the apt bits was the statement that it was fortunate for the man behind the child labor bill that he got himself elected to the Senate before advocating his theory. Senator Beveridge is no baby, being well on to forty-five, but he has many characteristics hinting it. He has a superabundance of nerves and ill-controlled humanity. He is forever gliding restlessly about the Senate corridors, half the time at a hitching skip that is little short of a run. Then he pulls himself together, pulls down his cuffs and flies to the opposite extreme.

He is tall, rather thin, naturally graceful in motion and brilliant in thought. His narrow, sensitive face, with its broad, straight mouth and shock of brown hair, is better to see in repose. He is the Senate's "ladies' man" and criterion in the art of tailoring. Newspaper notices that he proposes to address the Senate fill the galleries with ladies. He breezed into the Senate one of the first hot days last summer clad in pearl gray from head to foot. There were gasps from some of the black-frocked, but the hot weather grew hotter, and by the end of the week gray was no longer conspicuous. Senator Beveridge has the courage of his convictions, whatever he undertakes.

When he first came to the Senate he showed qualities which attracted the fatherly interest of that monarch of political engineers, Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut. He took him under his wing, counseled and guided him, and those who did not know marveled at the strides which the new Senator made. Then Platt died and for a time Senator Beveridge floundered.

He has recently been gathering himself together again and his halo assumes its pristine luster. Some say it is the work of the President, who has certainly given him a front-row seat in the big White House tent. However that may be, Senator Beveridge certainly has ability, but if he has good advice behind him there is no reason why his ability at brilliant word-pictures should not win him new laurels.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Race Prejudice

BY H. G. WELLS

[We are glad that Mr. Wells has turned aside for a time from the manufacture of utopias for the purpose of attacking one of the chief obstacles to progress toward any utopia, an obstacle none the less real because it is largely fictitious. In Race Prejudice he has a foeman worthy of his pen. THE INDEPENDENT has been fighting this dragon for over half a century and we welcome our new ally. Some comment on Mr. Wells's article will be found in our editorial department.—EDITOR.]

SUPPOSE it were given to a man that he might slay one dragon and one only in this world, and perish—in a world confused by dragons he would, I imagine, have a time of some perplexity. With this assurance of victory and finality he would decline, of course, to take on any dragon haphazard. A natural instinct would rebel at the idea of wasting himself on any little, up-country, village-devastating dragon that came along. He would, I suppose, conduct the most careful inquiries and find out the very biggest dragon in existence before he decided. And so he would achieve himself magnificently and live forever after on coins and banners and beer bottles, as dragon slayers do.

Unhappily, the old conditions of dragon slaying have passed away, and the old-fashioned square fight outside the city walls, with triumphant returns and a princess and so forth—the sort of thing Carpaccio did so delightfully—no longer obtains. The modern dragon is a vague, miasmatic beast that looks at you and vanishes, out of a book, out of a talk, out of the mind of a friend. He dies obstinately by inches, and you never know when he is quite dead. Moreover, he isn't killed by any single knight errant, but by all sorts of individual efforts, so that nobody—unless it's some impudent impostor who never touched the creature—ever gets much credit for the more or less partial slaughter. This has discouraged but by no means abolished knight errantry. Knight errantry is as much a part of a wholesome human being as falling in love or self-assertion, and therein lies one's hope for mankind. Nearly every one, I believe—I've detected the tendency in old cheats even and in disreputable people of all sorts—is ready to put in a little time and effort in dragon slaying now and then, and if any one wants a creditable dragon to write against, talk against, study against, subscribe against, work against, I am convinced they can find no better one—that is to say, no worse one—than Race Prejudice.

I am convinced myself that there is no more evil thing in this present world than Race Prejudice; none at all. I write deliberately—it is the worst single thing in life now. It justifies and holds together more baseness, cruelty and abomination than any other sort of error in the world. Thru its body runs the black blood of coarse lust, suspicion, jealousy and persecution and all the darkest poisons of the human soul. It is this much like the dragons of old, that it devours youth, spoils life, holds beautiful people in shame and servitude, and desolates wide regions. It is a monster begotten of natural instincts and intellectual confusion, to be fought against by all men of good intent, each in our dispersed modern manner doing his fragmentary, inestimable share.

Here, to hand, are two contributions to this assault, of very unequal pretension and quality, it is true, but each with a very valid claim upon the time and attention of the thoughtful reader. One is M. Jean Finot's *Race Prejudice*,[1] and the other Mr. Sidney Olivier's modest and most important *White Capital and Colored Labor*.[2] I will deal with the former first, because I like it least. It is a book with a certain weakness of method, with a lack of grip, of any strong consecutiveness in its reasoning, and with far too many unsuccessful attempts at that polite irony of treatment which seems to be the common French ideal for work of this sort. Moreover, the poverty of its English suggests indifferent translation, and there is a weak and flattering author's preface to this English edition (with complimentary allusions to the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the *Times*) that is anything but a beneficial addition. Moreover, there are whole chapters that have nothing to do with Race Prejudice at all, which discuss Weismannism and de Vries and some imaginary "school of Darwin" with a quite irritating feebleness. In spite of all these defects, the book remains a most interesting and useful contribution to the aggressive study of this great issue of racial injustice.

Its value lies entirely in its destructive accumulation of errors and nonsense from the literature of the subject. It studies Race Prejudice neither in actual life nor in its intimate psychology, but purely as an aspect of those great masses of pseudo-science, sham ethnology, dogmatic anthropology, of which the last fifteen years has been so productive. Particularly good is the brief opening sketch of Count Gobineau and Gobinism. Count Gobineau wrote in 1854 a ponderous essay in four volumes on the "Inequality of Human Races" that nobody read, and was, nevertheless, the real father of that great blonde "Overman" theory which still goes about the world, which is, for example, to be detected tangled in a sort of tentacular fashion 'round the ankle of Mr. Bernard Shaw. It is true that nobody read Gobineau, but he talked better than he wrote, and in Rome he met Richard Wagner and infected the composer's febrile philosophy with his own race mania. So Gobinism

[1] RACE PREJUDICE. *By Jean Finot.* Translation published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.00.

[2] WHITE CAPITAL AND COLORED LABOR. *By Sydney Olivier, C.M.G.* Published by the London Independent Labor Party. One shilling.

got at us and today one needs a sort of intellectual respirator if one is not to breathe it. And M. Finot shines, too, in his patient massing of sample clots of nonsense about Kelts, Teutons, Aryans, from all the pretentious rubbish of the last two score years. His mockery of Renan's exposition of the poetic dreaminess of the Kelt is entirely adequate, and so, too, is his exposition of the more apelike characteristics of the Europeans and Japanese as contrasted with the negroes. He is at his fullest in his admirable account of the present population of France, considered as a specimen European population. He shows the profoundly mixed quality of its origins, the difficulty of tracing the origin of its types, and the enormous preponderance of the *milieu* and of culture over inherited origins in molding form and habit. Extremely good, too, is his collection of nonsensical contradictions about the psychologies of peoples. He devotes, however, far too little attention to the share of the Jews in sustaining and exasperating Race Prejudice in France and thruout Western Europe by their unhappy and ill-advised insistence upon their own. For my own part, it is when I am in contact with aggressive Jews that I find it hardest to keep a steady head in this matter of race, and not to succumb to the intense irritation of the racial self-assertion. The racial distinctness of the Jew is as illusionary as the racial distinctness of the Irishman. The Jews obviously vary thru a series of Mediterranean and African types, are essentially a culture of mixed blood and mixed quality, and not a pure race; nevertheless, a Disraeli-struck Hebrew talker, full of fantastic claims to intellectual, moral and physiological and esthetic superiorities, can, I suppose, rouse the evil passions of race jealousy against his people more effectively than any other kind of exponent of such unsubstantial and dangerous generalizations.

Before leaving M. Finot's book, it may be well to point out that he frames his main argument as an argument for human equality, as tho that equality were an objective fact, and not purely a convention of conduct and intercourse. He really seems at times to believe that much, and to assume a position as indefensible as the Gobinist doctrine of the ineffable superiority of blond dolichocephaly. Obviously in no measurable or estimable personal quality are men equal. Nor is it easily credible that, taken all 'round, one man is as good as another; there are always mysterious compensations. It is far more acceptable to suggest that some individuals are on the whole superior, others inferior to the average. The truth of the case lies in the fact that these superiorities and inferiorities are too various and subtle to admit of class and race treatment. The evil is in the false generalization that bars the treatment of the individual upon his merits. Equality is not an intrinsic fact, but a question of status. All men are equal—before God and under the law. In a really civilized community equality and a mutual respect must be the primary assumption of all social intercourse. But that must not blind one to the real differences of personal quality, to such a fact as that a negro is usually simpler, kinder and stupider than a Beacon street Bostonian. One has to keep one's head in these matters, to balance on differences without either intensifying or denying them—the most difficult exercise of all for the human mind.

It is one that Mr. Olivier has most admirably performed in his able and illuminating little book. It is the fourth of an excellent series of shilling volumes published by the Independent Labor party under the general editorship of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and an altogether sane exposition of the labor problem in relation to race. Mr. Olivier is known to the general public chiefly as an able colonial administrator; his literary and philosophical quality still awaits recognition. A few characteristic sketches and essays remain memorable to their readers, but this, I believe, is his first published volume. In its comprehensive grasp, its balanced tolerance, its reality and conviction of knowledge, it is perhaps as sharp and desirable a contrast to such a book as Mr. Kidd's "Control of the Tropics" as one could well imagine. Its subtle and powerful introduction is a quite remarkable piece of racial psychology, still more remarkable when one contrasts its unpretentious publication in a shilling volume by the Independent Labor party with the immense dignity of presentation customary

with books of this sort. It is part of the ludicrous commercialism of our time, and the grotesque reaction between publishers' advertisements and the literary column that the attention given to a book is very largely determined by its bulk and price, and I can only hope that in this instance the rare mental distinction of this little volume will save it from the common fate of shillingsworths.

The most noteworthy point perhaps, both in his book and in M. Finot's lesser and longer work, is the treatment of that bugbear in racial discussion, racial admixture. The United States are pervaded by a passionate hostility to interbreeding. Now Mr. Olivier deliberately advocates interbreeding, and M. Finot sweeps aside all the ugly superstitions that make the "half-breed" a threat and defilement to civilization. Indeed, the French writer has the audacity to hint that a certain proportion of black blood improves the white American strain, that some of the most beautiful and able women in America are to be found among the colored class. This would be an intensely interesting question to pursue. Certainly it would be difficult to find any purely white American woman more level-headed and capable than that admirable public speaker, Mrs. Church Terrell.

I do not propose to follow Mr. Olivier in his concise and complete survey of the black problem in America, in Africa and elsewhere. His is a book universally accessible, and one it is an absolute duty to read if one is not to henceforth hold one's peace upon racial questions. But here I would, nevertheless, copy out certain passages, because they cannot be too widely printed and read. Let it be noted that these are the words of no mere theorist about race, that the writer has gone with wife and daughters among these colored people.

"The manners, even of the town population, are gentler and more agreeable than those which one is accustomed to meet with in most places of European resort. And, generally, in this matter of courtesy, which is essential to the relation of equality, I should be prepared to maintain that the African is, by the temperament and customs of his race, not inferior but superior to the average Teuton, and I am forced to attribute the 'sauciness' complained of in the negro of the Southern States and elsewhere, far more to the attitude which has been taken and which is maintained toward him, than to any inherent fault in his composition.

"'We must protect our women'; that is the formula. It is true that the statistics of lynchings show that by far the greatest proportion of them follow cases of murder or complicity in murder, and only about 20 per cent. cases of criminal assault or attempts at such assault. This plea, therefore, really covers but a small part of the ground. But as it is the last entrenchment of those who advocate differentiation against the negro, and appeals to the same sentiment as does that argument for social injustice as an antidote to the menace of 'social equality' with which I have dealt above, it is important to examine it in the light of social experience in the British West Indian Colonies.

"Now, the fact is that in the British West Indies assaults by black or colored men on white women or children are practically unknown. No apprehension of them whatever troubles society. I say this as an administrator familiar with the judicial statistics, as a resident familiar with all parts of Jamaica and all classes of its population, as the head of a household of women and girls who have frequented the suburbs of Kingston, and lived for weeks and months in remote country districts with neither myself nor any other white man within call. Any resident in Jamaica will tell the same story. A young white woman can walk alone in the hills or to Kingston, in daylight or dark, thru populous settlements of exclusively black or colored folk, without encountering anything but friendly salutation from man or woman. Single ladies may hire a carriage and drive all over the island without trouble or molestation. Offenses against women and children come into the courts, but they are not against white women and children. Whatever may be the cause, it is the indisputable fact that Jamaica or any other West Indian island is as safe for white women to go about in, if not safer, than any European country with which I am acquainted. There have been no savage punishments here, no terrorism, no special laws, no illegal discriminations against the colored. If, then, there is special grounds for fearing assaults of this character by colored on white in America, it clearly cannot possibly be due to any necessary or special propensity of race."

And quite lucidly and clearly does Mr. Olivier trace the special evil of the Southern States to its true cause, to the passionate prejudice based on old injustice, of the whites, and with equal conviction he demonstrates his remedial methods, methods entirely harmonious, I am glad to see, with Dr. Russell Wallace's admirable suggestions in a recent *Independent Review*. Essentially they amount to giving the colored man a share in legislature and judicature under special conditions. But read the book.

London, England.

Literature

The Adventurous Romance

Most of the latter-day stories of adventure can be assigned with ease to one of two classes—the mildly impossible and the wildly impossible. To judge from the recent output, the second of these classes is somewhat in danger of becoming overcrowded. It may be true that the appetite for sensational fiction grows with what it feeds upon, but authors and publishers must remember that they are catering not only to the seasoned veterans who revel in tales of dark mystery and sudden death, but also to the generality of novel readers, who, fortunately, have a rather more catholic taste, and who, when they take up a romance of daring deeds, are not overjoyed to find it modeled after Baron Munchausen. It is a pity, for example, that so excellent a spinner of yarns as H. B. Marriott Watson could not have brought his latest story, *The Privateers*,[1] somewhere within hailing distance of the limits of credibility. The situation about which he constructs his narrative is absolutely ridiculous, and, as it has not been his design to write a funny book, his efforts pall before very long. Two American speculators see in the possession of an English girl the key to fortune; the one first on the scene proposes and is accepted, but his resourceful rival, not to be outdone, kidnaps the prize and sails away to France, whither he is hotly pursued by the disappointed bridegroom-elect and an English naval officer, who soon proves to be the hero of the piece. The young woman is immured in a château, her rescue by the gallant Briton being but the beginning of a series of hair-raising episodes, each of them a bit more startling and bearing more definitely the dime-novel stamp than the one immediately preceding it. Over land and sea the quartet go at breakneck speed, fortune usually favoring the villainous actors in the drama. It is fast and furious melodrama written for the special delight of the gallery gods.

A story, the incidents in which, if not more reasonable, are more ingeniously contrived and handled, is *Doubloons*,[2] by Eden Phillpotts and Arnold Bennett. Mr. Phillpotts certainly goes far afield from Dartmoor in this tale of murder and West Indian treasure. The murder is in London, and the first part of the narrative furnishes detective fiction of an absorbingly interesting sort. However, after the mystery is cleared up, there is nothing of particular consequence to take its place, and, as the good, bad and indifferent people of the story voyage from England to the West, the mechanism employed by the authors becomes distressingly apparent. Certain characters quite strongly delineated at the outset fade into commonplaceness before the last chapter is reached.

Robert Barr's *A Rock in the Baltic*[3] reads as if it had been written against time. The "rock" is used as a prison by those supposed monsters of iniquity, the Russian Grand Dukes, and there, in process of time, two enthusiastic seekers for trouble, one a young Englishman and the other a titled Russian, are incarcerated. Finally they are taken away on a yacht, on which two American girls are conveniently placed.

The sea has its part to play in all these stories, and no exception to the general rule is afforded by Benjamin Brace's novel, *The Seventh Person*.[4] The central figure here is an American collegian, on whom a number of very trying tasks are imposed by a most mysterious secret society. Obeying its imperative mandate, against which parental wishes count for naught, he departs for South America, where in a marvelously short time he wins great renown, a love affair with a beautiful señorita developing meanwhile. The scenes of his subsequent adventures are in Mexico and the South and West of this country. The conclusion is carefully manipulated.

The amazing experiences of a stranger in San Francisco are narrated with a

[1] The Privateers. *By H. B. Marriott Watson.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

[2] Doubloons. *By Eden Phillpotts and Arnold Bennett.* New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

[3] A Rock in the Baltic. *By Robert Barr.* New York: The Authors' and Newspapers' Association. 50 cents.

[4] The Seventh Person. *By Benjamin Brace.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

good deal of spirit by Earle Ashley Walcott in his novel, *Blindfolded.*[5] Things are tremendously involved from the very first, and the persevering reader who keeps his head clear thruout the succession of tangles is to be congratulated on his mental powers. The San Francisco described by Mr. Walcott ought to satisfy anybody with a desire for the unusual.

To come to the mildly impossible, K. and Hesketh Prichard offer much that is readable in their book of stories chronicling the further adventures of that prince of highwaymen, Don Q. The narratives making up the volume, *Don Q. in the Sierra,*[6] are crowded with exciting incident and are capitally told. The reappearance of Don Q. in his beloved Spain is managed with a fine eye to effect, and none of the succeeding exploits will be willingly missed. The final betrayal of the notorious brigand is a rather humiliating end to such a career, and the suggestion of Don Q.'s transformation into a monk is surprising, to say the least.

The humorous touches in Elizabeth Duer's gay little romance, *The Prince Goes Fishing,*[7] are very entertaining. The story, one of "yesterday," has a familiar background in the mythical European kingdom. There is a prince who has the not unnatural wish to study the princess selected as his bride; as to the Princess Hélène, she fills well the part of an adorable heroine. What befalls this royal pair is sufficiently diverting, and the life at the toy court of Palatina is also amusingly described. The novel will while away a leisure hour or so very pleasantly.

The reader of Burton E. Stevenson's *Affairs of State*[8] is also spirited to Europe. This tale of intrigue opens in a mirth-provoking way with an account of the enlivening influence of an American family on a Dutch watering place. Matters of large importance are destined to be settled at Weet-sur-Mer, and Mr. Stevenson develops his theme with the sure touch that may be expected of him. Of course, the Americans have a large part in what transpires. It is easy reading, and the events are such as to hold the attention.

It is evident that Fred M. White, author of *The Corner House,*[9] believes that members of the fair sex, when they put their minds to it, make criminals of the most pronounced type. The woman, who is the leading figure of Mr. White's new mystery story, is a most unpleasant person despite her good looks, and she manages, first and last, to bring much misery to a number of people. The author is a stickler for justice, and very properly has her machinations foiled, after the required amount of trouble results from them. Mr. White does not reach in this novel the high water mark of previous books.

[5] BLINDFOLDED. *By Earle Ashley Walcott.* Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

[6] DON Q. IN THE SIERRA. *By K.* and *Hesketh Prichard.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

[7] THE PRINCE GOES FISHING. *By Elizabeth Duer.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

[8] AFFAIRS OF STATE. *By Burton E. Stevenson.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

A Defense of the Deluge

FOR the past thirty years Professor Wright has devoted much of his time to investigations connected with the harmony of science and revelation, particularly along geological lines. He has discussed every phase of surfacial geology in his writings, having visited all parts of North America, Europe and Northern Asia, for the purpose of investigating glacial phenomena, so that from observation he is well qualified to judge of the questions involved in the scriptural statements of what have been esteemed miraculous occurrences. In his new book, *Scientific Confirmations of Old Testament History,** the topic chiefly calling for notice is the Noachian Deluge, which is usually regarded as incapable of successful defense. The author attempts to put it in the geological sequence.

An explanation of this cataclysm is given by Edward Suess, an Austrian geologist of world-wide fame, in his comprehensive treatise, "Das Antlitz der Erde," which does not seem to have attracted the attention of Professor Wright. After a full discussion of both the accounts, Suess concludes, first, the event known as the Deluge took place in the lower Euphrates and consisted prin-

[9] THE CORNER HOUSE. *By Fred M. White.* New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

* SCIENTIFIC CONFIRMATIONS OF OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY. *By G. Frederick Wright.* Oberlin, Ohio: Bibliotheca Sacra Company. $2.00.

cipally in an inundation from the sea, very broad and destructive; second, the essential cause of this catastrophe was a violent earthquake, which originated in the Persian Gulf, and had been preceded by several minor shocks; third, it is very probable that during the time of the most violent shocks a cyclone came from the south and spread over the region; fourth, the traditions of other nations do not authorize in any manner the extension of the deluge beyond the limits of the Euphrates basin, and still less to affirm that it extended over the whole earth.

It is the memory of this event, preserved for thousands of years in our literature, that has given rise to the geological expressions of diluvum and diluvial deposits.

The following propositions may express Professor Wright's views:

1. In most countries there have been extensive inundations in the early Quaternary period, which were caused partly by submergence of the land and partly from the superabundance of the water derived from the melting of the ice sheets. These are sufficiently widespread as to be labeled "universal."

2. Coincident with these floods there was an extermination of the early large mammalia, like the mammoth, the cave bear, the giant beaver and enormous carnivora.

3. Coincident with the extinction of the mammalia was the disappearance of races of men. Speaking geologically, it was the epoch separating the later from the earlier paleolithic ages. The coincidence of the life changes and the floods constitutes what is a real cataclysm.

4. The date of this cataclysm may not be far from 5000 B. C., assuming that it may be fixed by the length of time required for the recession of Niagara and St. Anthony's falls. Its recency seems to be substantiated by the discovery of the carcasses of several Siberian mammoths so well preserved that they are still capable of being used for food.

Of these various glacial floods there can be no doubt, but it is futile to try to connect them, even if only 5000 B. C., with the Noachian Flood, which is described as having occurred well inside of 3000 B. C.

Facts and Fancies of the Railway Problem

THE importance of the railway problem in this country can hardly be overestimated, if our judgment were alone based on the large amount of literature dealing with the question that has appeared within the last few years. New abuses of railroad power are constantly being exposed in print, and economists, pseudo-economists, politicians and practical business men have not failed to propose new remedies. The facts of the problem have been comprehensively stated in the reports of the Industrial Commission. Statistical data is readily obtainable from Poor's manuals as well as from the annual reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission. President Hadley several years ago issued a masterly little treatise on railway rates and railway management which few since have surpassed. More recently Prof. Balthasar Meyer, of Wisconsin, analyzed in a small book the laws and judicial decisions which govern railroads in the United States, and Prof. Hugo R. Meyer, of Chicago, has by a similar method pointed out the shortcomings of government regulation and control. Practical railroad men, such as H. T. Newcomb and the late President Spencer, of the Southern Railway, in public addresses, in periodicals, in booklets, etc., have presented the question of regulation and control from the point of view of the railroads. But, as far as bulk and comprehensiveness are concerned, all previous contributions are outdone by the latest work of Prof. Frank Parsons*, the prolific writer of the Equity Series. The greatest obstacle in reading books of the kind that Professor Parsons has produced is the shortness of human life. It is even admitted in the preface that, had the author yielded to the temptation to tell "all the strong facts at his command," each chapter of the book would be expanded into a volume, and the reader would be required "to spend the rest of his life to find out the relations between the railroads and the people."

Professor Parsons devotes the first part of his first book to what he calls the "vital facts" of the railroad history of

* THE RAILWAYS, THE TRUSTS AND THE PEOPLE. *By Prof. Frank Parsons.* Edited and published by C. F. Taylor. Equity Series. Philadelphia.

the United States. From these pages the reader is led to believe that all the evils of modern industry and politics in this country are due to the railroads. Trusts, commercial panics, political graft and bribery, extortion, strikes, and a thousand other crimes and evils have their roots in the railroad problem. The contention that the railroad rates in this country are excessive and extortionate is based largely upon their comparison with the rates prevailing in European countries. But Professor Parsons admits that such comparisons are apt to be misleading. He likewise treads on dangerous ground when he endeavors to prove the overcapitalization of American railroads from the estimates of the average cost per mile of roadbed. An estimate of the average cost per mile of all the railroads in this country is as meaningless as an estimate of the average wages prevailing among all classes of employees in a large industry. A few miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad may represent as large an expenditure as hundreds of miles of single track stretching across the prairies of the Mississippi Valley, which may "be best described as two streaks of rust on a mud bank."

The remedy for all evils of the railways, in Professor Parsons's opinion, is public ownership and control. He tells us that the supreme test of efficient railroad management is public welfare and not economic welfare. As applied to the community as a whole, however, this is a distinction without a difference. Undoubtedly there are many advantages of public ownership and operation, and the experience of other countries well illustrates this; but that there are also disadvantages, especially when American political conditions are taken into account, should be duly recognized. These disadvantages cannot become manifest until government ownership on a comprehensive scale is given a fair trial, and then it may remain to be seen whether the new evils that crop out under a system of direct government control will or will not overbalance the advantages. Despite the many facts and figures presented by Professor Parsons, there is still wanting a comprehensive and scientific study of the railroad problem.

A King's Divinity. By Dolores Bacon. (New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.)

The time was when novelists never ventured to take democratic liberties with any royal personage who happened to get in the tale. A king was there to sit on his throne, and either to persecute the other characters or to magnify them with his august favor. But whatever he did was done with pomp and circumstance. Now all is changed. The popular mind demands it, and so kings are introduced in fiction that they may be taught, first, to play tag with the common people; second, and invariably, that they may return to them and make their bed among them. It is a very significant change in the fashion of the modern mind and bodes no good to kings in reality. This story shows how the course of true love does not run smoothly between a royal duke and a Yankee girl, but the deviations are described with so much humor and with so little awe of royalty in general that the book makes delightful reading.

Christian Origins. By Otto Pfleiderer. Translated from the German by Daniel A. Huebsch. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.75.

Primitive Christianity: Its Writings and Teachings in Their Historical Connections. By Otto Pfleiderer. Translated by W. Montgomery, B.D. Vol. 1. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00.

Professor Pfleiderer has been a specialist in New Testament studies and in the philosophy of religion for over forty years, and for over half that time his name has been familiar in England and America thru his Hibbert Lectures on the influence of Paul and other works in English. He delivered also the Gifford Lectures in 1894 and was one of the German delegates to the Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis. His *Christian Origins* is semi-popular, being made up of sixteen lectures delivered before students of all faculties at Berlin two winters ago, something after the manner of Harnack's lectures on the essence of Christianity. They are a clear, concise statement of the author's views of the history of early Christianity, the preparation for it in

later Judaism and in Greek philosophy, the personality and teaching of Jesus, the modification of that teaching by Paul and others whose writings we have in the New Testament, and the final establishment of authority in the Catholic Church. So much ground is covered that the reasons for opinions have been largely omitted. The value of the work is especially in the references to facts and tendencies in other religions than Christianity as illustrating features in the growth of the Christian faith and partly contributing to this growth. Pfleiderer makes more use of comparative religion than do most Germans whose writings reach American readers. More thoro and technical is the same author's *Urchristentum,* the first part of which is now translated under the title *Primitive Christianity.* The German work has been recognized as one of the most valuable recent contributions to the understanding of the religion of the New Testament. The part now translated is concerned almost entirely with Paul.

The Day's Journey. By Netta Syrett. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.)

How much trouble does it pay a woman to put into the task of keeping her husband in love with her? Perhaps that is a rather bald statement of the problem set by the author of *The Day's Journey,* but it is just. "If we want to keep them we must work hard!" cries the heroine, and many feminine voices echo the sentiment. "Men expect to be amused," and if they are not, and their wives get "ill and ugly," their defection is condoned. Lady Wilmot, an entertaining female Mephistopheles, remarks: "I've no patience with a woman who loses her looks—it's so careless!" And because poor Cecily has lost hers, while an old schoolmate has not, and knows how to flatter; and because a man comes to take his wife's devotion for granted, like the breath of the sweet-brier planted under his window, and begins to long for some more exotic and bewildering fragrance, Philippa Burton takes the center of the stage, and of a man's heart, where sits the ugly, squat god of Vanity, to which she burns incense of fragrant flattery. An esthetic young woman, "living the simple life," in a studio scantily furnished with a few pieces of high-principled furniture, sketches pinned awry, an easel and her wonderful self; a self always right, always self-justified, no matter what she did, Philippa's powers of plausible sophistry and snakelike evasion of clear-headed thought, are little less than miraculous. And we cannot help believing that there are many like her, villains self-deceived and quite capable of persuading themselves and incidentally convincing other people of the esoteric righteousness of their blackest deeds. To our mind the recreant husband was not worth fighting for; but that is not right-minded in us; any man's soul is worth a stout fight, and if he won't do it for himself, the best wife is she who will do it for him. If the soul in question only had seemed a little bigger, a little more noble, we might watch the conflict with more enthusiasm. He isn't much of a man—and his rival is worth ten of him, yet the heroine is right in bravely battling for the *ideal* of a married life, at least, and courage is a good asset, as well as fidelity, tho romance and earlier dreams of perfect happiness fail. The story is brilliantly told, and is a study of "temperaments," artistic and otherwise, of an unusually readable sort.

Reminiscences of My Childhood and Youth. By George Brandes. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50.

To one who reads these reminiscences with the expectation of tracing the author's intellectual development they will prove a disappointment. In recalling his youth Herr Brandes has evidently allowed himself to be seduced by the romance which invests even the dreariest past. As a result, his narrative contains a good deal that may seem to the general reader trivial, even frivolous. But then the same objection might be made to Goethe's "Wahrheit und Dichtung." And, after all, it is by no means certain that such a procedure does not promote a knowledge of the writer's character, if not of his mental evolution. Certainly, as a revelation of his general consciousness, some of the earlier chapters are re-

markably vivid and telling. Of the friend of Taine, the representative of European rationalism, the opponent of Danish obscurantism, it may be that the reader realizes little; but on the other hand he realizes a good deal of the student groping his way among the débris of the past and the lumber of the present —of his doubts, perplexities and enthusiasms; his friendships and enmities, even his love affairs. And the latter view is, if anything, the more human and sympathetic, perhaps the more significant. We may be yielding to a temptation to allegorize; but the story he tells of the young girl whom he allowed to wheedle him into mischief and then to tie him up perfidiously like a boyish Samson while she thrashed him with her own hands seems to us, with his comment upon the incident, to be worth a dozen psychological anatomizations, so broadly suggestive is it of his temper and attitude: "This was my first real experience of feminine nature." Unhappily, however, the translation is not first rate, particularly in the Englishing of original turns and phrases, nor is the volume lacking in typographical errors.

Literary Notes

....A sprightly, pietistic manual on prayer-meetings is the Rev. James F. Cowan's "New Life in the Old Prayer-Meeting." (New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.00.)

....The Rev. F. B. Meyer, whose qualities as a writer of religious books are widely known, is the author of "The Creed of Creeds," a series of brief, devotional expositions of the Apostles' Creed. (New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.00.)

....A reverent and thoughtful discussion of the Gospel miracles in the light of modern criticism, by one who is a sincere believer both in criticism and in the Gospel, is had in the Rev. Richard W. Seaver's "To Christ Through Criticism." (New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.)

....The latest volume by the Rev. W. R. Inge, the Cambridge scholar, consists of six lectures delivered to undergraduates with the design of constructing a basis for intelligent Christian faith. The title is "Truth and Falsehood in Religion." (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.)

....The two Shaw plays that are of especial interest to Americans just now, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," which Ellen Terry is playing in New York, and "Cæsar and Cleopatra," in which Forbes Robertson is starring the country, are both contained in the volume of *Three Plays for Puritans,* published by Brentano's ($1.25).

.... A very good popular presentation of the results of modern study of the Bible is the Rev. W. C. Selleck's "New Appreciation of the Bible." (University of Chicago Press. $1.50.) What Biblical criticism means and how the Bible may be used and studied in the light of recent opinion as to its origin is told clearly and interestingly.

....The Noble lectures at Harvard for 1906, by President Charles Cuthbert Hall, of the Union Theological Seminary, on the subject of the attitude of Jesus Christ toward foreign races and religions, appear under the title "Christ and the Human Race." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.)

....In "The Missionary and His Critics," the Rev. James L. Barton, of the American Board, has assembled a large number of testimonies favorable to missions and missionaries from witnesses of competence and character. These testimonies relate to all the principal topics on which missionaries are usually criticised. (New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.00.)

...."Outlines for the Study of Biblical History and Literature," by Professors Sanders and Fowler (New York: Scribner's. $1.25), will be found valuable for its references under each topic and sub-division to the best recent books on Biblical history and literature. A bibliography on any topic of Biblical study, sufficient for ordinary needs, could be made from this volume.

....The latest number of *Ridgway's* magazine, which is unfortunately also the last, contains a very frank and manly editorial explaining the causes of the failure of the venture. The chief cause was the dependence on newsstand circulation. A weekly magazine, they discovered, as we did long ago, cannot rely upon casual purchasers, but must secure a circle of subscribers who become its fast friends. That is why we have cut the price of THE INDEPENDENT from $5.20 for casuals to $2.00 for subscribers. No other magazine makes so great a reduction to its permanent patrons.

....Gerald Stanley Lee, of the *Mount Tom Magazine,* is a man gifted with a vision. He sees that the need of the day is that man shall master the machines he has made, not merely to use them, but to realize what they mean, to see that they contain as much poetry and religion as the hills and waves. He finds in the modern machinery the ideas of the incarnation, of liberty, of immortality, of the spirit and of love, and interprets them in a forthcoming volume entitled *The Voice of the Machine,* which is made up of rhapsody and epigram. Some passages go a step beyond the sublime and some of the epigrams miss fire, but it is so encouraging to find a man who can recognize contemporaneous poetry that we are not inclined to be critical. [Mount Tom Press, Northampton, Mass., $1.25.]

Editorials

Union Pacific Finance

THE Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the financial operations of the Harriman railway system will be resumed in New York on the 25th, when further inquiry will be made as to several transactions, a brief official record of which the Commission obtained in the first week of January. Among these transactions was the purchase by the Union Pacific, since June 30, of railway shares having a par value of $103,168,745, for which about $120,000,000 was paid.

By far the most interesting of these investments was that by which the Union Pacific became the owner of 281,231 shares of Illinois Central stock, paying $175 a share, or nearly $50,000,000 in all. Five-eighths of this stock was sold to the company by three of its directors—Mr. Harriman (the president), Mr. H. H. Rogers and Mr. James Stillman. The remainder was bought from a prominent banking firm (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.), two members of which had been Union Pacific directors in the preceding year, but had withdrawn from the board.

It is shown by the official record that at the board meeting of July 19th, Mr. Harriman explained why, in his judgment, the Union Pacific should buy Illinois Central stock; that a committee was appointed to consider the matter, and that this committee reported on July 31 in favor of the suggested purchase, saying it had procured an option at $175, upon the following holdings: Mr. Harriman, 30,000 shares; Mr. Rogers, 30,000 shares; Mr. Stillman, 30,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 105,000. These shares were purchased, and with them (from Mr. Harriman), an additional number, apparently 86,231 shares, which had been in the possession of a holding company which Mr. Harriman controlled. As we have said, the transaction involved nearly $50,000,000. At the meetings of the board in which action was taken, the three directors who were selling the stock were excused from voting.

Inspection of the Stock Exchange reports shows that the market price was $175 at the close on July 19. There was a slight advance before the end of the month. At the end of last week the price was $158. The sales had been of small numbers of shares. The stock sold to the Union Pacific had not recently been bought in the open market. Indeed, a large part of it had been tied up in a holding company for a long time. The curiosity of those who would like to know how much the sellers' profit was, if anything, will probably be satisfied when the sellers testify before the Commission. It may be that their profit was merely nominal, covering nothing more than fair interest charges. They must admit, however, that testimony on this point is needed, for a prominent and conservative newspaper of New York published the following on January 8th:

> "Upon the highest authority it was ascertained yesterday that much of the stock which was turned over to the Union Pacific at $175 a share was acquired by members of the informal syndicate at very much lower figures, so as to average not over $135 a share."

Purchases of Illinois Central could not have been made in the Exchange market at less than $164 in 1906, or at less than $152 in 1905. If it be true that the stock in question was acquired at an average of $135, it must have been purchased more than two years ago. We do not assume that the newspaper which made the statement quoted above was correctly informed. Probably it was misled. We do not believe that these gentlemen sold the stock to the company of which three of them were directors (one being also its President) at a profit exceeding $11,000,000. We should not be surprised to learn that their profit was only enough to cover reasonable expenses.

But they should explain fully this transaction, showing what their gain was, if anything. This explanation they owe to themselves, to their associates in the board, to the company's shareholders, and to the public. Doubtless it will be made by them when the investigation is resumed, but it might well have been given to the public a month ago, in reply

to the current assertions that their gain by reason of these sales had been millions.

At the coming inquiry, the Commission will seek information not only about this purchase of nearly $50,000,000 worth of stock, but also concerning all the other purchases included in a total which probably exceeded $120,000,000. It should ascertain from what sources all these other shares were obtained, what prices were paid, and whether officers or directors were interested as sellers as well as buyers.

The propriety of such an investigation is manifest, and we presume that all the facts will be given cheerfully by Mr. Harriman and his associates. Great responsibility accompanies such extraordinary power as the Union Pacific board has granted to Mr. Harriman, and he should welcome an opportunity to show that this power has been properly exercised. As the testimony stands now, it leads many to think that the conditions were highly favorable for the making of "swollen fortunes" by sharp practice and an abuse of trust, and to believe that some could not resist the temptation which these conditions offered. We shall be glad to hear additional testimony that will remove such impressions from the public mind.

Thirty-two Millions

In a single gift Mr. John D. Rockefeller has added thirty-two millions to the eleven millions he had previously given to the General Education Board for the purpose of education. The sum is three times as much as has ever before been given at one time to any benevolent purpose, for ten millions was the extent of the largest single gifts of Mr. Carnegie and Cecil Rhodes.

The General Education Board was organized February 27, 1902, and grew out of a committee on benevolence which Mr. Rockefeller had previously asked to help him in distributing his gifts to education. To it he then gave a million dollars, and set it at work investigating the state of public education in the South. It found a low condition of public schools, and the people mostly poor agriculturists, ignorant of those better methods of agriculture which might enrich them so that they could afford to support better schools. The Board in various ways attempted to develop a public appreciation of the importance of education. It found in Texas, under the National Government, an example of a farm intended to demonstrate the better and more profitable methods of agriculture, and such "demonstration farms" it created in Alabama and Mississippi. The Board further found a great lack of high schools in the South, and it made appropriations in several State universities for "professorships of Secondary Education," the incumbents of which should encourage public sentiment to establish high schools. Such chairs were established in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee; and last year over two hundred high schools were opened, and $416,000 was given to Southern schools, half for colored schools.

On June 30th, 1905, Mr. Rockefeller gave ten millions more to the General Education Board, "to promote a comprehensive system of higher education"; that is, in colleges and universities. The principle adopted was thus exprest:

> "To co-operate sympathetically and helpfully with the religious denominations; to choose the centers of wealth and population as the prominent pivots of an educational system; to mass the funds or endowments, securing in this task the largest possible local co-operation."

From this fund there has been conditionally appropriated the sum of $1,077,500, and when the conditions are fulfilled there will be added $4,340,000 to the endowment of colleges in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri and Tennessee.

The new gift, as we understand it, puts $42,000,000 in the hands of the Board, the income of which will be applied to the endowment of colleges which have a more or less definite relation to religious denominations. Nothing will go to a theological seminary. Usually, we presume, the trustees will be expected to match the gift with a substantial amount given by friends.

There are in the United States somewhat over 500 colleges. Of these 55 were organized by the States, less than 50 by individuals and other agencies, and over 400 by the religious denominations. The States are responsible for

their own colleges and will be generous to them. With the others there is some duplication and interference, and it will be the business of the Board so to apportion its gifts as to help those that are most worthy in the struggle for existence. These local colleges are greatly needed. They attract youth who would not otherwise seek an education.

There is a tremendous responsibility on this General Education Board. Its chairman is Robert G. Ogden; its treasurer, George F. Peabody; its two secretaries, the Rev. Wallace Buttrick and Starr J. Murphy, Esq.; and among other members of the Board are President Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, W. H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, H. H. Hanna, Chancellor Andrews, President Alderman, Prof. H. P. Judson and Principal Frissell. They are wise men, and will do what they can for higher education for all races in the United States. We understand that no gifts will go out of the United States.

Does some one ask us to look this gift horse in the mouth, or to question whether the money is "tainted"? We refuse to do it. It is absurd to think that these gifts to education, planned for and inaugurated many years ago, were meant to influence the teaching of those who receive them. When the question of the givers of gifts was up some time ago we were clear that it was a squeamish righteousness overmuch, however earnest the intent, which forgot that "the altar sanctifieth the gift." We rejoice that the chief pleasure which such multimillionaires as Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller find is in the distribution of their wealth where it will do good. At other times and at other places it is proper to call rich men to account for the way in which their wealth was gained.

As to Race Prejudice

On other pages Mr. H. G. Wells discusses Race Prejudice and calls attention to one French and one English work on the subject. His own conclusions are positively with their writers and he condemns the position of those who defend it, resting on ancient and baseless arguments.

We had thought we had detected a shade of this prejudice in Mr. Wells himself when we read his "The Future in America," just published, in which he gives his photographic observation during a brief visit to this country, and in which he admits himself afraid of the effects of the influx of Italians and other races from Central Europe upon the American character, as if their race characteristics were permanent and inferior. But in the present article he is even charitably disposed to that "interbreeding" which Mr. Olivier approves, and he tells us that "M. Finot sweeps aside all the ugly superstitions that make the 'half-breed' a threat and defilement to civilization."

Mr. Wells tells us that "the United States are pervaded by a passionate hostility to interbreeding" of races. On that matter we do not agree with him. There is no hostility to interbreeding between Caucasians and the Indians. Marriages are allowed everywhere, and are numerous in the Indian Territory. They have never been objected to since Pocahontas. Interbreeding between Caucasians and negroes is proven on every hand. Dr. Booker T. Washington, of whom Mr. Wells has nearly as much to say as of President Roosevelt, is an example of it. It is only intermarriage that provokes "passionate hostility." Probably half of the so-called negroes are interbred.

For intermarriage of races we hold no brief. We are neither for it nor against it. We only hold that interbreeding without marriage is vastly worse than interbreeding within marriage. A certain American of distinction was ethically right when to the question, "Would you have your son marry a nigger?" he replied, "Yes, if he had a child by her." But marriage, or intermarriage, is purely a matter of taste between the parties concerned, with which no law should intermeddle. Oklahoma is reported to have put in her proposed constitution a provision limiting interracial marriage, and that is reason enough why Congress should refuse to admit it with such a restriction in its organic law.

The essence of caste is in the law forbidding intermarriage. A leading journal in Calcutta tells the members of the Congress of Hindus looking toward more self government, that if they want re-

forms they should look first to their own degrading social rules, such as those which forbid the marriage of child-widows, and particularly the cruel tyranny of caste. It particularizes thus:

"As a matter of fact, nothing can break caste except intermarriage. Mere eating, or mixing in other ways, or going abroad, or even a change of religion cannot possibly affect caste. Nothing, in fact, can really destroy it except marriage with one of a different caste."

The one thing that most keeps the Jews as a separate caste as well as religion is that they discountenance intermarriage. In so far as they intermarry they break down this caste division and this race prejudice.

Of course we have in this country the race prejudice and the spirit of caste sadly accentuated because the negroes were slaves to the whites. But that will gradually be softened. We do not mean that there will be free intermarriage, because the blonde and the black are not mutually attracted. So far as intermarriage occurs it will be between the pure whites and those who are more white than black, and who should, in a race census, be classed with whites. With such marriages mutual attraction will no more interfere than in the case of marriage with Italians or Spaniards, with whom a mixture of darker blood many centuries ago has changed blonde to brunet. States which have laws against color ought to define what infusion of black blood makes one a negro. Certainly a quadroon, and much more an octoroon, is rather Caucasian than negro and should be so counted.

What Mr. Wells, following M. Finot, calls Gobinism, or the doctrine of the inequality of races taught in four volumes by Count Gobineau, is precisely what, in the same year, 1854, Nott and Gliddon published here in their "Types of Mankind," showing how superior the Caucasian race is in every way to other races, and especially to the black race. It had great influence, for its show of learning, and its assertions are still quoted as scientific verities in defense of race prejudice. The fact seems to be that in intellectual power the races so overlap that the most we can say is that one race may average a little higher than another, but that even this it is not safe to assert until the process of culture and education has given all races an equal chance to prove what is in them. The lesson of Japan gives startling evidence on this matter. But whatever the final conclusions of comparative psychology the ethics remains clear, that every effort should be made to break down the haughty race prejudice which has disgraced the history of Anglo-Saxondom.

Our Institutional Liberty

IT is interesting to see how solicitous corporation officials and their attorneys are becoming for the preservation of our political institutions.

We have entered upon a period of governmental regulation of business which, for energy and comprehensiveness, is without precedent in our history. Railroad traffic is especially the object of this policy, but the trusts in general come in for their share of interference. The new experience is making the captains of industry strangely sensitive to a difference which, with the aid of gifted counsel, they are pleased to describe as the difference between a government of laws and government by personal or parliamentary edict.

This antithesis is hardly a new discovery. It is set forth, for example, in a work of such respectable age as the "Politics" of Aristotle, and every important political philosopher for two thousand years has had something to say about it. However, each generation has to acquire its own education, quite as if the things it learns had never been learned before, and we are glad to see that our business classes are becoming interested in questions more serious than those of stocks, bridge and motoring.

It was obviously the intent of the framers of the Federal Constitution to establish free trade among the States. Nevertheless, power was given to Congress to regulate interstate commerce, and Congress is now exercising this power by giving to a commission authority to deal in a radical fashion with interstate transportation. Mr. Knox, as Attorney-General, thus stated what he understood to be the general doctrine underlying this exercise of power:

"Congress may deny to a corporation, whose life it cannot reach, the privilege of engaging

in interstate commerce, except upon such terms as Congress may prescribe to protect that commerce from restraint. . . . . Such a regulation would operate directly upon commerce, and only indirectly upon the instrumentalities and operations of production."

It is in the spirit of this doctrine and in full accordance with it that President Roosevelt would have Congress further control interstate commerce and indirectly control the entire economic life of the nation by subjecting all corporations doing an interstate business to a system of licensing.

All this is undoubtedly, from one point of view, a departure from the policy of perfect freedom of trade between State and State. Undoubtedly, also, it is the evolution of governmental methods which partake rather of the nature of "personal or parliamentary edict" than of an enforcement of general laws. It is necessary, however, to point out to the gentlemen whose newly awakened concern for our inherited liberties is so acute, that there is still another difference, quite as fundamental as the one which now interests them, and which the American people is probably quite as determined to respect as it is to maintain a government of laws.

When the Constitution was adopted, its principles were supposed to apply to ordinary human beings, to natural persons. That world of artificial persons known as corporations, created by the state, which now dominates the community of natural persons, had not then come into existence. That natural persons should be permitted to trade freely one with another thruout the national domain seemed a thoroly reasonable proposition. It has not ceased to be reasonable. That natural persons should live under a government of laws, rather than of personal or parliamentary edicts, was a proposition for which our forefathers were willing to spend powder and shot. We suspect that their children would be willing to fight for it strenuously today. Absolutely different is the proposition that our artificial persons, grown to the estate of legal monstrosities, exercising an ill-gotten power to restrain the economic and individual liberty of natural persons, should be treated in all respects exactly like natural persons, and subjected to no more regulation. The American people, other than the corporation personnel—including lawyers—is alread beginning to see this distinction clearly, and we trust that the political education of the corporation personnel also will continue.

"What ails the United States" can be told in a very few words. We have extended to property, as such, and to corporations, as such, doctrines of liberty that originally applied only to natural persons, and that in common sense are still applicable only to them. And we have carried this perversion so far that today it is property and corporations, rather than natural persons, which enjoy a maximum of liberty.

The corporations must be subjected to so much restraint, arbitrary or otherwise, as will suffice to restore his lost and rightful liberties to the natural individual.

Nostrums

It is now generally admitted that advertisements of drugs and remedies for disease and special methods of treatment, when appearing in non-medical journals, are never likely to be above suspicion and are commonly to be classed as out and out frauds on the public. All of the high-class magazines have confessed this by excluding such advertising from their pages. Many of the better class newspapers have done the same thing, and there is a very general feeling that the publicity afforded such advertisements has done great harm in the past. There are still a certain number of papers, however—some of them priding themselves not a little on their efforts to prevent the people from being wronged in any way, the proprietors of which indeed make many striking displays of their asserted unselfish purpose to benefit the people—which still continue to publish such advertisements. Their plea is, of course, that the people must be allowed to judge for themselves what is good for them when ill, and that there may possibly be some new discovery in medicine which might accomplish great good, yet the effect of which would be lost for a long time unless it were brought prominently before the public, as every other good thing is, by means of advertising.

This specious reason can, however, have very little weight (if in the past it has had any) since the publication of the investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture, thru the Chief of the Drug Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, of many of the nostrums which have been most advertised thruout the country during recent years. The results of this investigation were presented before the meeting of the American Medical Association, and are lately published in the Journal of the association. This investigation included not only an analysis of the drugs as they were offered for sale in the open market, but also a comparison of the known effects of the ingredients of these remedies with the claims that were made for them by their advertisers. The analyst of the Bureau of Chemistry does not hesitate to make the title of his paper "Nostrums and Fraudulent Methods of Exploitation," and he succeeds in showing without any difficulty that, while in most cases the remedies advertised are of little or no benefit, when they are of any use it is only because some well-known medical formula has been taken and all sorts of wonderful effects ascribed to it in order to tempt the public to buy it.

Previous exposures of the frauds connived at by medical advertisements might seem to have been dictated by sensational journalism or some other motive that detracted from their value. The late investigation, however, has been conducted entirely with the idea of getting at the true inwardness of the patent medicine situation and determining what the possible benefits to be derived from these remedies might be. The verdict of the experts in the United States Department of Agriculture must be final, and no newspaper editor can now have even the pretense that he is not sure that the claims made by such advertisers are fraudulent, since they have been proven to be so by authorities that are above all suspicion. The newspapers are simply allowing themselves to be used for defrauding that most pitiable class in the community—sufferers from disease—by men who have no idea at all of curing human affliction, but only of making as much money as possible.

If the money question were the only one involved, however, the situation would be not quite so serious as it actually is. Unfortunately, as was brought out very forcibly in this investigation, because of confidence in such remedies as they have been tempted to buy because of newspaper exploitation, sufferers from disease often delay their recourse to the only methods of treatment that can possibly do them any good to such time that they are no longer susceptible of improvement. This is especially true for the two most serious pathological conditions which mankind faces at the present moment—consumption and cancer. Poor sufferers from consumption are tempted to spend the little money they possess for drugs, when they should be taking the open-air treatment and spending all that they can spare securing for themselves better nutrition than before. The advertised remedies for consumption are of such a composition that only too often they deceive the ailing into the belief, at least at the beginning, that they are actually doing them good. Most of these remedies contain alcohol and opium. Alcohol gives the patient a false sense of well being and a feeling of strength that, with the confidence in the remedy, for some time at least makes him feel better than before. Alcohol is, however, a very dangerous drug for consumptives, because it produces a depressive reaction, which leaves the patient worse than before it was taken. There is now no good authority in the treatment of consumption who recommends its use. Opium is even more dangerous. It does quiet the cough, and therefore gives the patient the feeling that he is better, but it locks up the secretions, decreases the appetite, on which the patient's recovery absolutely depends, and because it lessens the cough leads to the accumulation of broken down material in the lung that nature intended should be removed by expectoration.

With regard to cancer, the effect is, if possible, worse than in the matter of consumption. For all forms of cancer not on the surface of the body the only remedy that gives any hope of radical cure is a surgical procedure. If the pathological condition is recognized soon enough and the new growth removed in an early stage, a complete cure occurs in more

than one-third of the cases. If the early stages of the disease are once allowed to pass without recourse to this remedy, then the case becomes hopeless, and the best that can be expected from any treatment is some relief of symptoms, with possible prolongation of life. The advertised cancer remedies all tempt people to put off the radical treatment of the disease, and many lives are thus lost and much suffering that might otherwise have been averted is made inevitable.

The Government investigation brought out extremely interesting facts also with regard to that much advertised class of remedies known as the restoratives which are supposed to give back lost manhood and cure weakness in men and nervous debility, and the many other conditions that are so shamelessly flaunted in the pages of what claim to be reputable newspapers. These are the meanest frauds and serve to show how low men can fall in their desire for money at any cost. They are scarcely more fraudulent, however, than the advertisements of remedies which are supposed to produce wonderful effects in rounding out the forms and figures of the thin or taking off the excessive avoirdupois of the obese. The whole gamut of exploitation of the public is run by these advertisers, and newspapers that now permit themselves to be used by them cannot hide behind any false claim that they do not know of the almost criminal nature of the concerns whose advertisements they accept. Without the connivance of newspapers this great fraud upon the public would cease at once.

Encore! Encore!

THE people between the Rhine and the Channel are very different from their neighbors beyond. Long ago would Germany have cut the Gordian Knot with a blow, just as England would have compromised. France, however, wishes to settle affairs, clearly, logically, finally as witness during the past year the rehabilitation of General Picquart and Major Dreyfus. Step after step of the French Government has the Vatican condemned, until now it rejects a form of contract, drafted to conform to the recent decision of the French hierarchy which Rome had agreed to: because forsooth the Vatican regards this contract as an underhand attempt against its own rights and those of the French hierarchy. As tho it were good politics to read underneath the running page and fish out hidden motives.

Possibly the recent defeat of the Socialists in Germany may have something to do with Rome's latest ban. It foresees that the conservative element in France will be stimulated to repeat there the success, more apparent than real, of Germany. As always it looks to win by fishing in troubled waters. Back in 1870, hoping to repeat the reaction, which followed the revolutionary year of 1848, it had wished to split the nations by the promulgation of Papal Infallibility, which made the Vatican the chief police force of Christendom. But the plans of the ultramontanes lie buried in San Lorenzo with *"Ossa et cinera Pii Papae IX,"* as his tomb's inscription reads, but like the flowing Tiber alongside, the wilful world goes on its own sweet way. Since then Germany and Switzerland have had their *Kulturkampf* and victoriously. Rome accepted their respective worship associations or at least tolerates.

France, logical and just, is now in the eddies which break upon the Leonine city. At this very moment the outlook is critical. Rome expects the windup of the Clemenceau Ministry, whose work is arduous. Besides the budget, the income tax and the legal day of rest give anxious moments to the leaders. The conservative elements oppose the income tax and also wish the legal day of rest to remain as now, viz., a full abstention by every wage-earner from work for twenty-four continuous hours every week. On the other hand, the Socialists favor the income tax, but demand that Sunday be made the legal day of repose. Clemenceau thus may be lost between income Scylla and holiday Charybdis. Jaurés, the leader of the Socialists, dubbed the recent condescension of the Government to Rome "A Concordat of the churches"—*i. e.*, of the buildings proper. The Concordat now abolished regarded the appointment of bishops and

pastors; the present step affects the places of worship only. Rome, as always, banks upon time and plays a waiting game. Uselessly, we believe. In the first place, the press supporting the Vatican does not represent Republican France. *Le Soleil, Le Gaulois,* and, after a fashion, *Figaro,* are monarchical; *L'Eclair* is known to be owned chiefly by the Jesuits; *L'Autorité* is the quasi-official organ of Cardinal Richard; *La Republique Francaise* is a contradiction to its very title. These and similar newspapers attack the budget and the proposed income tax, but they reach a limited circle of readers, who may be reckoned among the half-million, that will feel the pinch of the new income tax, if it become a law; whereas, the many republican, radical and socialistic papers reach the masses.

Again, Rome has never understood socialism, which it identifies with revolution, anarchy, disorder, and steadily condemns it, while at the same time it has little to say of the Camorra of Naples and the Mafia of Sicily. Hence the attitude of Rome toward this great movement is generally regarded in France as purely political. It seems her share of the police work needed to maintain the present established economic order.

The Vatican, too, is silent upon another plank in the Socialist platform—disarmament. This and Sunday as the legal holiday appeal to the millions of French men and women, who are ground between oppressive taxes and unending labor. Clemenceau may go under. If he does the Socialists will probably be the gainers. Whether or no, Rome has no chance of recovering the ground now lost. Napoleon's Concordat is dead and buried beyond hope of resurrection. In conclusion, we may add that we see in the election and induction of Cardinal Matthieu among the forty immortals of the French Academy nothing more than a fresh sign of how strong traditions are in France. Churchman has been looked upon as a sort of rounding out to the professions, which the Academy honors. To the voters of France it amounts to nothing whatever who are or are not immortals.

The Farmhouse in Winter

MANY folk think that winter is endurable only where there are amusements in the way of theaters, clubs, musicals and parties. That is altogether as we are educated, and one may be educated into a great many blunders. The country is just as capable of winter pleasures as the city; yet the keynote to a contented life is a cultivated capacity for finding pleasure in our everyday employments. In the country a co-operation of hand and brain will charge every hour with interest. It is true that there was a terrible interlude when the old-time country life had departed and the new country life had not shaped itself—a dull and dreary time it was. The old farm life took in a hundred industries; from cider to soap, from candles to carpet making. It spun, it wove, it knit, it sewed, and it even manufactured shoes and shod horses, made its own brooms and built its own houses. Never before in this world was any life so charged with tact and interest, with what the Westerner calls "get up and get," as was New England farm life. But steam stole all these industries, carried them off to factories, and left country life stale, especially in the winter. The boys and girls ran after the vitality of the world and became manufacturers.

The new farm life is something entirely different, or is steadily becoming such. The editor would take you to a farm yard. It is a wholesome place, well drained with tile, while a pump draws water from an artesian well. The stable floors are grouted with Portland cement and gravel, while the cows stand in box stalls. The men are tidy, and tobacco is forbidden on the premises. There is perfect ventilation, and the hay smells sweet as June. When milking time comes, wonder of wonders, no one bends himself to the task; a milking machine goes the rounds and does the work perfectly. The editor remembers how he used to count the pulls on the teats, while he got cracked with the bovine tail, or possibly tumbled with a vicious kick.

Leaving the barnyard you enter the farm shop; a most delightful home for

the boys and the wholesome farm girls, too—where they meet the industrial age and school themselves without a master. A farm shop not only saves, but creates; and all in all is the art gallery of a genuine country home. A gallery of paintings, or craft wrought by other people, is by no means as interesting as one wrought out by the intelligent handicraft of the owner. Here the educated brain finds prompt expression thru the fingers. Over the shop, and of equal size, is found the laboratory; really another workshop where such sciences as chemistry, geology, entomology, ornithology and botany have each their corners or cupboards; but most favored is entomology, for what can a farmer do in these days if he do not comprehend and cannot compete with the bugs? Here, and in the shop below, is the whole poem of life, and the stanza of each day's good living is put into a sweet song. The visitor will note that the apple cellar was very near the workshop.

This is the change that has taken place, and once more country life is charged with vivacity and pleasure. The problem now is how fast the countryman can change himself or be changed to fit his new environments. He must get out of his narrow social and political ruts, he must enlarge his vision, and he must be willing to be renewed in both the outer and the inner man. It is no wonder that city folk begin to pour outward and talk about going back to Nature. It is not the old Nature that they will find, but Nature a hundred years in advance of the old, and Nature charged with a new purpose. They will find progress and change everywhere and in all things. Every true farmhouse is bound to become a department of the State Agricultural College. Here and there a rich mandarin is building a country palace. He is nothing short of a fool. The old suburbanism, with its stately mansions, has passed away. You cannot any longer build the country into brick and mortar. You cannot go back to Nature by dragging conventionalism into the woods. When a man has surrounded himself with extravagance, and has become a victim of servants, he is worse off than in the city. This is especially true in the winter. To know Nature one must know her in her nooks and her simplicities.

The cunning art with which Nature manages us is curiously interesting. Winter never comes on to us at once. A frost in September generally forewarns us that the summer is ended and that we must get ready for a change of the seasons. The beans and squashes and tomatoes hang to limp vines, and one may as well carry in the last basketfuls—of course with a twinge of regret. A wise horticulturist has broken down a few poles of his beans and tomatoes and covered them with straw or hay. In this way he bridges over a few frosty weeks, and may get a choice dinner of golden string-beans as late as November. However, Nature does not count on this. What she means is to hint to us, somewhat sharply, that we must be ready for winter. She hardens us by degrees, so that we scarcely appreciate the terrible squeezes of zero—a temperature that would kill the whole of us if it came suddenly. The leaves are loosened on their stems, for if the snow were to fall before the leaves were fallen there would be a deal of devastation in our orchards and groves. Brittle-limbed trees, like butternut, ash and willow, shed their leaves first. The oaks and the beeches can be trusted to keep their summer clothing a little longer, for their limbs are tougher to bear a snowfall. Evergreens are built for bending, in a way to slide off huge loads. They may hold their leaves all winter and are seldom damaged. Your evergreen hedges, however, are more artificial, and will need your help when the moist snow lies heavily.

When the banks of snow are piled all over our fields and roads, the countryman lights his hot-water furnace, moves into his library, or into his laboratory and shop with his boys, and still keeps up his conference with Nature. He does not make shoes, like his grandfather, nor do his wife and daughter make soap, as in the good old days; instead, you will find him in the entomological corner, studying up the subject of spraying, or the best method of fighting the San José scale or the gypsy moth. He is most likely in correspondence with the Agricultural Department at Washington and half a dozen State Experiment Stations.

So this farmhouse among the snow banks is really a branch of the United States Government—as all the people ought to be. The farmer no longer needs the tavern or any other loafing place. The rural carrier whistles at the gate and is ready to carry the investigations of the family to headquarters, while he brings a package of bulletins.

City Snow

Where is the great American genius for invention? The alert, enterprising, original mind, with its ceaseless stream of patents for saving labor and reducing expense? Here is the greatest and richest city in this great and rich country meeting the inconvenience, expense and danger of snow-clogged streets with methods comparable to grinding corn by hand. All the other snow-clogged cities are doing the same; but it seems singularly ignominous here. This elemental inconvenience falls upon us, delays trade, impedes traffic, injures health, interferes with comfort and happiness to an enormous degree, and we crawl out to meet it with a string of little wagons and scrape at it with shovels—by hand! By hand. By one-man power. A horse plow clears the paths in the park; and the car lines clear their tracks with engines, the buzzing brooms revolved by machinery. But the miles on miles of streets are slowly, painfully and most imperfectly cleaned by strings of casual laborers, undrilled, unorganized, puttering away with their little shovels like children playing with sand. We have learned to build and plan for rain, why not for snow? Our streets are not impassable with puddles, why with drifts? The rain runs away and takes care of itself, true; and the snow does not, true; therefore we must invent other methods of dealing with it. The street railways have some machinery to deal with their particular strip of property; but they deal with it in a most characteristic way—by rapidly sweeping the snow off their strip onto the rest of the street, for the city to deal with. How if those car lines, with their costly privileges of transit, were utilized to help remove this public burden? They do not promote traffic so considerably by piling the snow at the sides; traffic merely takes to the track and impedes the cars. There are two ways to remove these thousands of tons of white crystals: one the mechanical method of carrying it off in bulk, or in reduced bulk perhaps, and one by turning it to water and letting it carry itself off. Is there not enough mechanical genius in any American city thus incommoded to invent mechanical appliances to meet this need in either way, or in both ways?

The President of the United States is elected as a party leader. Altho President of all the people he can and must urge the policies he was chosen to represent. Yet it is hardly considered good form for him to enter personally into the conduct of an election or to gloat over its result. But a constitutional king is different. He is not chosen by a party, but rules in accord with any party which may succeed. What a President chosen for a term can do King Edward cannot do. To be sure the German Kaiser does take strongly the part of a party, and makes a triumphant speech over the defeat of the strongest party, but such action is extra-constitutional, and we do not wonder that it excites grave criticism.

Our American Legation guard in Pekin wrecked a low Korean resort, and now the soldiers refuse to tell who did it, all saying they do not know. Probably they have not heard of the Brownsville raid and how President Roosevelt dismissed "without honor" the whole squadron who would not tell on their companions. We are watching with great interest the investigation by Senator Foraker's committee of that Brownsville affair. Thus far the witnesses know nothing, but believe it was Mexican and Texan rangers who "shot up the town."

Governor Vardaman proposes to go to the Senate from Mississippi, and they say that the State is likely to elect him in preference to such a scholar and gentleman as John Sharp Williams, Democratic minority leader of the House. With him in the Senate, and Tillman, from South Carolina, and Jefferson Davis, from Arkansas, the South will be represented in a very different way from what it was when it sent statesmen of national renown to the Senate.

Insurance

The New York Life Insurance Company

ALEXANDER E. ORR, who has occupied the office of president of the New York Life Insurance Company for a little over a year, is about to retire as head of this great company. In this connection it is interesting to note Mr. Orr's emphatic denial that the management spent the company's money in the recent campaign for the election of the administration ticket. Mr. Orr also stated that it was untrue that the management was seeking to impede the canvass of the vote. The financial condition of the New York Life is now even more satisfactory than it was at the close of 1905. These statements, on the part of the retiring president, are made by him for the purpose of allaying fears and correcting misunderstandings on the part of certain policy-holders who have become alarmed and in certain cases have gone so far as to surrender their policies thus sacrificing not only the protection which insurance affords but a considerable portion of their savings as well. The year 1906, while it was a period of severe trial for all insurance companies, accompanied as it was by agitation, criticism and the circulation of misleading reports as well as unprecedented shrinkage in the market value of the very best classes of securities in which the New York Life in common with other insurance companies is a heavy buyer, did not, however, adversely affect the financial solidity of the New York Life. Large curtailments in the matter of law expenses, advertising, salaries and rents and other economies were marked features in the management of the New York Life during the period now under consideration. Mr. Orr, in a long letter to the policy-holders of the New York Life, incidentally pays a high tribute to the purposes, plans and the efficiency of the men who do the work by day in the company's home office as well as the men engaged in its principal outside offices. He characterizes them all as devoted to their work, admirably trained, and fully to be trusted with the administration of the policy-holder's interest as they are safeguarded by the board of trustees. Mr. Orr confidently looks forward to the time which he believes close at hand when public sentiment will be educated to a better appreciation of the great advantages to the people that will accrue from carefully administered life insurance companies. The present condition of the New York Life is indicated by the general balance sheet which shows assets of $474,567,673. The real estate now held is appraised at $12,750,897. There is a total of $98,799,374 in secured loans of which $35,579,554 are on mortgages and $53,795,274 on companies policies. The statement shows that the company has disposed of all its stocks. It has railroad and other bonds to the market value of $271,448,436, and Government, State, county and municipal bonds to the value of $69,243,519.

THE Royal Arcanum suffered a great loss in the recent death of Mr. W. O. Robson, for some years Supreme Secretary of that fraternal order. The Royal Arcanum owes much to the keen judgment and foresight of this man, who for twenty years guided the society as its one permanent administrative officer. He was active in the two readjustments of rates in the Royal Arcanum. His death was due to an attack of pneumonia. He was over sixty years of age when he died. He was progressive in method and invariably supported progressive measures.

ACCORDING to a writer in *The Insurance Journal* of London, few appreciate the enormous toll the sea demands of shipping interests each year. According to the records of 1905, there were lost 389 steamships and 649 sailing vessels, a total of 1,038—in other words, the ocean devoured three ships for every day of the year. Could there be a more forceful lesson to show the absolute necessity of marine insurance?

THE Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of New York, which was started last June with a capital of $1,000,000 and a net surplus of $1,000,000, has a reserve for unearned premiums of $278,616.10 and a special reserve for unearned premiums of $441,195.95, and total assets of $2,759,367.28. The offices in New York are at 46 Cedar street, and the Western department is at 280 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

Financial

Currency Legislation

It is now expected at Washington that favorable action will be taken by Congress before the end of the present session upon two propositions which were included in the scheme of currency reform recommended by the Bankers' Association and the New York Chamber of Commerce. Discussion at the weekly meeting of the Senate Committee on Finance, on the 5th, disclosed a willingness to add these propositions, or the substance of them, to a pending bill, passed by the House in May last, providing for an increase of the volume of bills of small denominations. It is reported that the amendments will be brought forward this week by Senator Aldrich, the committee's chairman. One of them, it is predicted, will increase from $3,000,000 to $12,000,000 the amount of national bank notes which may be withdrawn from circulation in any one month. The other, which is of greater importance, will remove the restrictions which prevent a deposit of the current customs receipts in the national banks, as internal revenue receipts are deposited. There ought to be no difficulty in securing the enactment of both these propositions. To promote elasticity, the retirement of notes should no longer be limited to $3,000,000 in a month. There should also be new legislation permitting and authorizing an increase of circulation at the times when an increase is needed. But no bill for emergency issues can be passed at this session, and a modification of the restriction upon retirement will be a beginning. Customs receipts should be put in bank and should not be locked up in sub-treasuries, there to be retained until the Secretary chooses to release the money, from time to time, in large blocks. The money paid by our citizens in customs dues should not be withdrawn from the channels of trade. Under the present law the withdrawals are, as a rule, largest just at the times when currency is most needed for the transaction of business.

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....Gross earnings of the railways for the calendar year 1906, according to the *Financial Chronicle*, showed an increase of $224,062,452, against an increase of $152,039,634 in 1905, and one of only $11,137,487 in 1904.

....It is officially announced that beginning with June next the entire passenger service of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company between New York and Stamford, Conn., will be equipped for the use of electric power.

....The responsible officers of the Royal Bank of Canada may reasonably be proud of the condition of that institution, as shown in its annual statement, which we published last week. The bank's deposits are $32,550,676, its capital is $3,900,000, and it has a reserve of $4,390,000.

....E. H. Rollins & Sons, the well-known bankers, make some interesting suggestions to conservative investors in an advertisement which we publish this week. Their comparison of the merits of first-class municipal bonds with those of the current short-time notes deserves consideration.

....Fall River cotton factory dividends for the last quarter of 1906 amounted to an average of 2.56 per cent. This was the best quarter for several years. The total does not include a stock dividend of 100 per cent. by one company and a similar dividend of 33⅓ per cent. by another.

....The Columbia Trust Company, of 26 Nassau street, this city, is issuing an attractive brochure containing the address delivered by Clark Williams, vice-president of the company, before the American Bankers' Association at St. Louis last October. The text has direct bearing upon the responsibility of trust company employees to the patrons of such concerns. The Columbia Trust Company, barely a year old, now has deposits of $6,927,000.

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....Dividends announced:

Niles-Bement-Pond Co., common, 1½ per cent., payable March 20th, and 1½ per cent., payable June 20th, 1907.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co., preferred, 1½ per cent., payable February 15th, 1907.

International Silver Co., preferred, extra 1 per cent., payable March 1st, 1907.

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Survey of the World

The Controversy with Japan

A settlement of the controversy with Japan appears to have been reached by means of an amendment attached to the Immigration bill now pending at Washington. This amendment, adopted in the Senate on Saturday last, is as follows:

"Whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign Government to its citizens to go to any country, other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States, or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the Continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the Continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone."

It was suggested by the State Department, on the 12th, to the conference committee which for a long time had been considering the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the Immigration bill. As a result of the conferences between the representatives of San Francisco and the President, there was an agreement substantially to the effect that the order of the city's Board of Education would be rescinded if provision for the exclusion of Japanese laborers should be made. Knowing that the Japanese Government desired to prevent the emigration of Japanese laborers to this country (preferring that they should go to Manchuria or Korea), our Government sought a method of exclusion which would not offend Japan and would at the same time satisfy San Francisco and the Pacific Coast. Mayor Schmitz at first proposed that separate schools in every way equal to those attended by white children be provided for the Japanese. To this Japan objected. It is understood that he and his associates then consented to rescind the Board's order and to admit Japanese children to the general public schools upon condition that Congress should first adopt the amendment suggested by the State Department, the expectation being that the provisions of the amendment would in the near future be included in a treaty. On the 14th it was announced at Washington that the amendment was acceptable to Japan, altho at the same time assertion was made in special press despatches from Tokio that public sentiment there was decidedly opposed to any settlement of the school controversy conditioned upon a restriction of the admission of Japanese laborers. On the same day the bill, with the amendment, was reported to the Senate. Mr. Tillman, Mr. Bacon, and some other Democrats sought by filibustering methods to prevent prompt action. Obstruction ceased on the 15th, when it became known that an extra session would be called after March 4th if final action should not be taken before adjournment. Bitter speeches were made on the 16th by several Democrats. Mr. Dubois asserted that Japanese immigrants were more objectionable than Chinese, for moral as well as for economic reasons. Mr. Patterson said that the granted power could not be exercised by the President without giving offense which might cause war. Mr. Carmack remarked that the Federal Government and a sovereign State had been browbeaten by a foreign Power into surrendering the State's right to control its own affairs. Mr.

Culberson supported a movement for a bill to exclude Japanese coolies, and upon a point of order relating to the consideration of such a bill the only vote was taken. The Senate thus indirectly approved the Government's pending proposition by a vote of 45 to 24, substantially upon party lines, and then the amended bill was passed without a division. Similar action in the House is expected. This, it is understood, will be followed by concessions in San Francisco, a dismissal of the test suits at law, and the negotiation of a treaty with Japan.

Tariff Revision

There was sent to Washington, from Boston, on the 12th, a tariff petition signed by Governor Guild and 221 of the 280 members of the Massachusetts Legislature, including the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. In the Legislature there are 203 Republicans, and the names of 154 of them were attached to the petition, which was addressed to President Roosevelt and Congress. It approves "the principle of the creation of maximum and minimum schedules, to be applied without the intervention of treaties" in granting reductions in return for concessions from other countries. It continues as follows:

"We further favor the establishment of a tariff commission that shall impartially investigate and report from time to time to Congress when schedules appear to be in need of modification, where duties once needed for the protection of American industries have become or may become obsolete or unnecessary, or, on the other hand, where new industries may require new protection or new expenses may call for further revenue.

"We respectfully urge upon the President and the Congress immediate action along these lines, and should the limitation of time make this impossible in the present session of Congress, we respectfully petition the President to use the powers placed in his hands for the consideration of this subject without further delay."

In an address at a Republican banquet, last week, Governor Guild said: "If the Republican party does not grasp this question of tariff revision and settle it, some other party will, and we shall then risk the same industrial smash-up that came when, in 1893, revision was entrusted to a party sincere in protest but insufficient in constructive statesmanship."——Ten of the eleven Republican members of the House from Wisconsin, together with Senator La Follette, are on record in favor of revising the tariff at an extra session of Congress, beginning shortly after March 4th next. In the course of debate, last week, Senator Spooner said he thought many of the present duties were too high. He has since remarked that there will be no extra session for tariff revision.

Mr. Roosevelt's Land Policy

President Roosevelt sent to Congress, on the 13th, a long message pointing out the urgent need of legislation concerning the public lands. Much of this message relates to land containing coal. "Mineral fuels, like the forests and navigable streams," the President says, "should be treated as public utilities." This, he continues, is generally recognized abroad, where some Governments are trying to regain that control of fuel resources which was unwisely permitted years ago to pass into private hands. Our own Government "should not now repeat the mistakes of the past:"

"Let us not do what the next generation cannot undo. We have a right to the proper use of both the forests and the fuel during our lifetime, but we should not dispose of the birthright of our children. If this Government sells its remaining fuel lands they pass out of its future control. If it now leases them we retain control, and a future Congress will be at liberty to decide whether it will continue or change this policy."

Such a leasing system as he proposes, he says, is by no means an untried policy. For fifteen years coal has been mined under Government leases in Australia. This method is now used in all the great coal-producing countries of Europe (Great Britain excepted) and in other British colonies besides those of Australia.

"It may be fairly claimed among the advantages of the leasing system that (1) it will facilitate the working, under favorable conditions, of coal deposits for local markets by miners without large capital, as no land-purchase money would be required and the small royalty charged would be paid out of the earnings; (2) it will facilitate larger operations, as the leases could be made sufficiently liberal in the matter of time, area, and other conditions, to induce healthy competition and meet all real demands, and yet in all cases the general supervision of the Government could be such as

to (3) prevent waste in the extraction and handling of these fuels; (4) the system can be operated in such manner as to prevent the evils of monopolistic control; (5) that it will permit the Government to reserve from general use fuels especially suitable for metallurgical and other special industries, and (6) it will enable the Government to protect the public against unreasonable and discriminating charges for fuel supplies."

Private holdings of coal lands in the West amount to not less than 30,000,000 acres, or about one-half of the total area of coal and lignite. With the remaining half reserved and leased by the Government, it can be shown in the near future whether private ownership or the leasing system is to be preferred for the public good. "It would surely be greatly to the advantage of this country," the President says, "if some, at least, of the coal fields of the East, and especially of the anthracite fields, had been left under the control of the Government. Let us provide in the West against a recurrence of the conditions which we deplore in the East."

"I cannot too emphatically say that all laws which merely seek to prevent monopoly or the mishandling of the public by forbidding combination, are certain to fail of their purposes. An experience with the Interstate Commerce and Anti-Trust laws shows that what is needed is not prohibition of all combinations, but such supervision and control over combinations, and over corporations entering into them, as will prevent the evils, while giving to the public the advantages, of combination."

He would have the public pasture lands controlled by grazing leases and under small fees, but with due regard for the homesteader and small stockman. Asking for an additional appropriation of money needed for the detection and prevention of fraud, he says:

"I wish to express my utter and complete dissent from the statements that have been made as to there being but a minimum of fraud in the actual working of our present land laws I am exceedingly anxious to protect the interests of *bona fide* settlers and to prevent hardship being inflicted upon them. But, surely, we are working in their interests when we try to prevent the land which should be reserved for them and for those like them from being taken possession of for speculative purposes, or obtained in any fraudulent fashion."

Referring to examples of fraud, he summarizes the results of an examination of the record in four districts, where the law had not been complied with in more than half of the 2,300 cases reported, and in "very many cases deliberate fraud" was found. "It is the earnest wish of the Administration," he says in conclusion, "to discontinue the advertisement of fraud in connection with the public land system; but the only way to accomplish this is by putting a stop to the fraud itself."

The Panama Canal

Because of a misunderstanding, the members of the present Isthmian Canal Commission who were appointed in recess, and whose appointments were not confirmed at last year's session of Congress, were neither re-appointed after adjournment (on June 30th) nor renominated at the beginning of the session now in progress. It is said that on this account they have been holding office without legal authority since June 30th, when their appointments lapsed for lack of confirmation, but it is not expected that the legality of any of the Commission's acts will be questioned. On the 14th the President nominated to be members of the Commission, Chairman Shonts, Chief Engineer Stevens, General Hains, Admiral Endicott, B. M. Harrod, Col. W. C. Gorgas and Jackson Smith. The first five are now members. Colonel Gorgas (Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.) is the chief sanitary officer on the Isthmus. Mr. Smith has charge there of labor, quarters and subsistence. Mr. Shonts will retire on March 3, and it is intended that Engineer Stevens shall then become chairman.——In a letter to the Commission, Engineer Stevens characterizes as "absolutely and unqualifiedly false" certain reports in the press that mud and water were encountered in drilling for the foundations of the locks and the great dam at Gatun. He adds:

"The drills have passed thru nothing and encountered nothing excepting the material I have described and the samples of borings which I have sent you. Nothing in any investigation which has been made during the last year and a half has tended to show but that the foundations of the Gatun locks will be as solid as the eternal hills, and any statements to the contrary are either the products of diseased imaginations or willful lies."

——At a recent hearing before the House Committee, Secretary Taft explained the form of contract upon which bids have been submitted, and gave his reasons for preferring the contract plan. It was probable, he said, that if the Oliver bid should be accepted, the con

tractor would receive his percentage on $60,000,000 or $70,000,000, amounting to about $4,500,000 in all. In his opinion, there was nothing in the contract form or in the laws to prevent the employment of Chinese by the contractor. In any case, the eight-hour law would be operative, as at present. It appears that the contractor is permitted to manufacture on the Isthmus the 4,500,000 barrels of cement that will be required, if he desires to do so, but cement so produced must be in every way acceptable to the Commission.

The Philippine Islands

There is much interest thruout the archipelago in the political campaign with reference to the coming election of members of the new Assembly. The National Progressive party is composed of those who support the Government and its policy. Another, the Union National, has been formed by Dominador Gomez. It asks for a definite statement by the Government of its purpose concerning ultimate independence.——In the province of Occidental Negros, where no similar disturbance had occurred in four years, a band of Pulajanes, on the 13th, attacked and burned two coast towns, killing six members of the constabulary. ——In the Senate, at Washington, a bill for an agricultural bank in the Philippines has been reported. A similar bill, introduced some time ago at the suggestion of the War Department, empowered the Commission to pass an act for the incorporation of such a bank and to guarantee income on the investment up to 4 per cent. The reported bill (like one under consideration in the House committee) is quite complicated and imposes many restrictions. The establishment of such an institution is desired by the War Department in order that holders of land may obtain loans at reasonable rates upon land security.

Collision at Sea

A collision, followed by great loss of life, occurred on the night of the 11th at the eastern end of Long Island Sound and within a few miles of Block Island. The side wheel passenger steamship "Larchmont," of the Joy Line, on her way from Providence to New York, was struck by the three-masted schooner "Harry Knowlton," and she went down in ten minutes. The collision took place at about 11 p. m. It was a clear night, and it is known that each boat was sighted by the other some time before they met. It has not yet been ascertained who deserves to be blamed for the collision. There appears to be no way of finding out just how many passengers were on board. The number was at least 130, and the officers and crew were 30 more. Of all these, only 17 were saved. Nine of these were passengers. The bodies of 76 of the dead have been recovered. Many were washed ashore; others were found in the steamship's boats and on her life-rafts, frozen to death. The temperature was below zero, and there was a sharp wind. A majority of those who left the "Larchmont" before she went down were in their night clothes and they perished before reaching land. It is known that two who were in the boats committed suicide because of their intense suffering. There is testimony from survivors that the captain, George McVay, was one of the first to leave the ship, and that the officers with him prevented at least one woman from entering their boat. McVay got safely to shore. He asserts that he and his associates sought to save passengers, but were blown away from the ship by the gale. The "Larchmont" was twenty-two years old and was not so fitted with water-tight compartments that she could keep afloat after such a collision.—— On the 16th, a New York Central express bound for White Plains was wrecked near 205th street, in the Borough of The Bronx. This was the second trip of the electric motor in connection with this train, and there is evidence that the speed was excessive. Four passenger cars were thrown from the track and dragged for a long distance. Twenty passengers were killed and more than 150 were injured.

Peace in Central America

War between Nicaragua and Honduras has been prevented by pressure which the two little republics could not resist. After their arbitration tribunal had given up its task, and while each republic was hurrying its army to the

boundary, they received from the United States, Mexico, Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica an identical note urging them to keep the peace and suggesting a further resort to arbitration. This action was the result of a conference at Washington between Secretary Root and the Ambassador from Mexico. It had the desired effect. Dispatches from the Presidents of the two republics say that peace is assured.——It is now expected that the new treaty with Santo Domingo will be ratified before March 4th. Reports from Washington say that all of the Republican Senators and a sufficient number of Democrats have agreed to vote for it. We gave last week the leading provisions of the treaty. In addition to those already mentioned, Santo Domingo is bound not to incur new debts or to modify her import duties, while the treaty is in force, except by consent of the President of the United States.

The Reform in the House of Lords

The opening of the Houses of Parliament by the King and Queen of England was not as spectacular as was expected, on account of the rain and mud, but the Speech from the Throne was of unusual importance, especially on account of its reference to impending constitutional changes. The King referred to the Kingston earthquake in the following words, emphasizing his thanks by a slight bow to Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, who was seated with the Diplomatic Corps:

"The earthquake at Kingston adds one more to the series of calamities that Jamaica and the other colonies in the West Indies have experienced. I regret the deplorable loss of life and the destruction of property. I have seen with satisfaction that the emergency has been met by the Governor and his officers with courage and devotion and by the people with self-control. The occasion called forth many proofs of practical good will from all parts of my empire, and I recognize with sincere gratitude the sympathy shown by the people of the United States and the assistance promptly offered by their naval authorities."

After referring to the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan to India, the King stated that some changes in governmental methods of India were under consideration, bringing them more in accordance with the wishes of the natives. The King also mentioned the proposed measures "'for further associating the people of Ireland with the management of their domestic affairs and otherwise improving their system of government in its administrative and financial aspects," and for the reform of university education in Ireland. The paragraph in the Speech from the Throne which attracted the most attention was the following:

"Serious questions affecting the working of our Parliamentary system have arisen from the unfortunate differences between the two houses. My Ministers have this important subject under consideration with the view of a solution of the difficulty.

In explaining this, Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that the treatment accorded by the Upper House to the Education bill and the Plural Voting bill, matters urgent in the present state of things, was discreditable, dangerous and demoralizing. There must be such a readjustment of the relations between the two Houses as to enable the Government to carry out the wishes of the people with a reasonable harmony. He admitted that the Government was opening enormous questions, but it was quite aware of the importance and seriousness of them. Sir Henry said that it was sometimes thought that the House of Lords acted as a watchdog guarding the statute books against mischievous and undesirable measures, but the prolonged somnolence of the watchdog was now suddenly succeeded by an access of bitter ferocity. He did not know whether somnolency or ferocity furnished the better ground for complaint, but the combination of the two was perfectly intolerable. He was not sure that he would not rather have a constitution where the representative body was very much under the control of the Sovereign than under the control of another chamber. Mr. Balfour, in replying for the opposition, said that he too felt assured that the country desired a change, but it was not of the House of Lords, but of the House of Commons. Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, said that the Lords were left in entire ignorance of the direction in which the solution of the question was to be sought. It was deeply rooted in the public mind that whatever dangers were to be apprehended from an unreformed House of Lords were nothing

compared with those arising from an unrestrained House of Commons.

The Irish and the Woman Questions

As foreshadowed by the Speech from the Throne, the Government is taking up the Irish question as its first task. Mr. Augustine Birrell, who succeeds Mr. Bryce as Chief Secretary for Ireland, gave notice in the House of Commons that a bill would be introduced by the Government to establish an Irish Council. It had been at first proposed to make this Council entirely nominative, but John E. Redmond declared that the Irish party could not support such a bill; accordingly it was modified to make it partly elective and partly nominative. The Council will have extensive administrative but limited legislative powers. In the discussion Mr. Birrell placed himself upon record as a home ruler, in the following words:

"The Prime Minister and myself are perfectly satisfied that the only solution that would give satisfaction to the majority of the population of Ireland would be what is generally called a Home Rule Parliament. This being so, the Prime Minister would never make himself responsible for any measure which might obstruct or interfere with the fulfilment of these hopes."

Another radical measure in regard to Ireland is the announcement by Mr. Birrell that a bill will be introduced giving the Government power to take over the management of the estate of Lord Clanricarde. Mr. Birrell said that in India such measures had been found useful in preventing injury to property and tenants in the case of insane and drunken rajahs. Mr. Birrell added:

"I feel no aversion to make myself responsible for the passage through this House of a bill which would propose to treat Lord Clanricarde after the fashion of the Bombay Court of Wards. I would not propose to expropriate him, I would simply take from him the management of his estate. It has been pointed out that this estate is haunted by the ghosts of murdered men. It is not for us or for anybody to determine who are the real murderers. It is enough to know that such an estate is a danger to the community."

Lord Clanricarde in a newspaper interview denounces the measure as an atrocity of Indian barbarism. The estate of the Marquis of Clanricarde comprises 52,601 acres and is estimated to bring in over $104,000 a year in rents. The Marquis has been in Ireland only once in his life—to attend the funeral of his father, thirty-three years ago, and he refuses to make any repairs in the houses of the two towns on his property. The people are practically pauperized and over 360 families have been evicted by force. The Marquis is seventy-four years old, unmarried and lives in seclusion, devoting himself to picture collecting.——The women suffragists of England are very bitter against the Liberal party because of its refusal to take up their cause, notwithstanding the fact that they have usually favored it in political addresses. Two different methods are being adopted by the women for proving their power. One is to work against the Liberal candidates in any election for Parliament, and another is to invade the Houses of Parliament by a large delegation, and so attract public attention. The latter group, popularly known as the Suffragettes, organized an attack upon Parliament on the evening of February 13th, which lasted for six hours, and was only dispersed by the police reserves and a cavalry charge. Their leader was the aged Mrs. Despard, a sister of General French. Following her marched several hundred women, arm in arm, singing "John Brown's Body." The police formed in front of all of the entrances to the Parliament buildings and repelled the women as they charged, arresting those who showed violence. As rapidly as the crowd of women was pushed away by the advance of the mounted police they collected in other places, and finally had to be carried bodily to jail, screaming, kicking and tearing the clothes of the police. Altogether 56 Suffragettes were arrested and subjected to a fine of $5 to $10 each, with the alternative of a fortnight or a month in prison. They all chose imprisonment rather than promise to obey "any man-made law." In the House of Commons Hon. Claude Hay, Conservative, and James Keir Hardie, leader of the Labor Party, called attention to the disturbances and protested against using the House of Parliament as a fortress filled with police to protect their members against women. In reply Home Secretary Gladstone said that he had little knowledge of what was

going on outside, but that the measures employed were for the general convenience of the members, and he was sure no unnecessary violence had been used. Keir Hardie attempted to make a speech at Cambridge University, in Guild Hall, but the students of the university made such an uproar that he could scarcely be heard. Ths girls from Girton College, in the galleries, cheered his advocacy of women suffrage, but the male students threw oranges and lumps of sugar at him and attempted to break up the meeting by a bomb generating hydrogen sulfid.

Briand and Clemenceau

The divergence of views between Premier Clemenceau and his Minister of Education and Public Worship continues to increase and the fall of the Cabinet is considered liable to occur at any time. M. Briand has been conducting negotiations with Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris and the head of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in France, and it is reported that they have come substantially to an agreement as to the form of lease of the churches. The concession made by M. Briand is said to be that in case of the death or removal of a parish priest the mayor will be obliged to accept as his successor, under the terms of the same lease, any priest designated by the Bishop. The leases are to be for a term of eighteen years. M. Clemenceau objects to any concessions to the Church or negotiations with the ecclesiastical authorities, and wishes to submit the modified lease to the Chamber of Deputies before adopting it. The supplementary separation bill introduced by Briand, doing away with the necessity of notification for the holding of public meetings, was passed by the Chamber, but rejected by the Senate. The measure is a very sweeping reform, because it gives to the French people for the first time liberty of public assembly unrestrained by the Government. The point objected to by the Senate is the clause permitting unauthorized public meetings "at any hour" of the day or night. The opposition to the Government is largely due to financial interests, which are alarmed at the proposed income tax. It is hoped by the financiers that if the present Government can be overthrown the income tax feature will be allowed to lapse. In case Clemenceau is put out, Briand is likely to head the new cabinet. The papers seized at the Nunciature in Paris by the French Government when Mgr. Montagnini, the Secretary, was expelled, have been under examination by the Government and are reported to prove that the Vatican has been, for the last two years, actively interfering in the internal politics of France, Spain and Germany. It is officially explained that the diplomatic correspondence preceding the rupture of the relations between France and the Vatican has been maintained inviolate, but 1,590 documents of later date have been retained by the Government and may be published.——Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has been appointed Professor of Dramatic Declamation at the Conservatory of Music and Declamation. The appointment was made in order that she might receive the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The Chancellery refused to accept of her nomination for that decoration on the ground that it could not properly be given to an actress.

De Martens on the Hague Conference

Prof. Frederick de Martens has been making a tour of European capitals as a special commissioner of the Russian Government to discuss the program for the next international conference, called by the Czar to meet at The Hague. Professor de Martens is one of the leading authorities of the world on international law, and is a member of the French Institute and of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Interviewed in Paris by *Le Temps* on his mission, he said:

"I am charged by the Imperial Government to prepare the ground for the approaching conference, to prevent misunderstanding among the principals interested by precise explanations, and to avoid any surprises and equivocations which might arise in the course of the debates. I have just come from Berlin, where I conferred with the German Government and with Mr. Charlemagne Tower, who was empowered by the United States to discuss the subject with me. Last spring the Imperial Government of Russia invited not merely as the first time the Powers represented at St. Petersburg, but all the Powers without any exception to unite in a conference designed 'to give a new development to the humanitarian principles which served as a

basis of the work of the great International Reunion of 1899.' Our program was intended to include precise questions susceptible, it appeared to us, of positive regulations, as, for example, improvements in international litigation and the laws of war on land and sea. No objections, I believe, have been presented upon any of these points. All of the participating States accept the discussion of the program established by us.

"Now the question is complicated by the fact that from two quarters, from London and Washington, an intention has been manifested to introduce into the program problems which we have deliberately concluded ought not to be put there. The first of these problems is that of the limitation of armaments, and the second is the Drago Doctrine. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in his speeches has pledged himself to introduce into the conference a motion in favor of limitation. Analogous manifestations on the part of Mr. Roosevelt authorizes us to think that he has the same intention. The President of the United States also proposes to demand the discussion of the Drago Doctrine by the conference. That is the question whether it is legitimate to emply force to compel the States of South America to pay their debts. Drago, in the doctrine which bears his name, has sustained the negative. The United States reserves the right to put this problem before the Conference.

"It appears to me that the discussion of these matters, and especially the limitation of armaments, can under present circumstances have no practical result. That is why my Government has not put them in the program, and I have reason to believe that this opinion is shared by a great number of other Powers. Berlin thinks as we do on this subject. It is desirable in such a large assemblage as this not to consider any problems which cannot be settled. That of the limitation of armaments is of this kind, because the opposition of a single Power would be sufficient to prevent its settlement, and besides, whatever effort may be made to preserve its judicial character, it has essentially a political bearing.

"In any case, I insist upon this point—the Imperial Government of Russia does not consider that it has the right of excluding from the debates a question of this kind or any other. If it were otherwise, the reunion of the Conference would be quite compromised. All we demand is the avoidance of surprises and *coups*. My mission has for its object to remove this risk. We do not oppose even the discussion of problems which we consider actually insoluble, such as that of the limitation of armaments, but we desire that the countries which have the intention of engaging in these discussions should tell us exactly on what ground they place themselves, what are their views and what are their propositions, in order to insure the order and efficiency of the labors of the Conference. We have not spoken and we will not speak of the limitation of armaments, because we think that this interesting problem is not yet ripe, and because we know that some Powers, notably Germany, do not desire to take it up. We respect the right of either England or the United States or of any country to demand its inclusion in the subjects for discussion. We only insist on making definite the conditions under which this problem, not anticipated by Russia, shall be brought forward by others. France and Russia are now, as in 1899, absolutely in accord on these questions, in general and in detail."

Foreign Notes

The anti-clerical demonstration on the three hundred and seventh anniversary of the burning of Giordano Bruno by the Inquisition took place in Rome and other Italian cities on February 16th, but fortunately did not result in as much disorder as had been anticipated. A procession of 10,000 to 15,000 persons, with 20 bands of music and 120 flags, marched thru the streets of Rome and deposited 30 wreaths upon the Bruno monument. Afterward they went to the Capitol, drove the police from the loggia and planted there the red republican flag. Signor Ferri, one of the leaders of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies, addressed the crowd from this loggia, where Rienzi made the famous speech that aroused Rome.——The demand of Germany that Fehmi Pasha, Chief of the Secret Police of Constantinople, should be punished because he ordered the seizure of the cargo of a German steamship about to leave for Hamburg, was met by the usual Turkish policy of interminable correspondence and delay. Finally the German Ambassador presented an ultimatum to the Porte, demanding action within three days. This resulted in the immediate banishment of Fehmi Pasha to Mudania.——The primary elections for delegates to the Electoral College in Russia have nearly all been held and indicated that about two-thirds of the new Duma will be in opposition to the Government. The Constitutional Democrats will be the leading party. Mr. Vadovoseff, the radical leader, says that the first Duma was a Duma of anger, the second will be a Duma of vengeance. Alexis Aladyin, the leader of the peasants in the last Duma, is now in the United States, lecturing on Russian conditions and collecting money for the purpose of remedying them. He states that a million people are likely to die of starvation in Russia next spring.

The First Lobby for the People

BY J. O. HAMMITT

[The following article gives a full account of the activity of the Legislative Committee of the Citizens' Union during the past four years at the State Legislature at Albany. It is the pioneer work of its kind in this country and its remarkable success deserves the attention of all our reform organizations and good government clubs watching National, State or Municipal Legislatures. The author of this article is the Albany correspondent of the Brooklyn *Times*.—EDITOR.]

THE People's Lobby, maintained in Albany by the Citizens' Union of New York City, furnishes an object lesson for other States. This lobby was the first of its kind to be established, and its most interesting feature is success. Its growth and influence go to show what results can be accomplished by a small group of conscientious men. They have established a bureau as systematic and efficient as that of any railroad lobby in the Empire State. Every measure they have attacked in the four years during which the People's Lobby has been at work has failed of passage. Legislators whose records were unsavory owe and attribute their defeat, in some instances, mainly to the People's Lobby.

These accomplishments, the record of but four years of effort, make it well worth while to study the history and the methods used.

The idea originated from the work of a committee of lawyers in New York City who made a careful study of railroad legislation and discovered that some apparently slight amendments had been made almost annually, of which the public had heard nothing, and many of which were really of the greatest significance, tho their effect could not be readily seen by any but trained lawyers.

The Citizens' Union, an organization devoted to the betterment of municipal government, became at about this time much interested in legislation, because of the custom, which had grown to be very popular, of trying to govern the city from the State capital by special legislation. R. Fulton Cutting, the leader of the Citizens' Union movement, requested Julius Henry Cohen, one of the lawyers most interested in the transit movement, to take the chairmanship of a Committee on Legislation of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Cohen unfolded a plan for a People's Lobby which surprised Mr. Cutting. The latter, however, was convinced of the merits of the scheme, and Mr. Cohen was given *carte blanche* authority to organize his committee and the People's Lobby. This he did in time for active work at the session of 1904.

During the first two sessions—those of 1904 and 1905—a number of very bad bills affecting New York City were introduced in the Legislature. The corporations that wanted them used every method known to corporations to secure their passage. So important did it become to defeat these measures that the Citizens' Union and other civic organizations devoted to them all of their energy. Among them were railroad law amendments cleverly couched in general language, with the particular purpose of each so deeply hidden that it was safe from discovery by any person not an expert in the reading of "blind bills." The Committee on Legislation, thru its representative in Albany, was quickly apprised of the introduction of every one of these measures, and statements were given to the public press calling attention to the hidden purposes of the proposed amendments. Public opinion was aroused. Such organizations as the Citizens' Union, People's Institute, Board of Trade and Transportation, West Side Transit Reform Committee of One Hundred and the City Club organized opposition and held mass meetings. Hearings were demanded and the bills were beaten, the first check in years to the demands of New York City transit companies for legislative assistance. At another time a special train carried to Albany a delegation of five hundred organized by the Citizens' Union to protest against vicious tenement house amendments. Newspaper correspondents recorded in papers published in the home



JULIUS HENRY COHEN.
Chairman of the People's Lobby.

districts of Senators and Assemblymen their votes on the measures attacked, and fear of being defeated at the next election brought into line on the side of the people legislators who had been relied upon by the corporations in the years before the People's Lobby was established.

One of the tenement house amendments, to permit the operation of bake shops in non-fireproof tenements, was considered particularly dangerous, and it was thought the committee to which it had been referred would make a favorable report. An argument in its behalf was made by paid lawyers, and committeemen nodded their heads in approval. But before the hearing was over there arrived from New York City some of the early editions of the afternoon newspapers, with accounts of a fire started by fat boiling in a tenement, resulting in great loss of life. To hold up a copy of one of these newspapers, with its big headlines, was sufficient to prevent a favorable report on the bill.

Perhaps the best illustration of how the Citizens' Union's committee has detected and exposed the schemes of the corporation lobbyists is furnished by the fight over four separate amendments to the railroad law, intended to give to the Steinway tunnel corporation, which had probably forfeited its franchise rights, a complete, perpetual franchise. The four bills were introduced by four different Senators, and no one of them mentioned the name of the corporation which was most interested.

It is unnecessary to give the details of these bills, for they would require technical explanation. It is sufficient to say that they were of the utmost importance to the corporation, and secrecy was essential to their passage. Neither was it clear that the four bills had any relation to each other, till it was discovered by Travis H. Whitney, secretary of the Citizens' Union Legislative Committee.

Publicity killed these four measures, as it killed the others. Their defeat was probably the most notable accomplishment of the kind to the credit of the People's Lobby.

The machinery by which the People's Lobby works is not elaborate, but every part fits into a necessary place, and every part is for work and not for ornament. In New York City is the headquarters of the Citizens' Union Committee on Legislation, composed almost entirely of lawyers—fifteen in number. In Albany is the headquarters of Mr. Whitney, the secretary, who has a sufficient staff of assistants and is registered in the office of the Secretary of State as a legislative agent. Mr. Whitney's entire time during the session is devoted to the People's Lobby. It is no amateur work he does, but requires his attention as fully as any railroad corporation demands the attention of its paid agent at a State capital.

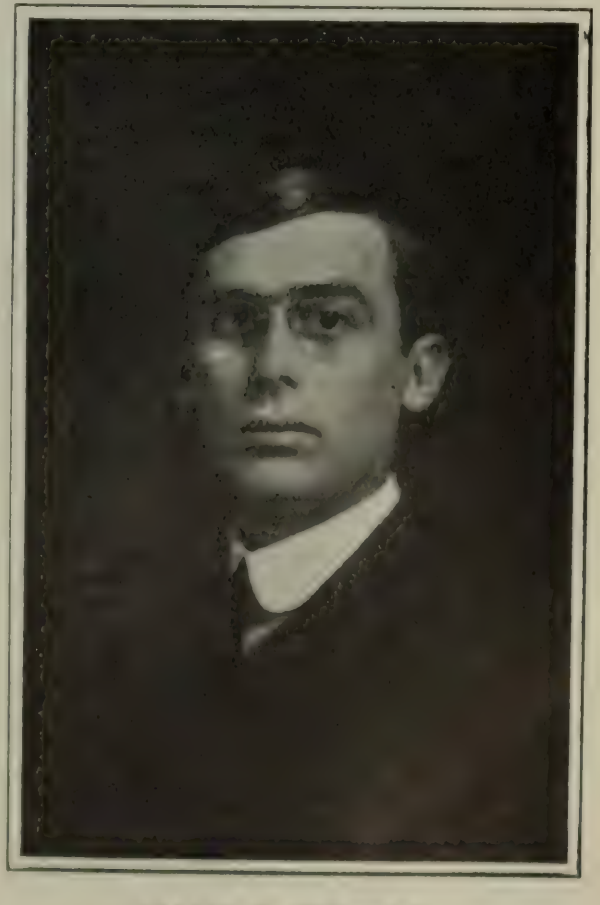
Mr. Whitney watches every step in the progress of every bill of interest to New York City, from its introduction to its defeat or its passage and the signing of it by the Mayor and the Governor. As soon as a bill is printed a copy is sent to the member of the Committee on Legislation who is assigned to the study of measures of its class. Thus, one man looks after ballot and election bills, another after code amendments, another follows the constructive amendments to the railroad law, still another studies the special and private amendments to the railroad law, another, other public ser-

vice bills, another, tax bills, another, police bills, another, civil service bills. The classification is complete and workable.

By this system, each member of the committee becomes a specialist in the particular line of work assigned to him. He receives weekly from the secretary of the committee, who is always on the ground at Albany, the bills which it is his business to examine, and a blank form for a report. This blank requests him to notice how the New York City charter, and the rights and powers (including discretionary powers) of New York City are affected, and to report of what should be the attitude of the Committee on Legislation. If the bill is one on which the committee should take action, favorable or unfavorable, the specialist is to report on the scope of the bill, its effect, and the changes it would make in existing law. If it is an important measure, he is to brief the points of objection or approval. These reports are all filed in such manner that when reference is made to them it can be readily seen when, where and by whom the bill was introduced, the subject to which it relates, by whom it was examined for the committee, when considered by the committee as a whole, and how acted upon. The reports are received by the secretary in time to make up a calendar for discussion at the regular meetings of the committee held every Friday night.

Power is freely voted to the secretary to take immediate action on any unusually pernicious legislation, and this is in practice one of the most effective features of the work done by the People's Lobby. The secretary maintains the best equipped publicity bureau in Albany. He has available for every newspaper correspondent an accurate statement of the provisions of every bill introduced, within an hour after its introduction. These statements, or abstracts of bills, are relied upon by the newspaper men, because they have found them always truthful and unbiased. They furnish for the aid of the People's Lobby a vehicle of publicity which is more powerful than any other weapon in the hands of any lobby in Albany. So-called "blind" bills, which formerly slipped thru the Legislature unnoticed, are almost sure to be immediately detected by the expert of the People's Lobby and the schemes they are intended to further are exposed in the newspapers the very day they are introduced.

At the close of the sessions of 1905 and 1906 the Committee on Legislation published a report, which will appear annually hereafter, including as one of its features a complete record of all the bills introduced by senators and assemblymen from New York City and a brief estimate of the record of each man, with a recommendation as to whether he should be reelected or defeated. These reports on individual members are expressed in the shortest possible phrases, and with a clearness which is quite remarkable. For example. of one senator it said "Has great parliamentary and legislative ability, which he has used for the most part against the public interest; opposed the insurance bills at all stages; entitled to credit for his hard fight for mortgage tax repeal." Of another "Inactive, inefficient, inattentive; should not be reelected." It can and does praise good work as well. Of an Assemblyman it said: "Industrious and intelligent; did effective work on floor and in committee; services especially valuable in legislation



TRAVIS H. WHITNEY.
Secretary of the People's Lobby.

affecting New York City, particularly in Rules Committee which has complete control during last ten days; emphatically deserves re-election."

The independent voters in New York City have already learned to heed this report. Candidates whose re-election was recommended spread it broadcast thru their districts in the campaign last fall. Opponents of legislators whose defeat was urged by the People's Lobby made great capital of the report. In some districts the effect was particularly noticeable. One Senator condemned by the People's Lobby, ran eight thousand votes behind his ticket in a Brooklyn district and failed of re-election. Another who failed of renomination said to the secretary of the Citizens' Union Committee on Legislation, on meeting him afterwards in Albany: "I'm not here this year, and you're to blame. When I asked for a renomination I was told I couldn't have it because the Citizens' Union disapproved of me. But it's all right. You were quite accurate about me."

It is quite natural that plans should be made to extend a People's Lobby which has met with such marked success. A number of prominent men will be called together in Albany shortly to organize a league whose purpose will be to watch legislation for the entire Empire State as it is now being watched by the People's Lobby for the City of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

(Born February 27th, 1807)

BY JOEL BENTON

MASTER of stateliest measures, linked to the home and the heart,
Filled with the tenderest meanings—molded by consummate art—
That soothe like the patter of rainfalls, which sweeten the earth and the air,
Or the lisp of the leaves of the forest, when the sky and the landscape are fair.

Today, not a singer among us can capture his sweetness of strain,
But echoes of fancy and flourish are proffered again and again,
Which are merely poetic gymnastics of which we are sated, and tire;
But never a note from the music that made so appealing his lyre.

The love of pure woman—the human endeavor for duty and joy,
The things that enrapture the children, the plays of the girl and the boy,
How hallowed they were in his vision, how pulsing with pathos their thrill;
But now there is none to invoke them, for the lips of the singer are still.

The Indian, the Blacksmith, Excelsior, Tales of the Sudbury Inn,
But to name half the themes of our Poet no writer can more than begin;
The wonders of Dante, Sandalphon, the birds robbed of welcome and place,
What beauty they had of description, what effluent sweetness and grace.

No poet was ever more gentle, no spirit of letters so rare;
The words that he uttered were chrismic; they smoothed off the wrinkles of care.
He sang of life's blessings and troubles, of summer, of sadness and love,
And strewed on our path tinted rainbows that reach to the mansions above.

AMENIA, N. Y.



Vicomte Georges D'Avenel

Vicomte Georges d'Avenel, who begins a course of lectures on the Economic History of France at Harvard University on the 27th of this month, occupies a unique position among French historians. He has attempted to blend sociology with history and has succeeded admirably in doing so. He has devoted himself for many years to a study and exposition of the social conditions of France from the year 1200 up to the present. He has compiled tables of the prices of the commonest objects, of salaries and incomes and by comparing these figures has arrived at conclusions of the most suggestive nature. "M. d'Avenel," said the late Albert Sorel, himself an eminent historian, "does not pretend to formulate inflexible laws. He wisely limits himself to collating all the individual facts which resemble each other, to grouping them, and comparing them with certain well-established facts of a more general nature. He does not permit himself to do more than extract from his studies a few judgments upon the past and a few opinions regarding the present. If history is to become a science like the natural sciences, it must follow this route." The productions of M. d'Avenel which illustrate his method best are a four-volume "History of Property, Salaries, Commodities and Prices"; "Peasants and Laborers for the Last Seven Hundred Years"; "Private Fortunes During Seven Centuries"; "The French Nobility Under Richelieu," and a five-volume exposition of contemporary life entitled "The Mechanism of Modern Life." M. d'Avenel is also the author of a two-volume history of the Bishops and Archbishops of Paris, and of a four-volume work upon Richelieu and the Absolute Monarchy, both of which antedate the full development of his special method; of a volume entitled "Administrative Reform," in which he applied the conclusions of his researches to the administrative conditions existing in France in the early nineties, and of a social satire, "The French of My Time," an exceedingly clever book, which may be regarded as a recreation from his severer studies.

ALVAN F. SANBORN.

The Youth of Longfellow

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

[Next week Wednesday will be celebrated thruout the land the centenary of the birth of Longfellow. We are accordingly very glad to be able to present to our readers the following article by his close friend, Colonel Higginson, and to reprint an original poem of Longfellow in facsimile which appeared in THE INDEPENDENT after the assassination of Garfield, and our accompanying editorial.—EDITOR.]



LONGFELLOW,
Taken just after he left College.

The year 1836, when the young Professor Longfellow first entered on his duties at Harvard College, was about the time when the ancestral ways and traditions, so deliciously described by John Holmes in his "Harvard Square," were finally taking farewell. The ruffles, the cue, the small clothes, the bewigged or powdered head, the cocked hat, had almost disappeared from view. Professor Sales alone wore a cue and still availed himself in moments of enthusiasm of his stentorian oath, "Ha! ha! By Jorge!" Professor Popkin still wore the last of the cocked hats, the very one which is faithfully preserved in the Cambridge Public Library; and he still turned on the irreverent passer-by who designated him by his accustomed nickname, met now by the angry protest, "Who is that impudent fellow who dares to call me Old Pop? He is not a Harvard student!" But these were the last representatives of the old tradition. Exit the Revolutionary period and enter youth and Longfellow.

Professor Longfellow when he first took up his abode in Cambridge at the age of twenty-nine bore still less the aspect worn by a Harvard student in those modest days. Mrs. Craigie, his first hostess, thought he had "somewhat too gay a look" and had "a fondness for colors in coats, waistcoats and neckties." He wrote to his friend, Sumner, who was still lingering in Europe: "If you have any tendency to curl your hair and wear gloves, like Edgar in 'Lear,' do it before your return." The simple fact was that the time had come after bereavement, study and wandering, for reuniting himself with the world and letting his larger aims take their course.

It is not often that a poet's successive steps in literary development were marked so definitely during the formative period of life as was the case with Longfellow. He wrote to his father, during his last year in college (1825):

"I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature; my whole soul burns ardently for it, and every earthly thought centers in it. There may be something visionary in *this*, but I flatter myself that I have prudence enough to keep my enthusiasm from defeating its own object by too great haste. . . . Let me reside one year at Cambridge. Let me study *belles lettres*, and after that time it will not require a spirit of prophecy to predict with some degree of certainty what kind of a figure I could make in the literary world."

The next landmark lies in that touching description by his friend, George Washington Greene (1836), in dedicating a book to the poet, of the day spent by the two young men in Naples when they compared notes as to their plans of life:

"We talked and mused by turns, till the twilight deepened and the stars came forth. . . . It was then that you unfolded to me your plans of life and showed me from what deep cisterns you had already learned to draw. From that day the office of literature took a new place in my thoughts."

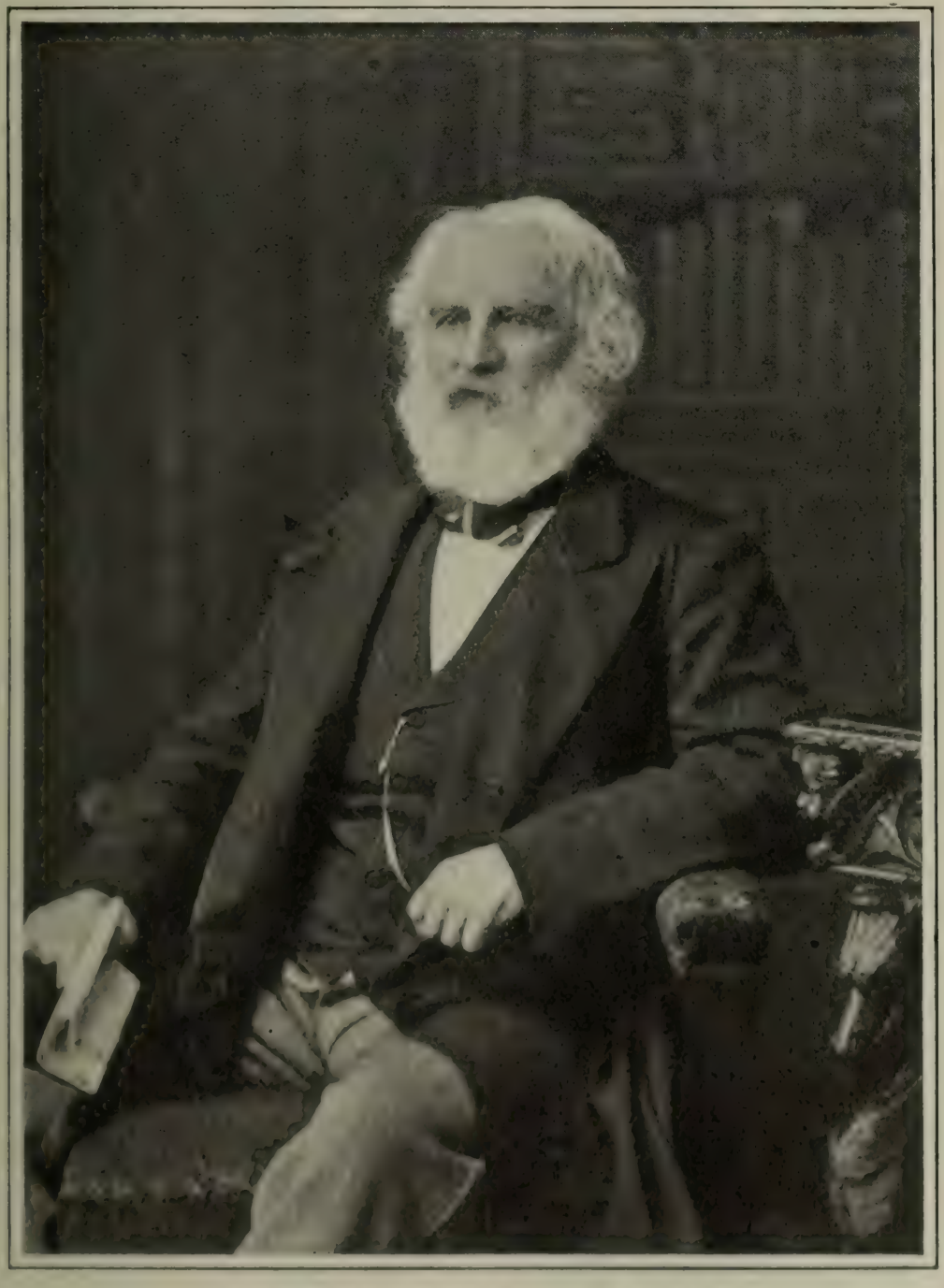
Three years later brought a partial reaction, and he wrote to his father: "My poetic career is finished. Since I left America I have hardly put two lines together." It was in prose that his travels showed their outcome. But within that very year came the period of reaction. We now know that the whole impulse of "Voices of the Night" came suddenly. He writes in his diary (September 11th, 1839): "I have taken to the Greek poets again, and mean to devote one hour every morning to them. Began today with

Anacreon. What exquisite language! Why did I ever forget my Greek?" And the next day he writes: "I mean to publish a volume of poems under the title of 'Voices of the Night,'" and it is to be noticed that for once in his life he borrows a motto and perhaps the title itself, quoting also those beautiful lines from the Orestes of Euripides beginning

Πότνια, πότνια νὺξ
ὑπνοδότειρα τῶν πολυπόνων βροτων.

It is true that a few days later he novel, a series of sketches and only one poem—possibly a translation. But, no matter, the current of his life was determined, and he was to be in form as well as in feeling, a poet.

How far was all this new ambition from the juvenile period, when he imagined New England villagers dancing by the greenwood tree on a Maine farm, or converts the plain Moravian sisters into nuns, singing hymns among cowled heads in dim, mysterious aisles! Yet he



HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW AT 65.

sketched out a plan of proposed works, including a history of English poetry, a reprinted those very poems; poets rarely fail to do that, for their early admirers

would be indignant. Fortunate is it indeed that poets so often unintentionally preserve for us some samples of their early crudeness as well as some better executed work of their maturity.

Longfellow himself reacted from this exaggeration so far that he was often afterward reproached for a simplicity which was really at the basis of his power. Sometimes still keener criticisms were made. Lord Coleridge wrote to Ellis Yarnell, complaining that Whittier's poems were not "put together with deft plagiarism, like Longfellow," ignoring the fact that simplicity itself often seems like plagiarism from others who also use common words. Longfellow was dealing with those who erred in the other direction. He wrote in the *North American Review,* criticising those "writers turgid and extravagant" who were to be found in American literature, as, for instance, Chivers. "Is not he who thus apostrophizes the clouds, 'Ye posters of the wakeless air,' quite as extravagant as the Spanish poet who calls a star 'a burning doubloon of the celestial bank'?" Yet Chivers was simply a friend and imitator of Poe, and wrote "Eonchs of Ruby," closing with all seriousness, in the Poesque dialect:

"Where the groves by the Ouphantic Fairies,
Lit up for my Lily Adair,
For my child-like Lily Adair,
For my heaven-born Lily Adair,
For my beautiful, dutiful, Lily Adair."

It certainly was a blessing to American literature that Longfellow erred, if he did err, on the side of simplicity, when even the prose writers, such as Brockden Brown, the novelist, and even George Bancroft, the historian, tended to the florid, a course which is indeed apt to be the first impulse of writers in a new country. Even Lowell wavered sometimes under Poe's influence, but Longfellow never did.

But it cannot be denied that this extreme simplicity had danger in another direction. Longfellow's translations had scarcely a defect, as all agree; but when he wrote from his own reveries alone we sometimes miss that fresh and vigorous handling of outdoor nature which is so marked in Browning, Tennyson and Lowell. It has never yet been settled by botanists precisely what wild flowers he meant by "bishops' caps," and there is a vast difference between Longfellow's gentle and somewhat vague description,

"Gaze into the summer sky
Where the sailing clouds went by
Like ships upon the sea."

and the trenchant strokes of Browning's picture of Ætna (in "Sordello"):

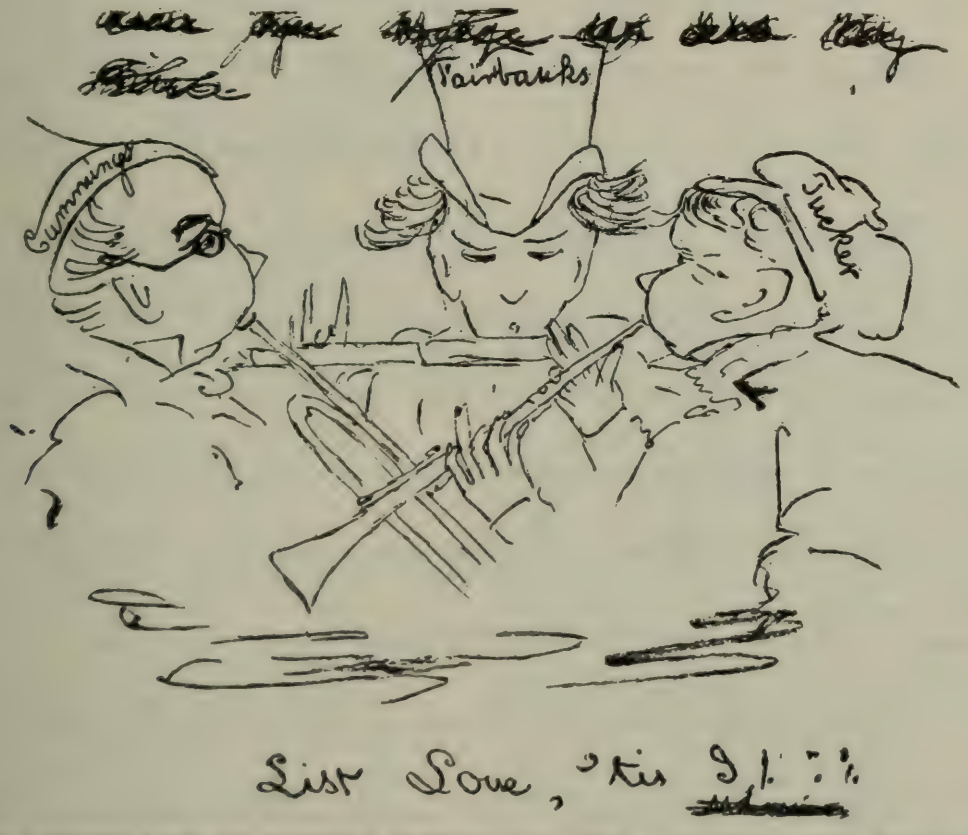
"Towards him tilting cloudlets prest
Like Persian ships at Salamis."

It must also be conceded that much of this indifference as to minute accuracy is manifested in the treatment of historic and even geographic details by Longfellow. Criticisms on this point have long and freely been lavished on some of his most popular works, as "Evangeline," "Paul Revere's Ride," "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "The Rhyme of Sir Christopher [Gardiner]," and, indeed, the "Tales of a Wayside Inn" generally. Yet, after all, it is generally recognized that the most rigid mathematical or geological precision is not always to be demanded of a poet, who must rather trust to the rule laid down by Habakkuk (ii. 2): "Write the vision and make it plain, upon tables, that he may run that readeth it." Tried by this standard, Longfellow is safe.

Longfellow wrote in his diary, "We have but one life here on earth; we must make that beautiful. And to do this health and elasticity of mind are needful; and whatever endangers or impedes these must be avoided." Rarely is a man's scheme of life so well fulfilled. In Lord Ronald Gower's "My Reminiscences" he says "If asked to describe Longfellow's appearance I should compare him to the ideal representations of early Christian saints and prophets. There is a halo of goodness about him, a benignity in his expression which one associates with St. John at Patmos saying to his followers and brethren 'Little children, love one another.' . . . It would be presumptuous for me and out of place to do more here than allude to the universal popularity of Longfellow's works. Whenever English is spoken, I believe it is not an exaggeration to say that his works are more popular than those of any other living poet." So Holmes wrote of him, after his death: "His life was so exceptionally sweet and musical that any voice of praise sounds

more like a discord after it." Lowell, at Westminster Abbey, said of him: "Never have I known a more beautiful character. . . . His nature was consecrated ground, into which no unclean spirit could ever enter."

There was, however, a certain limitation in his temperament which is best stated by that keen critic, the late Mr. Horace E. Scudder, who says of Longfellow, "He gave of himself freely to his intimate friends, but he dwelt, nevertheless, in a charmed circle, beyond the lines of which men could not penetrate. . . . It is rare that one in our time has been the center of so much admiration and still rarer that one has preserved in the midst of it all an integrity of nature which never abdicates." This touches the point which his greatest intimates were apt to overlook. Every one came freely within the circle of his courtesy, but the inner circle of intimacy few, if anybody, attained. Even in conversation, he was reticent, not exuberant. At the dinner parties of his circle, it was Lowell and Holmes who did nine-tenths of the talking, while Longfellow, like Whittier, was silent in comparison. Going to consult him occasionally at his own house in later years, I met with inexhaustible kindness and good counsel and commonly with too easy praise, and I never came away quite disappointed, yet sometimes half disappointed as if, after all, I had not quite got inside the "charmed circle of his mind." John Dwight, the chief musical critic of Boston, used to say to me that no one did so much harm to the cause of music as Longfellow, because he praised every musician who applied to him for endorsement. Yet "even his failings leaned to virtue's side." I remember how he appealed to me repeatedly and successfully to insert a certain general officer's name in my "Young Folks' History of the United States," putting it on the plaintive ground that this officer's son had felt badly at the original omission; and I afterwards learned how he, himself, had labored thru the long series of "Poems of Places" mainly to furnish employment for an impecunious friend.



SKETCH BY LONGFELLOW OF YOUTHS SERENADING MRS. LONGFELLOW'S YOUNGER SISTER.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

President Garfield.

"E venni dal martirio a questa pace."

These words the Poet heard in Paradise,
Uttered by one, who bravely dying here,
In the true faith, was living in that sphere,
Where the Celestial Cross of sacrifice
Spread its protecting arms athwart the skies;
And Sol, thereon, like jewels crystal clear,
The souls magnanimous, that know not fear,
Flashed their effulgence on his dazzled eyes.
Ah me! how dark the discipline of pain,
Were not the suffering followed by the sense
Of infinite rest and infinite release!
This is our consolation; and again
A good soul, cries to us in our suspense
"I came from martyrdom unto this peace!"

Henry W. Longfellow.

Sept. 26, 1881.

"Dal Martirio a Questa Pace"

[From an editorial in THE INDEPENDENT of October 6th, 1881.]

THE delicious sonnet which Mr. Longfellow contributes this week to our columns, will sing itself into the reader's heart by its own sufficient sweetness; but it will grow brighter, sweeter, and more tenderly pertinent to the theme when read, as the poet evidently designs it shall be, in the light of its allusions to the poem of Dante, from which the theme is taken and which he himself rendered into English verse. The line quoted is the last in canto XV of the "Paradiso," and we need hardly say that Mr. Longfellow quotes from his own version the last line of the sonnet.

Our readers will pardon us for recalling to their minds that in the previous cantos, Dante had ascended to the fourth heaven, or the sun, where he beheld himself encompassed by a wreath of glorified spirits. From the flashing glory one of them, St. Thomas Aquinas, the Doctor Angelicus of the medieval theology, speaks:

> "Aquinas, am I hight,
> And would'st thou know the names of all the rest?
> Turn thou thine eyes as I direct thy view,
> Look up thruout the garland of the blest."

Doing this, he beheld the

> "fifteen stars, selected out
> Of Heaven's expanse, so vivid as to chase
> All gloom away."

And

> "the opening of that horn
> Which springs uprising from the very pole,
> Round which the *Primum mobile* is borne."

He saw Ariadne, her garland changed by Bacchus to a wreath of stars.

> "Earthly beauty is exceeded there."
> "No pean there, no Bacchus song they raise."

Borne upward again in higher flight, so still and swift as to annihilate the sense of motion and leave only the perception of a new arrival, like the experience of a breaking dawn, the poet finds himself in the planet Mars, and beheld above him,

> "Spangled thickly in Mars' orb profound,
> . . . that venerable sign displayed,
> Formed by diameters within a round,"

the cross in a circle, which is the ancient symbol of the Christian's holy warfare. Here studded into a glorious cross Dante saw the forms of warriors, martyrs, heroes, and great, struggling, suffering Christian souls. In the medieval mode of viewing things like these, the distinction between the symbol and the object, between Christ and the cross, disappeared. There was an epic on the cross, in which that sacred wood was treated as a living thing and hero, and this is no violent conception when once we have overcome the disdinction between the symbol and the object. So Dante calls the cross he saw, Christ. In these immortal forms, gathered in the resplendent cross that shown above him, Christ he saw beaming in the glory given to his saints, while through the cross ran a "gathering melody" which ravished him and seemed to cry to the heroic constellation, in words said to have been taken from an ancient hymn (though, as Mr. Longfellow remarks, from what hymn no one seems to know):

> "Rise again and victor be."

This is the

> "Celestial cross of sacrifice,"

of which Mr. Longfellow sings, which

> "Spread its protecting arms athwart the skies;
> And, set thereon, like jewels crystal clear,
> The souls magnanimous, that knew not fear,
> Flashed their effulgence on his dazzled eyes."

Among these resplendent spirits Dante saw his own ancestor, Cacciaguida, of whom nothing more is known than what appears in this canto of the "Paradiso," that he followed the Emperor Conrad to his crusade, was knighted and belted for his bravery, and there, where he won his glory, lost his life. Cacciaguida is the speaker in Mr. Longfellow's ode. In the "Paradiso" he glides down to the foot of the shining cross and there talks with Dante. He speaks of the grand consolation that for him has followed earthly pain. Mr. Longfellow employs this thought beautifully and with a master's hand to serve the purpose of his sonnet, and throws it out like a banner in the triumphant lines:

> "This is *our* consolation; and *again*
> A great soul cries to us in our suspense!
> 'I came from martyrdom into this peace.'"

Beautiful, too, are the unspoken allusions of this citation and their pertinence to the use made of them; for Cacciaguida says that he, too, fell when trying to set up law and bring in a better order, and that he fell the victim of a distant, subtle, scheming power, whose policy and interest held back the righteous cause he battled for. He tells also of the simple state from which he came, and describes Florence as no mean counterpart of that yet simpler life amid which our President grew up.

> "Bellincion Berti saw I go begirt
> With leather and with bone, and from the mirror
> His dame depart without a painted face.
>
> And him of Moli I saw, and him of Vecchio
> Contented with their simple suits of buff
> And with the spindle and the flax their dames."

It may not be out of place to add that Lombardi has this note in his edition of Dante, expressing a pertinent thought, which may bring these observations to a close—"*Dal martirio. Martyrem non facit poena, sed causa*,"—for we shall lose the ethical import and the great significance of this tragic history if we do not bear in mind that it was the cause, and not the suffering, the moral meaning of his life and not the bare fact of his death, that made our President a martyr.

Pragmatism

BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

"WHERE is the fire?" yelled the irreverent undergraduate from the windows of the chemical laboratory on the fourth floor to the crowd hurrying across the campus of Columbia University last week.

"Shut up," shouted his biological colleague from the opposite building. "Don't you see the bank's busting and they are making a run on it?"

Their deductions were erroneous, but natural. They might have guessed again, and several times, before they would have hit upon the right explanation, that the men and women who were packed like dates into Columbia's largest classroom and filled the corridor and extended in a cue out into the snow, were drawn there by the announcement of a course of lectures on philosophy; on the nature of reality, the validity of truth, the theory of cognition, and the like.

"Never mind," said one compressed personality to his near neighbor, "I've seen these popular lecture courses before. Tomorrow there will be plenty of room, and by the end of the week there will not be more than a dozen."

By the end of the week the crowd was three times as great, filling the large hall to which the course had been transferred, and by the end of the second week there was standing room only in the gallery. Of course, the people came out at first to see Professor James rather than because they were interested in his pragmatic philosophy. That could be told by listening to the remarks of the assembling audience. All over the room people could be heard repeating to their neighbor one of the most pertinent of last century's epigrams: "You understand, this is William James, not Henry. He is the psychologist that writes like a novelist, not the——" "Yes, I know," invariably interposed the friend.

But they were not so well informed as to the nature of pragmatism as on the distinction between the complemental brothers. "I don't know much about it, but I think it has something to do with the Austrian succession," was the reply most to be heard at the opening session. Dr. Schiller says that the new humanism appeals most to the young, the strong and the virile. That is probably true, but in Professor James's audiences the old, the anemic and the feminine elements were also well represented, and proved quite as susceptible as their opposites to the contagion of the new ideas.

Certainly Professor James is justified in saying that pragmatism is not so much a new system of philosophy as it is a spiritual tendency, a movement like democracy in politics, romanticism in literature and evolution in science. It shows the same power as these causes had in their day to arouse everywhere ardent championship and furious opposition. In Florence a group of young Italians have formed a Pragmatist Club and established a journal, *Leonardo*. The teachers who came under Professor Dewey's influence in the University of Chicago are spreading the pragmatic spirit thruout the West. In Oxford F. C. S. Schiller is undauntedly sounding his trumpet against the walls of the Jericho of scholastic philosophy. Professor James has resigned his chair at Harvard in order to devote himself to the propaganda of pragmatism. Professor Ostwald resigned the chair of chemistry at Leipzig for much the same purpose, believing that science now does

not need more facts so much as it does a new *Naturphilosophie* to correlate the facts already accumulated.

It is worthy of note that new humanism did not owe its origin to the study of the "humanities." It is the gift of modern science to metaphysics and ethics. The ideas that are now shocking the cloistered classrooms of philosophy have been for many years as commonplace in the laboratory as test tubes and galvanometers. But scientific men did not take the trouble to formulate their method. They were too busy using it to stop to look at it. They were so pragmatic that they did not know they were pragmatists. It was Wilhelm Ostwald who first saw the philosophical significance and scope of the method of research used in modern science, a method altogether different from—indeed, almost opposite to—the Baconian method, which, nevertheless, is still referred to by literary men as the foundation of modern science.

The layman—and with him must be included all those who have merely learned science but not used it—talks a great deal about "the laws of Nature," which he regards as abstract, immutable, universal and eternal edicts, part of which are transcribed into the text-books. To the working scientists they are only more or less convenient formulas; in the ultimate analysis mere mnemonic symbols, like *vibgyor,* for stringing together facts to make them easier to handle. He knows most of them are limited in their scope and only approximate in their accuracy. His chief delight is in discovering these limitations and irregularities. He regards these "laws" with no awe or reverence. He has no attachment for any of them unless it happens to be one that he has formulated himself. If he finds a new hypothesis that works better he throws the old one aside as he does his old model dynamo, or keeps it around as handy still for doing some of the common work of the laboratory. Theories to the scientist are neither true nor false. They are only more or less useful. He neither believes nor disbelieves them; he only uses them. It is, for example, just as "true," using the word in its ordinary sense, to say that the sun goes around the earth as to say that the earth goes around the sun, for all motion is relative, and we can regard either body as the stationary one or both as moving as we choose. When we say that the statement that the earth moves around the sun is the "true" one, we merely mean that it is the more convenient form of expression, for on this hypothesis the paths of the earth and the other planets become circles (or more accurately speaking, irregular and eccentric spirals) while on the other and older hypothesis their paths are very complicated and difficult to handle mathematically. The theory that the earth moves is not only simpler than that of a stationary earth, but it is wider in its scope. It explains more, that is, it connects up with other knowledge, such as the flattening at the poles. Copernicus, then, did not discover a new fact about the solar system. He only invented a lazier way of thinking about it.

The man of science invents an hypothesis whenever he needs one in his business. It is to him merely a new tool, a *novum organum.* If there is not an ether it would be necessary to create one. So he did it. He had to have a nominative for the verb "to undulate." When he had created it he saw it was not good. The properties with which he endowed it were self-contradictory, and it refused either to move with the earth or to pass thru it. But these theoretical inconsistences do not bother the physicist much. In spite of them the ether is a handy thing to have about the laboratory. The scientist does not abandon a theory because it has inconsistences any more than he divorces his wife because she has inconsistencies. Certainly the physicist did not consider himself presumptuous in thus creating ether for his own convenience. He knew that the ordinary man had in the same way invented matter long ago for his own convenience. It is a crude, inadequate and impossible idea, this naive conception of matter as something solid, heavy, hard, inert, indestructible, impenetrable, colored and surfaced; but it is good enough for part of the people all of the time and for all of the people part of the time. The physicist himself uses it for everyday. Only in his rigorous moments does he come down to bed rock and say with Poincaré, "Mass is a coefficient which it is convenient to introduce into calculations."

But when the physicist thus reduces matter to a small italic *m* some people are sure to say that he is denying the existence of matter. What would they say about Riemann who considers matter to be holes in the ether? A definition is a different thing from a denial. There are people among us who deny the existence of matter and they call themselves "Scientists," too, but they are not the ones who are devoting their days and nights to the study of the workings of matter in order to make it the servant of man.

A professor of chemistry would not think of asking his students if the atomic theory is true any more than he would ask them if the atomic theory is blue. He does not care whether they believe the atomic theory or not. He only wants them to be able to use the atomic theory for getting certain valuable results. Consequently he watches with interest and without apprehension the progress of discovery in radio-activity which is undermining the old conception of the atom. He would be glad to get rid of the atomic theory if he could find something better because after all it is a clumsy thing and will not hold half the facts he wants to put into it. He would have no more hesitation about dropping it than he has in setting down one beaker to pick up a larger one when what he has in the first is frothing over. He does not want to spill anything, but he does not care what vessel it is in. Revolutions in science never go backwards and they differ from political revolutions in that nothing worth saving is lost in transition. The new theory must always include all that the old one does and more. In their struggle for existence, formulas fight like snakes; the one that can swallow the other beats.

So long as this conception of the nature of truth was confined to the physical laboratory nobody was alarmed, but now that it is invading the field of metaphysics it is causing a commotion. But the present stir is nothing in comparison with what will happen when this revolutionary idea begins to be applied thoroly to ethics and religion, to sociology and politics, to history and education, as it is likely to be in the next ten years. The fight over Darwinism will be to this as a kindergarten game to college football. It will be worth living to see.

The battles of theology and philosophy in the past have been fought with weapons of limited scope, like the sword and spear. The pragmatic method is like the invention of gunpowder. This new controversial weapon carries further and can be used by anybody. That is the danger of it. In careless hands it may lead to intellectual anarchy, to gross superstition or to blankest atheism. Properly used, it may be the cause of as great progress in individual and social ethics as it has accomplished in physical science.

In any case it will not be a purely ornamental theory, like so many we keep on our mental mantelpieces. The essence of pragmatism is action. It values ideas by their consequences. Those that have no consequences it casts out of consideration. Peirce, in his original statement of the pragmatic method, lays down this rule, as given by James:

"If it can make no practical difference which of two statements is true, then they are really one statement in two verbal forms; if it can make no practical difference whether a given statement be true or false then the statement has no real meaning."

The reader will discover for himself the solvent action of this principle if he will apply it to any of the old antinomies, such as materialism-idealism, fate-free will, objective-subjective, monism-pluralism. If he wants to experiment further with the pragmatic method, let him test some of his beliefs with Professor James's formula:

"The only meaning of truth is the possibility of verification by experience."

Or this:

"True is a term applied to whatever it is practically profitable to believe."

When the phrase "the survival of the fittest" first came into the world it was objected to on opposite grounds. Some said it was a truism—too obvious to need mentioning and leading to nothing. Others said it was false, absurd and dangerous doctrine, destructive of all morality if followed to its logical conclusions. It is interesting to note that pragmatism is now being met by both these objections. If it is new it is nonsense; if it is old it is obvious. Between these extreme opponents there is the *tertium*

quid, a more numerous and cautious party, which virtually says, "Well, if I admit that, what are you going to prove by it?" The pragmatist, as one who believes in testing a theory by its consequences, cannot find fault with this attitude. But apparently one cause of the caution with which the new philosophy is viewed is that two of its leading advocates, James and Schiller, are suspected of being too fond of spirits, disembodied ones, from their connection with the Society for Psychical Research. Does the acceptance of pragmatism carry with it the acceptance of Mrs. Piper? Will we not find out too late that we have admitted a wooden horse full of spooks? If we use the pragmatic method to bolster up our belief in personal immortality, will it not bring in its train the saints, the angels and the whole host of devils which have been expelled from our theology? And in that case will not our last state be worse than the first?

Dewey's test of truth is its satisfactoriness, its competency to give adequate satisfaction to all legitimate human needs and aspirations. The opponents of pragmatism interpret this to mean that we can believe whatever we please, a denial of the imperativeness of truth and duty. Dr. Francis Patton of Princeton says it means that "religion is any old thing that works." Carried to an extreme in this direction it would lead to unlimited individualism in philosophy and anarchy in ethics, to Max Stirner's "My truth is the truth." But the pragmatists check the drift in this direction by the observation that our life philosophy must be permanently satisfactory, not the caprice of a momentary mood; it must be satisfactory to the race as well as to the individual; it must not conflict with any of our other ideas; it must harmonize with whatever we credit in the philosophies of other people; it must connect up with all we know of the past and with all we can foretell of the future. Peirce bases his pragmatism on the subordination of individual to collective thought. Carried to an extreme in this direction, it would lead to religions of authority and conformity. But the pragmatist is never an extremist. He always refuses to swim out of his depth in the sea of speculation.

It is too early to tell whither the pragmatic movement will lead. It is hardly to be defined yet as a philosophic system, or even as a school of thought. It is rather the future focus of several very diverse but converging lines of thought. It already has its schism; literally, pragmaticism, a narrower term which Peirce has recently devised because his original word, pragmatism, got carried away from him by the sweep of the movement. Schiller in England prefers a still wider term, humanism. Dewey refuses to wear any tag. Santayana's recently published "Life of Reason" is officially declared by its publishers to be of a pragmatic character. H. G. Wells, in his addresses, "The Discovery of the Future" and "The Imperfections of the Instrument," attacks the legal-minded man in a distinctly pragmatic way. Ostwald in Germany and Poincaré in France are developing the new philosophy on its scientific side. In so far as these tendencies can be summed up in a phrase they may be said to be leading toward a utilitarian metaphysics.

New York City.

Superwoman

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

[Ever since Nietzsche startled the world with the idea that there will be in the future an *Uebermensch* who will stand in the same relation to us as we do to the apes, many writers have busied themselves with speculations as to what sort of a creature this Superman will, or ought to be. They have differed so widely in their definitions that there is room for this new suggestion of Mrs. Harris's.—EDITOR.]

WHY is it that nothing is ever said or written about the superwoman? Is she inconceivable, or has she been excluded from the current thought by the superman's consciousness? We hear more than enough about the latter, considering his rudimentary state. Everybody, from Bernard Shaw, who is himself one of the missing links between moral idiocy and degraded egotism, to the Russian mystics, have been trying to portray him—that is, everybody except the women. For, however, man may appear to man, no woman with a sense of proportion, or even a sense of humor, would at this stage of his development prefix such an hyperbole to the inevitable old Adam in him. But, over and above this tittering female silence comes the male chorus of the superman with ever increasing volume. Galton thinks that he may be produced by some kind of breeding process, just as in the course of enough time we may tease nature into hatching out a terrapin with wings. Dr. Slosson, after reading Merejkowski, sees him even more clearly and defines him as the "arch-egotist-altruist"; that is to say, he is a paradoxical phenomenon uniting all the assurance in the world with the chief virtue in heaven.

Now it is certain that since the creation of the first woman, man has been arch-man, and that this led easily and naturally to his becoming the arch-egotist is equally certain; but to claim that he is also an altruist is to claim for him a master's degree in ethics to which he is not entitled. No man is an altruist except in the limited sense of bestowing all his goods to feed the poor, or, in an emergency giving his body to be burned, or in the more academic sense of being a partial philosopher of altruism, ready to lead a revolution of terrorists or to lead a peace congress to advocate a universal amnesty—in short, as an altruist, he is the most incoherent, contradictory barbarian this world has ever produced.

Besides, altruism, like any other charity, begins at home. And man never can be superman in the altruistic meaning until he concedes to woman the opportunity to become superwoman as she long ago yielded him the condition of being the arch-hero of life.

This brings us to the real difficulty. There is not only no such being as the superwoman, but there is neither a hint nor possibility of her ever existing if the human race continues to develop along the present selected lines of progress. Some people may think that she has already existed and passed and that now she lies like the pale shadow of immortal goodness upon the "dust of centuries dark and deep." They remind us of the medieval nuns and mothers. But these were only the martyr women, of whom the little bird-claw, meager-faced lady of modern times who goes about doing tiny goodness is but a feeble type. Neither is the able, executive woman who gives her life to the work of organized charity the superwoman. She is merely altruistic. And all women are by nature altruists, just as all men are egotists. So far they have been the voluntary substance out of which the world of men has been made. They are born with the inspiration to sacrifice themselves and with a genius for achieving this pathetic end. Altruism is not their principle, but their motive for existence. But you cannot become a superwoman simply by being

altruistic. Egotism is also required. Now women have always been vain in a gentle or flamboyant way, but the difference between egotism and vanity is complete. One is an appeal for admiration, the other is an assurance over and above all necessity for admiration. One is mere coquetry, the other is something more than conquest, it is severe, self sufficiency. For this reason many think the "advanced" woman of the present day is the nearest approach we have to the superwoman. As a matter of fact, she is further from the ideal than almost any other. For she suggests agitations, antagonism, rather than repose and power. The chief charm she has is the unnatural one of being too much like the man, and not even the superman. She is at war with him on his own grounds for her rights, or she has set up to lead him according to her own theories. But her whole intellectual importance depends upon her unconscious flattery of masculine vanity. Men are likely to associate the advanced woman with the idea of superwomanhood, because they are complimented to find their own kind of vagaries in a woman's head. She is an interesting feminine copyright of mascu-



MRS. L. H. HARRIS.

line ideas. But that is why she is so far from being the superwoman. She is not woman enough. This is the trouble with various other types of women, more or less admirable. They are either aping the men too closely because they have no intellectual standards of their own, or they are working out their small destinies limited by the economic, social and industrial conditions for which men are responsible. And all the women-righters to the contrary, it is safe to persist in the statement that these conditions never can be changed by female committees, petitions or conventions, but by the enlightened will of the superman. So from all appearances we have a long time before we shall see her.

But when she comes, what will she be like, this altissima-woman? Arch beautiful, of course, for she will no longer be a drudge factor in the industrial world. It is so evident from his physique and his disposition that man was intended to be the bread winner for the world and especially for women, who are handicapped by their beauty, their weakness and, above all, by their holier vocation. Besides, it is profane to destroy beauty in a factory or anywhere or in any way except for the sake of a greater beauty, like the fading of the mother into the freshness of her children.

And she will have that fine emotional egotism of the prophets and the poets, which shall distill the life of the world into the sacrament wine of love. So far women have been so handicapped here. Love has been such a sad duty for many of them; but upon the superman and his children she could will it cheerfully like a great fortune. The man that is does not measure up really to a woman's ideality. He is her taskmaster in the industrial world, her indifferent lord in the home, her cynical traducer, or seducer, in society. But when he has the virtue and grace to become the superman, she may afford the magnificent extravagance of superwomanhood. And altruism will become so natural that we shall lose the whang and whine of the word as we hear it now from the lips of a generation who know it only as a modified or confused form of "canned hypocrisy."

Some literalist will, of course, be bound by his own narrowness to ask what will be the duties of this sublimated woman creature. That is a word which belongs to the world of today, a world of miscreants, who merely pinch out a duty now and then, niggardly fashion, between their dearer vices. When the super men and women inherit the earth there will be no duties, but there will be a growing disposition toward rightness, a taste for Heaven. Preachers and diseases and doctors will gradually disappear and we shall indeed inherit the earth and the fullness thereof. Certainly there will be work and a few inconveniences, but no bondage. In this atmosphere the superwoman will soon manifest herself, a creature more emotional than intellectual, a creature on whom the romance and adoration of the race will fall generously, not grudgingly, and in the half-hearted manner of modern chivalry. And if some think such a creature is but half-defined and incredible, the reply is that so are the angels in Heaven. Still there may be angels in Heaven. And even so in some far off time the superwoman will define herself as a reality when the superman admits her.

NASHVILLE, TENN.



The Pacific Coast and the Orient

BY GEORGE C. PERKINS

United States Senator from California.

TWO wars have caused the entire world to realize that the Pacific Ocean is to be the scene of the greatest of the human activities of the future. The war of the United States with Spain gave us possessions which bring us within speaking distance of Asia, and the war between Japan and Russia showed the former to herself and to the world to be one of the most powerful and progressive of nations, whose future sphere of action would of necessity be within the boundaries of the ocean separating America from the Orient. After the close of the two wars referred to, the people of each country took up with more zest than ever the work of internal development and commercial expansion. Japan encouraged industrial growth and the attainment of Asiatic markets, and America turned its attention to the trade with the East. More than ever the necessity for a shorter line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific was realized, and the result was the acquisition of proprietary rights across the Isthmus of Panama and the beginning of the construction of the canal. When it joins the Atlantic to the Pacific the course of the world's commerce will be changed. Then the shortest line for sea traffic between the Orient and the eastern shores of the United States and Western Europe will run thru the Isthmus, and then following the great circle route will pass close to the Pacific Coast of North America until it swings just south of the Alaskan peninsula and Aleutian Islands to Japan and China. This, the shortest route to the Orient, will cause the greater part of transpacific commerce to pass within 153 miles of the entrance to San Francisco harbor. These few miles in the course of long voyages between ports on the Atlantic and Oriental countries are so insignificant by comparison that San Francisco will be made a port of call for nearly all the traffic to and from China and Japan. "The City of the Golden Gate" will therefore be drawn into intimate contact with 600,000,000 Asiatics, with whom trade relations will give rise to a commerce so vast that no one now dares to estimate its extent and value. With Asiatic trade Asiatic influences will be brought to bear upon San Francisco, and the problem that will confront us will be: "Shall it remain an American city; shall the entire Pacific Coast be Orientalized or shall it retain its European and Christian civilization?" That remains for us to determine.

Already there are obscure signs that we shall have to contest our right to retain an American character for an American city. It will be well not to heedlessly neglect these signs, but to give earnest thought to a very serious problem which must before long be met and solved. This problem will relate to the Oriental peoples who face us across the Pacific Ocean. It will not be the question of America and Europe, regions of the earth peopled by the same race, whose members intermingle on equal terms, who understand each other and each other's habits of thought, who amalgamate and easily form one homogeneous family which is in no essential particular unlike any of the original constituents. It will be a question of the Orient and the Occident; of races so different in mental characteristics; so separated by thousands of years of development upon lines which seem nowhere to touch; so divergent in morals, ethics and the ingrained habits of scores of centuries that there is no attraction between them, because they cannot understand each other. Each stands isolated and alone as regards the other. There are no points of contact, none of sympathy. Their ideals clash, their motives have entirely different bases; their aims have nothing in common—they are aliens to each other. And how could it be otherwise after two, three or four thousand years of education along entirely different lines? In two, three or four thou-

sand years more the two races will undoubtedly come much nearer together. But certainly not in this century. It is not supposable that we could become Orientalized in a hundred, or even five hundred, years. Why should we, then, have an idea that an Oriental can become Europeanized in a decade or two?

Two irreconcilable races, therefore, are coming daily into closer contact on the Pacific, and there is to be a struggle for supremacy, as there has always been where commerce brings rival peoples face to face. There will be more than a simple interchange of commodities. That we of California ascertained to our cost more than twenty-five years ago, when we found that the greater opportunities of our fair land induced an immigration from China which bid fair to overwhelm us with a people accustomed to taskmasters who set them to underbidding every kind of labor in which a white man could engage. We saw the result in a lowering of the white man's standard of life in order that he might exist, and the gradually decreasing number of trades in which he could find employment at all; and we saw on the other hand the rapid growth of a community differing from ours in practically every important respect, demoralizing in its influence, incapable of being reached by any means of persuasion in our power, and forming in the corporate body an element which, like a cancer, must be removed on pain of death. Thus we developed the principle of exclusion of Asiatics from untrammeled freedom to enter and live within our borders. Thus we came to know that to give free entrance was to surely drive our own race from the field of industrial effort, and that to give the privilege of naturalization in addition would mean the utter subversion of popular government. The entire Pacific Coast, from San Diego along the 25,000 miles of shore line to Point Barrow and the last of our Aleutian Islands, has had the opportunity to study the Oriental, and has learned the lesson which the chance has afforded. The result is that New England was not more firm and earnest in its declaration that it would not submit to taxation without representation than the Pacific Coast States are that their broad fields and fruitful orchards shall not be overrun with peoples more alien to them than the Digger Indians, and that they will preserve the right of Americans to compete only with those whose standards are theirs, and who are capable of building up a community like that which is the just source of their greatest pride.

We have disposed of one question—that relating to the Chinese. Another, and one equally as important, is now beginning to press for solution. What that question is can readily be understood by reading the *Bulletin of Labor* for September last. Hawaii has the Japanese on her hands, as we in California will soon have; and as this people is more aggressive, more tenacious, more cunning and more determined than the Chinese, it will never do to permit a long delay before settling the question once for all. For the people of Japan have started out on a course of commercial development which will at some time bring the United States and Japan so close together that it will be difficult to settle the question at all. Japan is sending out its vigorous and energetic men to all the countries bordering on the North Pacific to which they can gain access. Their object is commercial purely, or for the study of the methods of Western civilization which will add to the strength of the island empire and extend its trade thruout the world. The inherent national traits and patriotic impulses of the Japanese will make them a foreign element in any country to which they migrate. Real expatriation is a condition practically impossible to the Japanese mind, and the extent to which they will occupy the territory of friendly powers will be a displacement of the sovereignty of the power extending them a welcome, and the presence of the sovereignty of the Mikado of Japan. No Japanese can be found in any country whose complete loyalty to the Mikado has suffered diminution, no matter what relation he might sustain to the country in which he is found. It may be asserted with perfect confidence of complete justification in fact that the Japanese do not seek foreign countries for the purpose of extinguishing their loyalty or their patriotic devotion to their native country, but with purposes and aspirations in which the

highest good of their own land is the paramount consideration. In brief, the Japanese, wherever distributed, however numerically strong in any foreign country, will remain a consolidated unit in support of the aspirations of the Japanese race; and however distant their residence from the throne of the Mikado, will still constitute an element of strength in the unity of the empire. Naturalization in any country in which they migrate will not eliminate this racial instinct.

Hawaii presents an epitome of the Asiatic question as far as it concerns our domestic wellbeing and gives us a glimpse into the far future. The third report of the Commissioner of Labor, dealing with Hawaiian affairs, is crammed with pertinent suggestions and with facts whose vast significance is apparent to the most careless reader. Referring to the large and increasing Japanese population—and there are now, according to latest reports, 65,000 in the islands—he says:

"This complete Orientalization of the islands and the resulting character of the working population has created an acute labor problem in Hawaii that presents three phases, according as it is considered from different viewpoints. For the employer, represented chiefly by the sugar planter, the problem is one of securing a sufficient and a stable labor force; for the white and native wage earners and small merchants the problem is one of survival in the face of an increasing, irresistible, and disastrous competition of Asiatics with their lower standard of living; and from the viewpoint of the citizens of the Territory —and of the people of the United States— the problem is one of securing a working population with the civic capacity necessary to the upbuilding of a self-governing American commonwealth."

The Japanese have secured such preponderance on plantations that the management is to a certain extent taken out of the hands of white overseers and superintendents. The effect of this kind of competition is still more apparent in the case of ordinary wage-earners and merchants. Already there are practically no white workers engaged in making garments or boots and shoes. Japanese in many instances monopolize the plumbing trade and the making of tinware. They invade the building trades, and Japanese contractors underbid on all occasions white men competing for the same work. In seven identical etablishments the number of white mechanics diminished in five years from 159 to 43. Japanese are now establishing drug stores for white patronage. Oriental blacksmiths and horseshoers abound, and Japanese boilermakers undersell white men engaged in the same trade. Carriage-making and repairing are done by Japanese. The only occupation in which there is no Asiatic competition is the printing trade. Commenting on these facts, the Commissioner of Labor says:

"It is not easy to give an adequate idea of the resentment and the bitterness felt by the white mechanic and the white merchant who see themselves being steadily forced to the wall, and even driven out of the Territory, by Asiatic competition. They feel that they are being defeated in the struggle, not because of superior mechanical skill or superior business instinct on the part of their successful competitors, but because of a lower standard of living, in the face of which they are helpless. They feel, furthermore, that the white citizen who goes into new American territory to cast his lot with a new community and to join in its upbuilding on American lines is entitled, if not to favored treatment, at least to protection against the kind of competition that the Asiatic alien represents."

In consequence of the Orientalization of Hawaii, says the Commissioner of Labor, there is practically nothing in the Territory corresponding to that element of civilization which is the strength of the States of the Union. The political character of the community is undergoing a slow but inevitable change, which leads to only one result. And the public school system is powerless to offer resistance. The Japanese children not only attend school for a short time, but live apart among their own people where the customs and traditions of Japan are maintained. Moreover, Japanese have been careful to establish schools of their own side by side with the public schools of the Territory. Says the Commissioner of Labor:

"It is an open question whether the final result will be the Americanizing of the Oriental or the Orientalizing of the schools. How far such a swamping of the schools with Orientals will be compatible with the maintenance of an American school system and the exclusive use of the English language in the schools is a question that can be answered only by experience. But there are some indications that the same process of displacement will occur in educational institutions that has already been observed in wage

earning and mercantile pursuits, and that white pupils, at least, will be sent by their parents elsewhere than to the public schools to receive instruction. The motive for segregating pupils of such different racial and lingual antecedents extends beyond mere color prejudice."

Here, then, can be seen and understood the basic facts underlying the action of the San Francisco Board of Education in removing to a separate school Japanese pupils. The conditions in California are, of course, by no means acute, but there is a full realization of the principles involved, and that they should be clearly and unmistakably emphasized now and once for all. There is not in California or in Hawaii a prejudice against the Japanese on the ground that they are an inferior race. No one for a moment could bring a scintilla of proof in behalf of such a contention as that. The world knows better, and no one is more willing than Americans to acknowledge that the Japanese are among the most highly developed of all the races of the earth. In art, religion, culture and all the higher intellectual pursuits except science, Japan centuries ago attained as high a standard as has been reached by man. But that standard is different from ours. Her art, tho unsurpassed, is not the art of the European. Her culture, tho refined thru centuries of thought, is not that of the peoples of Aryan descent. Her religions —for there are two prominent ones— have carried the minds of men to as great hights as has the religion of Christ—but they are not the teachings of the Nazarene. In no branch of intellectual activity does Japan follow ideals at all comparable with our own with the exception of science, and in that she has shown such wonderful aptitude and progress as to place her in the front rank of the nations.

When, therefore, objection is made in any quarter to the presence of Japanese in the midst of an American population, it is not because they are deemed an inferior race, but because as a race their development has been and will, by reason of heredity, continue to be upon lines that impinge upon and break the continuity of our own path of progress. In the thousands of years during which they were developing along these lines so different from our own, they have acquired what may be termed an intellectual momentum so great that they cannot be turned from their course by such ideas and doctrines as we may interpose. They are proud of their own civilization—and justly so—and as a race have no more intention or desire to cast aside the teachings of their past than have we to adopt the ideas and ideals which characterize Asiatic peoples. There is thus no desire and no prospect that there can be an amalgamation with us such as readily occurs between the different branches of the Caucasian race. Even if there were, would it be desirable from the standpoint of either nation? So great an authority on sociology as Herbert Spencer thinks not, for in a letter to Baron Kentaro, on the subject of the intermarriage of foreigners with Japanese, he says:

"The physiological basis of this experience appears to be that any one variety of creature in course of many generations acquires a certain constitutional adaptation to its peculiar form of life, and every other variety similarly acquires its own special adaptation. The consequence is that, if you mix the constitutions of two widely divergent varieties which have severally become adapted to widely divergent modes of life, you get a constitution which is adapted to the mode of life of neither—a constitution which will not work properly, because it is not fitted for any set of conditions whatever. *By all means, therefore, peremptorily interdict marriages of Japanese with foreigners.*

"I have for the reasons indicated, entirely approved of the regulations which have been established in America for restraining Chinese immigration, and had I the power I would restrict them to the smallest possible amount, my reasons for this decision being that one of two things must happen. If the Chinese are allowed to settle extensively in America they must either, if they remain non-mixed, form a subjective race standing in the position, if not of slaves, yet of a class approaching slaves; or, if they mix, they must form a bad hybrid. In either case, supposing the immigration to be large, immense social mischief must arise and eventually social disorganization. The same thing would happen if there should be any considerable mixture of European or American races with the Japanese."

We have, then, the dilemma that large numbers of Japanese, unassimilative, are a danger to the community in which they live, and that should they become assimilative they are equally a danger.

The differences between the races which cause such serious problems to arise when they attempt to dwell to-

gether will make their influence felt when the commerce of the Pacific brings our Pacific Coast into closer touch with the Orient, and there begins to be felt a stress in the struggle for the trade which 600,000,000 of Asiatics will create. That this influence will not tend to the peace of the world is evident when one considers the tenacity of purpose, the pride and the ambition of the two great nations. The difficulty of understanding each other, owing to the utterly different mental character of the two peoples, will tend to prevent such an agreement as would be easily effected were Europeans the inhabitants of Eastern Asia, and not Orientals, with all the traditions and teachings of that land of mystery.

Conflicts between nations are the result of antagonisms which lie at the very foundation of their purposes, their aspirations, their growth and expansion. The presence of Russia as a prime factor in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean was inimical to the aspirations of the Japanese Empire in the same line. The occupation of Manchuria and the fortification of Port Arthur were the immediate excuse, but not the real cause of the war. The real cause of the war was the inherent antagonism of interest and purpose which could find no other solution than the arbitrament of the sword.

We have acquired territory in the Pacific Ocean; we have laid the foundation for commercial primacy on that great sea. We have a position at the very doors of the Orient by the possession of the Philippines and a base of naval operations in the middle of the ocean by the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands. We have a shore line under the jurisdiction of the American flag, which, following its indentations on the Pacific Ocean borders of the Pacific States and the Territory of Alaska, comprises twenty-five thousand miles. We have laid the foundation for commercial supremacy on the Pacific Ocean, and at some point in the future course of national destiny the pathways of national progress on the part of Japan and the United States will converge to a point of inevitable conflict of interests.

It is useless to speculate as to what the occasion or excuse for this conflict may be, or when it may arise. The small cloud which is now hanging on the horizon of the two nations appears to relate to the dissatisfaction of Japan with the domestic policy of the State of California relating to its educational interests. The administration of the educational affairs of California have not been fortunate in meeting with the approval of the Empire of Japan; but this educational policy is not a reason for disturbing the amicable relations between the two nations. The fundamental cause lies at the very foundation of the national character of the nations to the controversy.

The future of the entire Pacific Coast depends on the character of the relations which will exist between the people of the great countries which hem in the Pacific Ocean on the east and west. Each of these peoples will have to solve its own problems growing out of the increasing intimacy of intercourse. There is reason to believe that on the other side of the Pacific there will be adopted a policy discouraging the influx of a people radically differing from the Oriental, and that there will be reproduced there most of the arguments which have been made on this side of the ocean against unrestricted immigration of Asiatics and their naturalization. Whether hostility shall arise from such domestic policies will depend on the temper of the different peoples concerned. It is to be hoped that each will be able to put itself in the other's place and try to understand the conditions which make certain policies desirable. It is probable that it will not be difficult to harmonize the ideas of the Occident and Orient on these points. But when there begin to arise questions growing out of the increasing commerce of the countries bordering on the Pacific, the problems will be more difficult of solution, and will require the exercise of diplomacy of the highest character. And these questions will begin to arise as the Panama Canal nears completion. If there is to be a struggle for commercial supremacy on the Pacific it will doubtless come before the canal is finished, for after it is open to the world the United States will be in a position to exert all its great power in behalf of its Pacific interests, and its Western coast will become, in relation to the rest of the country, as important as its Eastern. It is to

be hoped that the commercial opportunities of the great ocean will be deemed many and varied enough to satisfy the demands of Asiatic and Caucasian without the threat of a clash of arms, but whether such will be the case the future only will determine.

But racial feelings should not, and I believe will not, lead to actual armed conflict. Japan has given evidence of wise and progressive statesmanship, and we can hope also for such in the future on our own part as we have had in the past. The cost in men and treasure is growing greater in every succeeding war, and neither Japan nor the United States would hastily appeal to arms when the spirit of reason is beginning to rule the world. To do so would be to belie the renown they have of being the most progressive nations of the globe. And fortunately the Hague Tribunal stands ready to consider in all fairness those great questions that tend to disturb the peace of the world. I am sure that we of America would consider ourselves great and strong enough to submit to this tribunal any dispute not affecting our honor, and that Japan would consent, if not insist, that this be done.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Position of Child Labor Legislation

BY ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE

[The only argument against national restraint of child labor is its asserted unconstitutionality, and it is answered by the Senator from Indiana in the following article. This is an authorized statement of the perplexing proposition as it appears to Senator Beveridge, who has devoted more time and energy to the development of some scheme of relief than any other American.—EDITOR.]

THE enormous mass of evidence submitted to the Senate and the country, all under oath, has settled the question of the existence of the infamy of child labor in the United States in the twentieth century. Before the sworn testimony was submitted those who hoped to kill the bill were saying in conversation that the evil "was greatly exaggerated" and the like. Now they admit the enormity of this national shame, but are saying that the Nation has no "constitutional power" to remedy it, and that it "must be left to the States"—this notwithstanding the fact that it has been left to the States and that they have failed and always will fail. They failed, and always have failed and always will fail, because there can not be and never has been uniformity of State legislation, and could be no uniformity of execution even if uniform legislation were possible. They fail and have always failed because the mighty interests which fatten on child labor are so powerful as to prevent the passage of thoro legislation, or, if under the pressure of public sentiment, thoro legislation is passed, these interests are so powerful that they prevent its thoro execution. It is a national evil which nothing but a national remedy can cure.

But the enemies of the bill say that the Constitution forbids the Nation from remedying this national evil. They say that under the power which the Constitution gives Congress to regulate commerce "with foreign nations, among the several States and with the Indian tribes," Congress is not empowered to prohibit, but only to regulate commerce. The answer to this is that from the very beginning Congress has prohibited both foreign and domestic commerce in many articles; and wherever one of these laws has been questioned in the Supreme Court, that great tribunal has, in emphatic language, declared that Congress has the power to prohibit the importation of any article it

chooses in foreign commerce, or in any article it pleases in interstate commerce.

For example, Congress passed a law prohibiting interstate carriers from transporting obscene literature, and the court held that law valid. Congress passed a law prohibiting lottery tickets from being carried in interstate commerce. That law was resisted as fiercely as any statute ever was before the Supreme Court. But the Supreme Court in one of its greatest and most historic decisions, under the title of the "Lottery Case," held that the power to regulate commerce included the power to prohibit commerce. It was suggested in the Senate debate that obscene literature and lottery tickets were evils in themselves and that this was why the Supreme Court held that Congress has the power to prohibit interstate commerce in them. The answer to that, of course, is that the nature of the article is what determines the *policy* of Congress in prohibiting interstate commerce in that article, but it does not affect the *power* of Congress to do so. The power of Congress is conferred by the Constitution, and not by the nature of the article.

Accordingly we see that Congress has prohibited interstate commerce in articles that are entirely innocent in themselves; for example, we prohibited interstate commerce in gold and silver wares if such wares have the words *United States Assay* or any similar words on them—altho this gold and silver ware hurts neither the health or morals of the people and are entirely genuine. Again, we prohibited interstate commerce in uninspected foods and meats, altho such foods and meats may be entirely wholesome and not only not injurious but actually beneficial to the health of the people. The prohibition of such interstate commerce in uninspected meats, foods and cattle is merely a precaution. Many other similar illustrations might be given of existing laws prohibiting interstate commerce in entirely innocent articles, all of which shows that the nature of the article has nothing to do with the *power* of Congress to prohibit interstate commerce in that article; but that the nature of the article is what determines the *policy* of Congress—that is to say, determines whether or not Congress will prohibit interstate commerce in that particular article.

It was said in the Senate debate that Congress has no power to pass a law directly prohibiting child labor in a State, and that, therefore, we have no power to do indirectly what we cannot do directly. The easy answer to this, of course, was that neither has Congress the power to pass a law directly prohibiting lotteries in a State; but that, notwithstanding, we have passed a law doing indirectly what we could not do directly—and the Supreme Court has held that law valid.

Again, there are no less than a score of decisions of the Supreme Court expressly declaring *in terms* that the power of Congress over interstate commerce is not only similar to but absolutely identical with the power of Congress over foreign commerce. Unless the Supreme Court reverses a multitude of decisions holding this absolute equality and even unity of the power of Congress over foreign and domestic commerce, the question is not open to debate. But under the power of Congress to regulate foreign commerce, Congress has prohibited the importation of goods made by convicts, and since the Supreme Court has held the power of Congress over interstate commerce to be as great as over foreign commerce, we can of course constitutionally prohibit *interstate* commerce in goods made by convicts. But if we can prohibit interstate commerce in goods made by convicts, of course we can prohibit interstate commerce in goods made by children, so far as our constitutional *power* is concerned.

The only argument against the exercise of this power is the old, moth-eaten argument, that if you grant the existence of such a power, it might be abused. It is said, "If you can do this, you can do much worse things—and therefore you cannot do this." But this argument was answered almost a hundred years ago by the Supreme Court of the United States in Gibbons vs. Ogden, the opinion being delivered by the greatest jurist of all time—Chief Justice Marshall. And the Supreme Court since that time has held, in a large number of cases, the same thing, to wit, "possible abuse of a power is no argument against its existence," to quote the exact words of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Marshall pointed out

what of course is obvious to everybody who thinks about it, that the remedy for the *abuse* of power is in the hands of the people at the ballot box. If we exercise this power foolishly, the people will punish us by retiring us from public life. Let us take some recent examples of this: Congress has the power, and accordingly has required interstate railroads to use the block signals. But if Congress can require railroads to use block signals, Congress could also require railroads to station men with red lanterns at every hundred feet of their lines. We have the power to do that very thing; but of course we cannot do it because it would be absurd. And yet, if the argument of the abuse of power, which is urged against the Child Labor Bill is valid, it would have prevented Congress from requiring railroads to use the block signals.

In conclusion, it is interesting to note that we have prohibited interstate commerce in insects—nobody objected; in "loose hay" on vessels—nobody objected; in uninspected meats, foods, quarantined cattle, gold and silver and a number of other articles—and nobody objected.

In view of the decisions of the Supreme Court, which are numerous and emphatic upon the power of Congress to prohibit interstate commerce in various articles; in view of the even more numerous decisions of the Supreme Court that our power over foreign and domestic commerce is the same, and that under the former we can prohibit convict-made goods and we therefore can do the same thing under the latter; in view of the large number of laws already passed prohibiting various articles from both foreign and interstate commerce, does it not seem strange that men should labor so hard to find that we have no power to prohibit interstate commerce in goods made by the murder of children?

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Chosen Reed

BY JAMES HERBERT MORSE

With little circumstance of pomp arrive
The Kings of thought;
The echoes of their going out survive.
So Judah's mountains loved to fling
From crag to crag,
When kings were not,
The name of king.

It was their boast:—"Here ran his baby feet,
Beloved of God!
Our rivers paused amid their herbage sweet,
To amplify some haunted spring,
Where came his sheep
To sip and nod—
And he to sing."

The valleys sang:—"Here was the wonder bred;—
We knew him well.
The while amid the upland dews he led
To richer hights his father's flocks,
His merry harp
We learned to tell
Among the rocks."

They knew him only such, until he took
A smooth round stone
That slingers use, from out a running brook,
And stood against a people's host,
With sling in hand—
One lad alone—
And slew their boast.

The less we knew and prophesied the grace
That was to be,
The more we linger round the holy place—
Its cradle, when we knew it not,—
Some strange and sweet
Expectancy
Still haunts the spot.

Each bird that pipes—each dew-bespangled spray
Wins a new meed,
Because the feet of kings have passed that way—
Because the least that is, of choice,
May be, with God,
The chosen reed
Of purest voice.

NEW YORK CITY.

Aeronautics in America

BY AUGUSTUS POST

Secretary of the Aero Club of America.

ON January 1st a committee of the Aero Club of America made the tests preceding the selection of the city of St. Louis for the international cup contest next October. The committee found full confirmation of all aerostatic conditions desired. St. Louis is an ideal aeronautic port. It is far removed from the sea in every direction. The balloonist has the chance of hundreds of miles over land toward every point of the compass—a condition of the greatest importance, since the points in the contest are for the longest distance and the whole distance, as well as for the equilibrium in the air and the manner of landing. In St. Louis there will be abundant gas, free of charge to contestants. A starting point will be provided in Forest Park, a portion of which is to be enclosed so that there shall be no interference with the inflation of balloons. A St. Louis Aero Club was immediately formed, and this club is now negotiating for the balloon "United States," in which Lieutenant Lahm won the Bennett Cup last year and brought the races to America. This club will do all possible to encourage local participation; sums of money as second, third and fourth prizes are offered by various St. Louis organizations. With all of these favorable signs the committee is sure that it has chosen a suitable city. The contest will be held during the period of full moon in the month of October, probably about October 19. Fine weather, with a temperature of about 64 degrees, is to be expected at this season of the year in St. Louis. There are usually only three or four days of rain in the whole of October. The requirement of ten previous ascensions, two without assistance and one at night, will be made of competitors.

An ambitious precedent for the contestants is afforded in the balloon flight of John Wise, from St. Louis, July 1-2, 1859. This was the longest aeronautic journey ever known to have been accomplished in the United States, and held a record unsurpassed in the world until Count Henri de la Vaulx raised it in 1900, with his balloon flight from the Paris Exposition 1,300 miles into the interior of Russia.

The "Atlantic," Professor Wise's balloon, covered a distance of 1,150 miles in 19 hours and 40 minutes. It left St. Louis at 6.40 o'clock Friday afternoon, July 1, 1859, and landed at 2.20 o'clock on the afternoon of July 2 near the village of Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y. The route taken included Pana, Ill.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fremont, Sandusky and Fairport, Ohio; Dunville, Canada West, and Niagara Falls. There were four voyagers—Professor Wise, of Lancaster, Pa.; John La Mountain, of Troy, N. Y.; D. A. Gager, of Bennington, Vt., and William Hyde, of St. Louis. The balloon contained 60,000 cubic feet of gas, and was equipped with 900 pounds of ballast.

This trip was an adventurous one. Wise, during the early part of the night, narrowly escaped asphyxiation from having fallen asleep with his nose immediately at the end of a pipe of escaping gas. The other three members of the party, who were in the lower basket, observed his silence, and Gager climbed in the dark, hand over hand, up into the basket, where he found out the trouble and with difficulty aroused his companion. About 2.40 o'clock in the morning the balloon came so near the ground that the bags of ballast thrown out could be heard as they touched the earth. In the early morning the city of Toledo was seen, and at 7.25 o'clock the aeronauts sighted Sandusky. They raced, at 9.30, with a steamer bound for Buffalo, and crossed Lake Erie in three hours. At noon the balloon was about midway between Buffalo and Niagara. Lake Ontario filled the balloonists with terror, for there was no more ballast left, and it seemed impossible to cross the lake with the balloon so low in the air. A storm was raging. But there was no alternative except to continue the course. Wise, Gager and Hyde climbed up into the

balloon, but La Mountain insisted upon remaining below, taking a most hazardous chance. To those above, the lower basket seemed at one time to dip into the lake. La Mountain's cap was seen upon the water. The balloon then, according to the record kept of the time spent covering the 190 miles across the lake, was speeding at the rate of 2 miles a minute. The fears for La Mountain were soon removed. "I'm all right," he cried from below. The balloon rushed on, now over land on the United States side, and scraping tree tops for the last mile of its flight. The grappling hook was torn off. A sycamore tree at last caught the craft, and the four men, uninjured, climbed out, 20 feet above ground. The balloon was in shreds.

Hoping to repeat or perhaps distance this notable feat, John Wise again ascended from St. Louis, September 28, 1879. This flight resulted in his death in Lake Michigan, so far as all the evidence points. The debris of the balloon was found on the surface of the lake, and the body of Wise's companion, George Burr, of St. Louis, was washed ashore. The remains of Wise were never found, but his relatives were convinced that he perished in the lake. This balloon rose with the disadvantage of bad weather and of an accident to the network of the balloon. In starting, the car crashed heavily against an oak tree, driven by the wind. The balloon continued in a northeasterly course. When above Alton, Ill., the aeronauts dropped some advertising hand-bills which they were to distribute. For about 70 miles northeast the route was traced, then nothing more was heard of it except that a brakeman near Chicago thought he saw it over the lake, about midnight.

The northward tendency of this balloon must be taken as an exception to all the probabilities when the balloon rises to any considerable hight. The likelihood is altogether in favor of winds due east.

About 100 experimental sounding balloons were sent up from St. Louis in 1904, 1905 and 1906, by Prof. H. H. Clayton and Prof. S. P. Fergusson, of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, for the purpose of meteorological investigation. Mr. A. L. Rotch was responsible for these experiments. The balloons were six feet in diameter, and each parachute was conspicuously marked, the promise of a money reward bringing back almost every balloon sent up. Almost all of them went due east. One exception, the balloon landing at Iuka, Miss., January 25th, 1905, was interesting as showing the extreme velocity of the upper winds. It rose to a hight of six miles, and made the trip of over 200 miles in exactly two hours, from 2 to 4 p. m.

The balloon, "L'Orient," which was sent up on New Year's Day by the committee of the Aero Club of America, went eighty miles to Cliffdale, a small village eight miles from Pearl, Ill. The aeronauts making the trip were Alan R. Hawley and J. C. McCoy, directors of the Aero Club. The other members of the committee were Cortlandt F. Bishop, president of the club; Augustus Post, secretary, and Leo Stevens, an airship builder and navigator. With the committee also was Frank S. Lahm, of Paris, father of Lieutenant Lahm, and himself an experienced aerial navigator and dean of the French pilots.

"L'Orient" started at 1.30 p. m., rose to a hight of 1,800 feet, came down to 900 feet, then went back to 1,700 feet, after which it continued in very good equilibrium, the aeronauts making one more descent to see the prospect of landing, but rising again, as the place seemed unsuitable, and landing later at Cliffdale, as stated, at 4.30 o'clock. Eleven bags of ballast were provided and three were used. The direction at first was west, then north, following the course of surface winds. The day was an extremely mild one for January; at the balloon's greatest hight the temperature registered only 40 degrees above zero. The balloon did not rise to the swift upper currents available for a long flight, as in this case it was desired to land within a few hours, before dark. The test was principally to determine whether gas could be easily obtained. The situation in this respect was found to be very satisfactory. "L'Orient" was inflated with 35,000 cubic feet of gas in less than an hour. It was filled by the

Laclede Gaslight Company, in the southern part of the city, near the river.

Some of the "fun" of aerial navigation was experienced even in this short flight. As they were descending in Pike County, to land, Mr. Hawley and Mr. McCoy shouted down "Happy New Year" at the farmers who were abroad on the roads and in the fields. The people looked about them in amazement, never thinking that the voices might come from steel rails. They began to descend over Calhoun County, which happens to be the one county in Illinois without a railroad. When they saw only country roads threading the region, they threw out ballast and rose again. It is a serious thing to come down with the impedimenta of an air-vehicle, in a place where there is no means of heavy earth-transportation. As it was, in their second effort, when our aeronauts came down in Pike County,



AERO CLUB COMMITTEE IN ST. LOUIS, JANUARY 1, WITH LOCAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
Top row, left to right: D. C. Nugent, James E. Smith, Leo Stevens. Bottom row, left to right: J. C. McCoy, Cortlandt F. Bishop, Alan R. Hawley, Augustus Post.

above. The domestic animals, too, were aware of some disturbance, and became highly excited. As the balloon passed over a pond, some geese thereon squawked in wild confusion and fled to shelter. Among a flock of sheep the balloon's guy rope was trailing on the ground; these sheep were immediately dispersed hither and thither with all the sheep foolishness imaginable.

The railroad becomes an ally of the aeronaut. The men in "L'Orient" would have preferred to land a little nearer the they landed at a railroadless village and were obliged to take a stiff walk of eight miles in the dark to a telegraph station. They and their balloon arrived safely in St. Louis the next day.

This typical landing illustrates how easy it is, when one has time, for the aeronaut to become acquainted with the real life of the farmer. His opportunity is such as the city man can never know in any other way, for when such a novelty as a balloon comes down, the country people will crowd around, ask questions,

and in a little while become the best of friends with the visitor.

Then there is such an incomparable chance for viewing the landscape. From the balloon it spreads out before one like a painting. Nothing is hidden. In the automobile it is necessary to follow the conventional roads. The automobilist may look at the walls around some splendid estate, and he has the doubtful pleasure of imagining that that place may be laid out with lovely gardens and shrubbery and walks and fountains, if he could but see them. But the balloonist sees all, unhindered by fences and walls. He can go in a straight line, too, making better time than any earth-vehicle, and if he has a motor-balloon, he can take any direction. Even supposing a case in which the automobile went forty miles an hour and the balloon but twenty, it is probable that the balloon would reach a given point first, because it would make none of the deflections required by a winding road.

A man who never leaves the earth has a very limited idea of the beauty of large bodies of water. From near at hand, when he looks into a lake, the rays of light are so reflected that he can see only a few inches below the surface. But the flying bird and the balloonist look thru the clear water directly to the bottom.

Aeronautics will put an end to most of the maneuvres of war, making idle child's play of them. A spy of the enemy, in a balloon, could easily discern a submarine boat in the water, and moving along in his balloon he has simply to look down to discover the profoundest secrets, his adversary's defenses, where his stores are disposed, the strength of his fortifications and his armies.

The wonderful fascination of the sport cannot be exaggerated. Even the sphere of the balloon, as one looks up into it, is a thrilling sight. The gas is transparent, of course, and it seems as if one is carried along by an empty shell, merely floating thru the supporting atmosphere. Such a feeling of infinity comes upon the voyager as he never knows on earth. He is here detached from all things earthly. He is not sensible of any feeling of dizziness, possibly because of this detachment. There is a joy of conquest in personally realizing the solidity of the air and the power of man to sail upon it. There is an unexplored field of discovery. We know many facts about the other elements, earth, water and fire, and use them to our advantage. We have experimented with the properties of these, for pleasure and for profit, even to the making of diamonds and rubies with intense heat. But of the air we know almost nothing. To make charts of unknown currents, to measure the sustaining power of the atmosphere, to travel at a speed unknown to terrestrial travelers, to study the heavenly bodies from a moving observatory above the clouds, these are scientific achievements in a new field.

The bringing of the races to America will perhaps do for the balloon in this country what has already been done for the automobile. The air-vehicle is more delightful and equally as safe. Why should it not become as popular as the automobile? In Europe, especially in Paris, it is so simple a matter to ascend. One steps from a velvety lawn easily into the car, and parties of four or five are constantly flying over the city. It is no uncommon thing for eight or ten touring balloons to make ascents on Sunday afternoons. Ladies and children attempt the flights without injury; accidents are extremely rare. Plenty of balloons in this country and easy facilities for using them ought to be all that is needed to bring the amusement into customary use, for it can never be said that Americans are of less adventuresome temperament than Europeans.

New York City.

Literature

Tolstoy on Shakespeare

*Tolstoy on Shakespeare** is the title of a small but surprising volume of Shakespearean criticism, to which Count Tolstoy, his disciple the late Ernest Crosby, and George Bernard Shaw make contributions. Tolstoy's essay was called into being by his desire to contribute a preface to an article by Mr. Crosby, entitled "Shakespeare's Attitude Toward the Working Classes." Mr. Crosby's article, with an extract from a letter by Mr. Shaw, appears in an appendix. The three writers constitute a rare group of iconoclasts. Tolstoy aims to show unequivocally that Shakespeare has no dramatic ability; Mr. Shaw to show that he is not a philosopher; and Mr. Crosby that his outlook upon humanity was so narrow and so affected by class prejudice that he was entirely unable to see nobility of character, or effective dramatic situation, in the middle or lower ranks of society.

Of these criticisms, that of Tolstoy naturally attracts most attention. Accustomed as we have become to the curious independence and aloofness of Tolstoy's views in matters of political and social philosophy, we are nevertheless pretty well agreed that he is in literature the most commanding figure surviving in the present day. The lay reader, therefore, even recollecting the heterodoxy of "What Is Art?" willingly places himself in a receptive attitude.

When he was a young man of twenty-five, Tolstoy tells us, reading Shakespeare produced in his mind only bewilderment and "irresistible repulsion and tedium." He long debated whether he himself were senseless, or whether the senselessness lay in the adulation universally given to Shakespeare. To approach the problem as fairly as possible, he reread the plays at various times during the next fifty years in English, in Russian, and in Schlegel's German translation—with unvarying result. Finally, at seventy-five, his bewilderment vanished, and his conviction became clear that "our unquestioning belief in the glory of Shakespeare's genius is a great evil, as is every untruth."

Much of the present essay, in which he has embodied his reasons for this judgment, is occupied with a detailed analysis of "King Lear," chosen as the crowning instance of Shakespeare's alleged consummate mastery of the dramatic art. The chief conclusions reached in the course of this examination are that the actions of the characters in the tragedy are arbitrary and improbable, and cannot therefore appeal to our understanding or sympathy; as when Lear, on the impulse of a moment, curses his favorite daughter and disinherits her in favor of her hypocritical elder sisters, Goneril and Regan. Secondly, the speeches of the several characters in no case truly spring, as dramatic dialog must, from the proper personalities of the actors, or from the situations in which they are placed. The characters are "mere phonographs of Shakespeare" without individuality of their own. Thirdly, all the persons in the play speak an artificial Shakespearian dialect, void of individuality, which is pretentious and inflated when they mean to be impressive, and mirthless and dull when they mean to be witty. Lear's speeches in the storm scene on the heath are "incessant, pompous, raving." The words of the Fool in the same scene "serve no purpose." Finally, the characters "think, speak and act in a manner quite unconformable with the given time and place," *i.e.*, Britain, in the year 800 B. C.

These conclusions are such, moreover, declares Tolstoy, as every one "not under the influence of suggestion will derive from all the other extolled dramas of Shakespeare, not to mention the senseless, dramatized tales, 'Pericles,' 'Twelfth Night,' 'The Tempest' and 'Cymbeline.'" "Open Shakespeare wherever you like," he says, "you will see that you will never find ten consecutive lines which are comprehensible, unartificial, natural to the character that says

* TOLSTOY ON SHAKESPEARE. A Critical Essay on Shakespeare, by *Leo Tolstoy*; followed by "Shakespeare's Attitude Toward the Working Classes," by *Ernest Crosby*, and a letter from *George Bernard Shaw*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents

them." The older plays from which he borrowed his plots are better dramatic constructions than those which he has built upon them. His work has, in short, "nothing in common with art and poetry." Such power as Shakespeare does possess lies chiefly in his capacity of representing scenes expressing the play of emotion. The method is epic rather than dramatic, but the product is utterly lacking in the truth and sincerity of Homer.

We have no space in which to reply to these judgments; nor, perhaps, is such a reply required. The criticisms cited amount in the end to this: that Shakespeare is deficient in dramatic sense, and in realism. Fundamentally no doubt in Tolstoy's case they reduce to a matter of temperament and mental habit. Singularly enough the first of these criticisms is one that has been urged with especial force against the work of Tolstoy himself. In our opinion the reader of the plays may be left to determine both of the points raised for himself. To be sure, if it be true that the persons in Shakespeare's plays are "mere phonographs" of their creator, without characters of their own, one might properly seek the reason why it is so difficult to derive the tangible personality of the man Shakespeare from his works. A like difficulty does not exist in the plays of—say—Mr. G. Bernard Shaw.

No doubt such critical onslaughts upon our accepted standards of literary achievement, as those contained in this little volume, serve a useful purpose, if only by arousing us from a conventional and lazy acquiescence in fundamental matters of literary taste, which receive from us all too little consideration.

The Novels of Five Women

It is with real enthusiasm that we hail a new novel by Mrs. Steel, *The Sovereign Remedy*.[1] The title is unalluring, but the book is a beautiful story, beautifully told. It emerges quite evidently from a full mind, a wide experience and an appeased and noble outlook upon life. Without the vulgarity of adherence to any of the modern "isms," Mrs. Steel has overlooked the new theories as they passed in review, simplicity of living, the attempts to destroy the artificial, the conventional, the unworthy, and put essential truths in the place of the theosophies which are a cheapened reflection of philosophy. Her long residence in India, "where under the shade of many a tree men lived, and apparently lived happily, possessed of nothing but their souls," fitted her especially to judge of this modern influx of Eastern thought, and the very fact of her being a woman makes her more capable than Hardy, who has touched the same theme, to transcend the love of the mind and tell a story of the love of the soul, the highest love as yet recognized between men and women. In a short space, one can do no more than indicate the lyric rapture she has caught in writing of the Welsh hills in spring with their miraculous carpet of blue iris, the very "floor of heaven," and of the robin singing on the topmost twig of the scarlet-berried holly tree, singing of "the Beginning it did not remember, of the End it did not know." There is a touch of dreamland gilding the grimed reality thruout, and above all the note of the new consciousness, the thought men are most taking to heart today of "how all these little lives of ours work into one big Whole." One closes the book with a certain reverent gratitude for its beauty and its purity, and one knows, for the moment at any rate, that it is not the condition but the outlook, not the so-called fact but the Dream which, in the end, is the essential truth of life.

It is almost unfair to place another current novel close to one that stands so entirely alone as Mrs. Steel's, and yet Miss Jane Findlater has quite definitely the story-teller's gift, and she has hit, in the *Ladder to the Stars*,[2] upon a most poetic and attractive title. Every one remembers the tiny Blake drawing, so slight, so dimly executed and yet so universal in significance and appeal, from which she drew the suggestion. Miss Findlater tells the story of a young English woman of aspirations, unhappy in a lower middle class environment, who struggles and fails and struggles again and succeeds.

[1] The Sovereign Remedy. *By Flora Annie Steel.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

[2] A Ladder to the Stars. *By Jane Findlater.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

and becomes a famous novelist, beloved of a great genius, and in the end marries and settles down with that rather plump, heavy security which the thought of a good marriage always seems to inspire in the young English woman, however superior. Miss Findlater is none the less a born story-teller, a factor that one dare not discount. She knows her story well, and she knows her people, and draws the vulgar, convention-ridden, lower middle class with their dull and sordid lives, made up so exclusively of raiment and food, with a certain truthful if incisive cruelty.

Miss Alice Brown is one of the writers who has steadily made for "The Real Thing," she studied her craft, she industriously formed a style, she recognized her own field and appropriated it. It has been wittily said that Miss Alice Brown has exploited the jilted woman in every phase of her being. That is a cynical way of putting the fact that Miss Brown desired to study chiefly the birth and the growing into consciousness of the soul, and the people who are comfortably married are all too prone to sit down in their bodies and rouse them only for exigencies of raiment and meal-times. If one is doomed to read love stories, the unhappy ones are by all odds the most stimulating, and time has wearied us of the mere little roughnesses that beset the path before the ceremony. Miss Brown is at her highest when she expounds the doctrines of renunciation and of that love which asks not, neither receives reward, but like a natural jutting fountain, waters its own sources. Therefore, in the new book,[3] the "Cave of Abdullam" is the best and most poetic story, tho it is difficult to pass over "A Sea Change" and "The Pilgrim Chamber" without special praise. The people in the book are mainly earth creatures, dimly aware of, but in no wise intimate with their own mental processes, and they are handled with insight and unfailing charm.

One is reminded, in writing of Mrs. Mary Wilkins Freeman, of the *bon mot* of Heine anent a French poet, that he was "A young man with a very brilliant past." Mrs. Freeman is still a young woman. In quite early youth she invented a *genre* of her own and wrote two small volumes of short stories as unexcelled in their own field as are de Maupassant's in his very much larger and more important sphere. Mrs. Freeman seems to be one of those people born with a definite gift, entirely spontaneous and untrained, of telling with combined pathos and humor just what she has seen. Her short stories are a lasting delight and her novels an inevitable disappointment. The opening chapters of *By the Light of the Soul*[4] are descriptive, full of keen perception and interesting, but the development of the story is unconvincing, the morality twisted, and the Enoch Arden-like ending loses all the note of the inevitable which makes the beauty of the basic poem by the fact that the immoral and quite tragic situation is knowingly wrought by the heroine. Surely a soul does not come to birth by projecting its dearest treasure into a position both humiliating and illegitimate; by a livelong deception and by an almost blasphemous disregard of its own worth. The theme required a bigger philosophy of life than Mrs. Freeman could bring to bear upon the subject, and the end is lamentably unconvincing and unsatisfactory. We are neither glad nor are we sorry at the end, and we lay the book down perfectly certain that the heroine will some day be found out and that she will deserve her fate.

The Grey Mist[5] is a goodly volume to look upon, with its soft gray cover of misty lines and the beautiful illustrations by the author's own hand. Also we welcome with joy the little introductory poems heading the chapters and striking the keynote. It is an old-time practice, unhappily in much disuse, but still effective. The author knows the coast of Brittany, its people, its tides, its storms, and has told a tragic story with a wealth of poetic and picturesque vision. The book will bring back to those who know it very vividly the haunting charm of the shore, the fog-damped, dark escarpments of the cliffs at night, the furze-clad slopes of the inland, the pine woods, and over all the gray mist that closes at last over us all with pitying wings.

[3] The Country Road. *By Alice Brown.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

[4] By the Light of the Soul. *By Mary Wilkins Freeman.* New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

[5] The Grey Mist. By the Author of the "Martyrdom of an Empress." Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Babylonian Researches

A NEW volume has been added to the fine series of works projected to publish the objects found at Nippur by the expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania at Nippur.[1] Of this series there have appeared Volume I, parts one and two, by Professor Hilprecht; Vol. IX, by Hilprecht and Clay; Vols. XIV and XV, by Prof. A. T. Clay. Other works by Dr. Ranke and Dr. Fisher belongs to other series as do Dr. Hilprecht's more popular volumes. Reviews of this present volume are likely to devote particular attention to the unfortunate personal controversy as to Dr. Hilprecht's account of tablets said to have come from the so-called Temple Library, an embittered controversy in which Dr. Hilprecht was supported in the investigation by the trustees of the university, but in which the scholars were generally against him. We regret that this controversy has been brought into this Part, and that a fuller discussion is promised in the second Part. While the explanation and defense were imperative, they should have appeared in some other way, and not in a work of pure science. Dr. Hilprecht still asserts the existence of a Temple Library, and includes in it all the texts of this volume, but they come from various mounds at Nippur, excavated in different years, and include one tablet much discussed which Dr. Hilprecht now admits was purchased as from Abu Habba, but which he insists was stolen from Nippur.

But leaving these matters which should have had no place in the volume, we turn to its really valuable contents. There are here an unusually large number of the tablets which may be called the school exercises of a temple school. Of these Dr. Hilprecht has gathered as many as are in all other known collections. There are over thirty including multiplication tables, division tables and square roots. Other tablets have to do with the fractions of the number 12,960,000 = the square of 3,600 or the fourth power of 60; and 60 is double the product of the three first prime numbers, 2, 3 and 5; and 360 is the number of days in a year of twelve months. Professor Hilprecht finds this number, 12,960,000 central to the numerical calculations of these tablets, and with it he connects the Platonic doctrine of numbers which must have come from Babylonia thru Pythagoras. In a very interesting way he shows, thru the Platonic numbers, that the great number, the square of 3,600, represents days, which, reduced to years of 360 days, gives us 36,000 years, which was the "great Platonic year," and equally the Babylonian cycle.

The metrological texts are less interesting but have their value. More important is a single tablet containing a dynastic list of some of the kings of Ur and Isin, of whom the first in the list, Ur-Engur (usually called Ur-Gur), is assigned to some time between 2500 and 2200 B. C., which puts the elder Sargon between 3000 and 2700 B. C., and Hammurabi, the contemporary of Abraham, between 2000 and 1830 B. C. This brings down the latter's date much below the usual assignment; and we are interested to observe that the extreme antiquity which in his previous volumes Professor Hilprecht gave to the beginnings of Babylonian history is wisely reduced by several thousand years.

The Part is a decidedly valuable addition to Babylonian science. The work is done in a thoro and scholarly way with abundant credit to other scholars as shown by the multitude of citations. It is a credit to the university, and, without expressing ourselves again on the old personal matters involved, and which should be treated by him separately, those charges of misrepresentation in earlier writings should not be allowed to detract from the value of these scholarly researches.

To the somewhat numerous, mere popular books on the Bible and the Monuments, Dr. A. T. Clay has added another which deserves a creditable place with them, entitled *Light on the Old Testament from Babel.*[2] Other such works published of late years are C. J. Ball's "Light from the East," Dr. T. Nicols's "Recent Archæology and the Bible," Prof. Ira M. Price's "The Monuments

[1] THE BABYLONIAN EXPEDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Series A. Cuneiform Texts. Edited by *H. V. Hilprecht.* Vol. XX. Part I. Mathematical, meterological and chronological tablets from the Temple Library of Nippur. *By H. V. Hilprecht.* 4to, pp. xvii, 70, with 30 autographed plates and 15 phototyped plates. University of Philadelphia.

[2] LIGHT ON THE OLD TESTAMENT FROM BABEL. *By Albert T. Clay, Ph.D.* 8vo, pp. xvi, 437. The Sunday School Times Co., Philadelphia.

and the Old Testament," and Dr. T. G. Pinches's "The Old Testament in the Light of the Historical Records of Assyria and Babylonia"; and to these may be added Alfred Jeremias's *"Das Alte Testament im Lichte des alten Orients."* Dr. Clay is a productive student of the tablets brought from Nippur. As might be expected his book is a careful and trustworthy exposition of the chief topics in the relation of the Old Testament to the Babylonian discoverer. He treats in fifteen chapters of such subjects as the antiquity of man, the Creation, the Deluge, the period of Abraham, the Code of Hammurabi and the Mosaic legislation, the name of Jehovah, and the historical inscriptions till the time of Ezra and Nehemiah. The work is so treated that it scarcely at all duplicates the works previously published.

Another volume which partly covers similar ground[3] is by Professor Sayce.

It opens with a brief, but excellent, account of the method of decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions, describes the nature of the inscriptions found, shows the relation of the Sumerians to Semitic people, that of the Egyptian to the Babylonian civilization, that of Palestine to Babylonia, the character of the Hittite people of Asia Minor, and describes the condition of Canaan before the Exodus. Like all of Professor Sayce's writings it is very suggestive, broad in treatment, and the conclusions sometimes rest on insufficient evidence.

Mr. Lau illustrates the rapidity of intellectual generation. He is the pupil of Drs. Gottheil and Prince, who are, or one of them, pupils of Professor Haupt, who was the pupil of Professor Schrader, who is still connected with Berlin University, and, tho in ill-health, younger than a number of other Assyriologists who might be mentioned. His volume on *Old Babylonian Temple Records*[4] is to be followed by a second completing the task. Ten years ago Columbia University bought 258 ancient inscribed tablets from Tello. They belong to the period from 2700 to 2580 B. C., when the kings of Ur of the Chaldees ruled Southern Babylonia. They are temple records, giving the account of payments to the temple of various sorts of produce, and sometimes sealed and dated. They are of value for the light they throw on the early civilization. Mr. Lau has beautifully transcribed the texts in the thirty-five plates, and has given the translation, or, at least, the substance of the texts. It is a fine piece of work, accurately done, and a credit to the university's scholarship; while it illustrates the importance to a university of having access to such original material for study. Perhaps the most valuable part of the work is the list of 291 syllabic characters in forty-one pages of autographed text, with references to their occurrence.

[3] Archæology of the Cuneiform Inscriptions. *By the Rev. A. H. Sayce.* Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 12mo, pp. vi, 220, London; E. S. Gorham, New York. $1.75.

[4] Old Babylon Temple Records. (Columbia University Oriental Studies, Vol. III.) *By Robert Jubelt Lau, Ph. D.* 8vo, pp. viii, 130. Plates, 35. Macmillan Co. for Columbia University Press. $1.50.

A Woman's Heart. By Olive Ransom. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.)

It is difficult to fancy a twentieth-century Abelard receiving letters from an American Héloïse; letters so quivering with intensity of emotion and with also a touch of classicism that would have suited well the Renaissance spirit. In *A Woman's Heart,* Olive Ransom edits such a series of letters, with sympathy and fidelity, making a companion novel to "The Lake," by George Moore. In the man's book we have the letters by the priest; in the woman's we are given, as we would expect, the woman's side of the correspondence. "The Lake," we felt, mirrored a man's heart, its moods, its mystery, its storm, its openness to Heaven; here we have a woman's heart laid bare with unsparing dissection. We do not say it is a morbid or overdrawn study; but we wonder whether, even to a priestly lover, toward whom the confession impulse may be stronger than to one less versed in psychological subtilties, a woman ever quite disclosed her inmost thoughts to such a depth? Morbid anatomy it may not be, but it is a self-revelation painful in its utter abandonment of all veiling defenses. Would the priest have loved Katherine more if she had not "given herself away" so supremely? is one of the questions awakened by the book, which tells an interesting story, altho its hold is purely psychical. The old arguments

against the theories and practices of the Roman Catholic Church, even here in America, are reiterated with amazing vivacity and freshness.

The Life and Genius of Nathaniel Hawthorne. By Frank Preston Stearns. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2.00.

The author of this new *Life of Hawthorne* comes to his task with some advantages over the ordinary biographer and critic. To a keen sympathy and with vivid admiration of the genius of our one great romancer he adds some personal acquaintance with him and his surroundings. He was a student in Harvard College, a friend of the son and an occasional visitor at the home, of the subject of this study, in those days when the returned ex-consul was tramping the woodsy ridge behind his Wayside domicile in Concord, evolving possibly the "Secret" of the mysterious Dr. Grimshawe, or perhaps arranging light and shadow for the new story, "Septimius Felton," soon to begin in the pages of the *Atlantic*, a story, however, destined to be cut short by the death of the magician. Altho a youth of eighteen could but touch the surface of the man of sixty, it was something to have looked into those marvelous eyes. After that period Mr. Stearns seems to have visited in person the haunts of Hawthorne, and to have followed up the bypaths laid open by all the writers of biography and reminiscence who have treated of the novelist and his work. The study of the literary output is close and the conclusions refreshing, notwithstanding an amusing tendency to homiletic "asides" and a sly indulgence in the sweet privilege of administering admonitory whacks on the heads of uncles and aunts who may venture to doubt that young pigs in the trough are necessarily all "innocent sucklings" of the true Shakespearean litter. There is little known of Hawthorne's early life before Bowdoin and his companionship in college with such men as Franklin Pierce, Bridge, Cilley and Longfellow, which is not taken into careful consideration in the author's study of surroundings. Little is added to what was already told in the Note Books or in Lathrop's early "Study" and Julian Hawthorne's later two or three volumes as to the life in Salem, Boston and Concord; less to what was known of the Liverpool consulate and the long residence in Italy. But many allusions in the short stories are brought home to the actual life and experience of Mr. Hawthorne—fastened on to him and his friends or his enemies, so to speak.

Pebbles

PROFESSOR—Are the Kaffirs vegetarians?
Bluff—The Heifers are, sir.—*Yale Record.*

MARK TWAIN was once asked by a charming girl to write something in her autograph album. The humorist looked thru the book and found the usual sentimental stuff, such as "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever." Then he took a pen, wrote "Never tell a lie," and signed his name. This he carefully dried with the blotter, after which he added: "P. S.—Except to keep in practice."—*The Truth Seeker.*

FRESHMAN (meeting a professor in Subway)—Are those micrococci in that basket?
Professor—No.
"Spirogillimi?
"No."
"Saceromisæ cerivisæ?"
"No."
"Generatorsphorgetirimillinollinicciaan organisms?"
"No!"
"What are they, please?"
"Grapes."—*Yale Record.*

GIRLS I HAVE KNOWN.

THE liveliest girl I ever met
Was charming Annie Mation;
Exceeding sweet was Carry Mel;
Helpful Amelia Ration.

Nicer than Jenny Rossity
It would be hard to find;
Lovely was Rhoda Dendron, too,
One of the flower kind.

I did not fancy Polly Gon;
Too angular was she;
And I could never take at all
To Annie Mosity.

I rather liked Miss Sarah Nade;
Her voice was full of charm;
Hester Ical too nervous was;
She filled me with alarm.

E Lucy Date was clear of face;
Her skin was like a shell;
Miss Ella Gant was rather nice,
Tho she was awful swell.

A clinging girl was Jessie Mine;
I asked her me to marry
In vain—now life is full of fights,
For I'm joined to Millie Tarry.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Editorials

The Union Pacific Dividend Incident

FURTHER and searching inquiry is soon to be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning the remarkable increase of dividends by the Union Pacific railway authorities in August last. A brief official record of the action taken was obtained at the hearing in January. Responsible officers of the Union Pacific will now be asked to testify about this transaction, which caused an extraordinary movement on the Stock Exchanges here and abroad, bringing enormous profits to some at a cost of considerable losses to others.

We recently analyzed the sale of $50,000,000 worth of Illinois Central stock to the Union Pacific by three of the latter company's directors and a banking firm, pointing to assertions in the press that the sellers realized a profit of several millions. This memorable increase of dividends is regarded by many as a transaction which shows how it is possible to enlarge "swollen fortunes" by leaps and bounds, without relying upon the comparatively slow growth that is derived from ordinary interest rates of 4 or 5 or 6 per cent.

It was expected by the public at the beginning of August last that the Union Pacific dividend rate would be increased (from 6 per cent.) and that a first dividend on Southern Pacific shares would be declared, owing mainly to a considerable increase of earnings. Having paid 4 per cent. for several years, the Union Pacific had increased its rate to 5 per cent. in October, 1905, and to 6 per cent. in April, 1906. The public reasoned that in August there would be a further increase to 7 per cent. and that the first dividend upon the controlled Southern Pacific might be at the rate of 4 per cent.

There was a meeting of the Union Pacific board on Wednesday, August 15. But, so far as the public could learn after adjournment, no action concerning dividends was taken. It was known, however, that the subject of dividends had been referred, at a meeting on July 19th, to the powerful executive committee, of which President Harriman is chairman. There was no announcement of dividends on Thursday. Therefore, according to common reports, some holders of the stock sold out and speculators made what are called "short" sales for a decline. Their action, however, did not prevent an advance of about $4 in the price during the two days. Somebody was buying the shares.

On the morning of Friday, the 17th, the unexpected announcement was made that the Union Pacific board had increased the company's dividend rate, not to 7 per cent., but to 10 per cent., and that an initial dividend on Southern Pacific at the rate of 5 per cent. had been declared. That day, in a crazy stock market, with enormous transactions (including purchases of more than 1,000,000 shares of the two Pacifics), the price of Union Pacific was increased $20, and at the close of business nearly $16 of this advance was retained. There was a gain of more than $5 in Southern Pacific. On Saturday there were further advances, with wild scenes on the Exchange. Monday (the 20th) saw a greater volume of business than had been known for some years, but the Pacifics ceased to advance. The explanation of expert observers was that the speculators who had been operating upon early and exclusive information as to the dividends were selling their holdings to a trustful public and taking their profits.

We shall not follow the course of the market after that date. But it may be pointed out that Union Pacific, which was quoted at $144 on July 19th (when the subject of dividends was referred to the executive committee), had risen to $161¼ on August 15th, was sold at $185 on the 18th, and touched $185¾ before the reaction on August 20th. After some vicissitudes, the stock sold at $195 in the first week of September, declined to $180 at the end of the year, and is now quoted at about $177. Southern Pacific advanced from $69 on July 19th to $92½ on August 20th.

At the hearing before the Commission

in January, it was shown by the records that action upon the dividends was really taken by the board on Wednesday, August 15th, but that the fact was withheld from the public at the suggestion of President Harriman until six absent members "could be notified." By resolution, the date of announcement was left to the discretion of the executive committee. On the following day this committee (Messrs. Harriman, Stillman and Lovett being present) decided to wait until Friday morning. Of course, it had been feasible to notify the absent members by telegraph on Wednesday. Speculators in Wall Street have been saying that delay was needed to facilitate the accumulation of stock for an "inside" pool before the great advance of price which would surely be caused by an announcement of the extraordinary and unexpected increase of dividends.

If one may trust the reports of the daily newspapers of New York at the time, there was a prevailing belief in and about the Stock Exchange that enormous profits had been realized by a pool in the interest of influential officers of the Union Pacific. In the headlines of one prominent and conservative journal were the words: "The insiders made millions; perhaps Harriman made $10,000,000." Another's headline was: "Brokers say Harriman alone won $10,000,000." In all the local papers, and in dispatches to papers elsewhere were discussions of the current gossip that pools made by officers of the company had taken great gains. Editorial articles in conservative financial journals were full of sharp criticism, evidently suggested by a belief that these stories about speculation in the shares, assisted by delaying the announcement of dividend increases, were true. It was pointed out by some that upon a pool of 400,000 shares of Union Pacific, accumulated before July 19th, there could have been realized a profit of from $30 to $40 a share before the end of August, or from $12,000,000 to $16,000,000; also that a profit of only $20 on such a pool completed some time after July 19th would have amounted to the comfortable sum of $8,000,000.

In view of the world-wide reports and comments of this character in the latter part of August, and the occasional repetition of them since that time, Mr. Harriman and his responsible associates should make reply to what is regarded by many as a charge of serious import against the financial management of a great American railway system. The approaching resumption of the Commission's investigation opens the way for such a reply, with all the explanations which may seem to be required. There was an opportunity for such speculation as the press reporters and critics have had in mind. But it does not follow that advantage of the opportunity was taken by officers who should have avoided speculation under such conditions. We hope the officers in question will show clearly in their statements before the Commission that they have had no interest in such pools and speculative operations as those with which the names of some of them have been connected in newspaper reports.

Mr. Mallock on Socialism

A RAPIDLY growing interest in Socialism, which seems to be about equally distributed among those who sympathize with it and those who fear it, is being freshly stimulated by the interesting lectures which Mr. William Hurrel Mallock is delivering under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. This organization, as some of our readers doubtless know, and all should know, is a body of eminent men representing capitalistic interests, the American Federation of Labor and the general public, and having for its objects a general exchange of differing views and a comprehensive study of industrial conditions. It was a happy thought of the Federation to import Mr. Mallock, long known as a brilliant and versatile writer on many themes. His lectures on Socialism have been given first at Columbia University. They will be repeated at Harvard and elsewhere.

President Butler, in presenting Mr. Mallock to his first American audience, introduced him as "a novelist." We are not quite sure that this designation is accurately descriptive. Only one of Mr. Mallock's novels—that very charming story, "The Heart of Life," is primarily art for art's sake. His other fiction, of

which "The New Republic" is best known, is social satire in story-book form. He has written much, however, that is not clothed in artistic disguise. His first important essay, "Is Life Worth Living?" was ostensibly a philosophical discussion. His most pretentious work, "Aristocracy and Evolution," professes to be the first true system of sociology ever published. In the judgment of its author it demolishes Herbert Spencer, not to mention August Comte, and builds the enduring structure which their genius was unable to raise. Mr. Mallock has written also statistical books on "Social Equality" and "Classes and Masses." He must be recognized, therefore, as a man of wide outlook, whose presentation of so large a subject as Socialism calls for respectful consideration.

Nevertheless, those who have awaited his lectures in the expectation of hearing something distinctly new, or of seeing the socialist discomfited, have undoubtedly been disappointed. Mr. Mallock has acquainted himself with the theories of Karl Marx and of the Fabians, and he has cleverly discharged the easy task of exposing their errors, both of premise and of logic. But he has not shown a thoro training in economics, or a due familiarity with the best economic literature of modern times. For example, justice to one of our most brilliant American writers, General Francis A. Walker, requires that the true source of Mr. Mallock's chief contention should be pointed out. The economists of Ricardo's day, and even those of John Stuart Mill's day, were in the habit of recognizing three productive factors, namely land, labor and capital. The major premise of Mr. Mallock's argument is the assertion that more important than mere labor is that peculiar gift which may vaguely be called "ability," and which in the industrial world finds expression in invention, including successful organization. Not only is this discovery of Mr. Mallock's not new, but for thirty years it has been a commonplace in the political economy class-room. It is the cardinal doctrine of Walker's epoch-making work on "The Wages Question," and of his economic text-books.

Nor has Mr. Mallock been more happy in his general conception of Socialism and its indictment of modern industrial society. Apparently, he has not followed the later developments of socialistic thought as set forth, for example, in the writings of H. G. Wells, John Spargo and James Mackeye. He is conspicuously in error in assuming that socialists wish to reward all men equally, irrespective of productive genius. If he wishes to tackle an essential socialistic proposition, he should tell us what objection he has to the contention that the mere ownership of capital, apart from any effort put forth by productive genius, is not an adequate ethical basis of income. If he should address himself to this task, he would discover that the most thoughtful and really serious criticisms of Socialism have been made in the very university where he put forth his unformed ratiocination. The one man who has really gripped this problem from an anti-socialistic point of view is Columbia's own distinguished economic theorist, Prof. John Bates Clark.

Mr. Mallock's lectures will neither convince the socialist nor undermine the individualistic faith of the non-socialist. The most just criticism that can be passed upon them is to say that their intellectual and moral quality is indistinguishable from that of his essay, "Is Life Worth Living?" in which he demonstrated to his own satisfaction that life is not worth living outside the safe fold of the Roman Catholic Church. Yet his lectures are bound to do a vast amount of good. They are stimulating. They raise questions. They make people think. And that, after all, is the main thing.

Newspapers' Sensations and Suggestion

Much has been said during the past week with regard to the possible evil effects of publishing the details of a sensational murder trial involving many criminal suggestions besides those of the murder itself. In spite of the fact that at the first glance most people would condemn the spreading broadcast of such material, there has been an unexpected division of opinion with another view shared by many good people that such publicity may be a source of good rather

than evil. The plea is, of course, that crime is held up as receiving its due reward even in this world and that the effect upon people's minds cannot but be to bring home to them the conviction that evil brings upon itself inevitably its own punishment in due time, and that this will surely be a deterrent from wayward courses. Many of the newspapers have insisted rather emphatically on this view, but, of course, they are interested parties and their opinion can have little weight. One of the arguments used by a prominent editor is the rather curious assertion that since so many people are deeply interested in the proceedings, it must be beneficial to them to have the opportunity to read them.

Such views look at but one side of the case. It is probable that if all men were perfectly normal there would be no good reason for not allowing them to gloat over all the criminal details of a case of this kind. If men were normal, however, there would be very little question of their caring to do so, since most of the interest in such criminal proceedings is due to a distinctly morbid curiosity. It is for this reason that the subject requires careful consideration on the part of all those who are interested in preventing crime. The most important thing in present day medicine is the influence of suggestion. Persons may be led to do many things that are quite disagreeable to them under ordinary circumstances by a series of suggestions. They may even be tempted to throw off morbid influences that are weighing them down and live a happier and more cheerful life, quite apart from many ills, from which they thought only a short time before that they were unescapable sufferers.

It is this question of suggestion that is most important in the matter of allowing people to read sensational details of crime of any kind. Whatever of natural abhorrence there may be from such evil is gradually lessened, and familiarity breeds contempt for the evil-doing hitherto so deterrent. This is true not alone for sexual crime, but for nearly all forms of criminality. It is well known now that suicides, as reported in the papers, constantly furnish suggestions for further unfortunate beings to put an end to their existence. If some peculiar form of suicide is given wide publicity in the newspapers, then others of similar nature done in imitation of it will usually turn up at various places thruout the country during the course of the next few weeks. If a new or unaccustomed poison is used, efforts are made to obtain this, some of them successful, and the result is further newspaper reports to be suggestive for still further victims, until the novelty of the procedure has worn off and it ceases to be strikingly suggestive or some newer method is reported which takes its place. This is not a matter of imagination or theory, but can be noted at any time if a little attention is paid to the collation of suicide statistics.

There is a general agreement now that the reason why suicides are increasing very rapidly among younger people during the last twenty-five years (the number of youthful suicides has more than trebled in that time) is that young folks between fifteen and twenty read the newspapers much more commonly now than used to be the case a generation ago, and are affected by these morbid sensational details to such a degree that whenever anything serious, or rather that they think serious, happens to disappoint them, they rather readily have recourse to self-destruction. Even more true than with regard to suicide is the effect of newspaper reports in the matter of the double crime of murder and suicide. These are not only increasing in number every year, but the average age at which they are committed is becoming less and less, because as students of the psychology of young folks declare, the suggestive influence of reading of previous cases finally overpowers the minds of those who have less mental resistance to the hardships and the trials of life, be they imaginary or real.

If the power of suggestion is so great with regard to murder and suicide where the natural abhorrence might well be expected to be an excellent protective, what is to be said of sexual crimes with regard to which there is an unfortunate leaning that constitutes one of the saddest features of poor human nature. There is no doubt at all that suggestion plays a large rôle in bringing about the commission of unusual crimes of this kind. It is idle to talk of the contempla-

tion of the punishment of such crimes as forming a barrier against them in the minds, especially of the young and of unstable individuals. Familiarity with them only enhances the morbid curiosity that tempts to abnormal experiences in such matters and undoubtedly predisposes to serious danger of yielding to even light temptation. All this has been well recognized by common sense before, but it is confirmed now by the advances in modern psychiatry. This furnishes the best reason why our newspapers should not give the details of crime, and especially not of sexual crime, for while to a few such reports may be deterrent, to the great many they will be an actual incentive—a suggestion that will tend to work itself out into actuality.

Child Labor and the Constitution

SENATOR BEVERIDGE this week defends in THE INDEPENDENT his bill to protect children against the greed of corporations engaged in manufacture. His bill proposes to do it by forbidding interstate commerce to child-made products. The purpose is good, and, on the face of it, the method seems adequate and proper.

But the Constitution is thrust at us. We are told that the bill interferes with the constitutional rights of the States to manage their own affairs and have free commerce with other States. We respect and honor the Constitution, but we do not like to see its provisions strained to protect individual or corporate oppression.

Constitutionally the right to forbid interstate commerce in child-made products goes on all fours with the right to control or restrict any other form of industry which exists under a State charter. For example, the Erie Railway has a New York charter, but it passes thru New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Accordingly, the United States law controls and restricts its powers, tells it to use safety appliances, and puts it partly under the control of the Interstate Commission. The New York Central Railroad is entirely within the limits of the State, and the national law has no control over it until it does its work beyond those limits. As Senator Beveridge shows, Congress in various cases has forbidden the passage across State lines of certain sorts of goods, not simply of lottery tickets dealt in by a company in New Orleans, but, for example, certain gold and silver ware, and uninspected foods and meats. Now, if it is constitutional to forbid the Meat Trust in Chicago to transport uninspected meats from one State to another—and such power is abundantly proved by numerous decisions of the Supreme Court—then there is no constitutional difficulty about prohibiting child-made products.

It is interesting to see the protest against the passage of the Beveridge bill in certain quarters, and especially in the Democratic South, on the ground that it interferes with State rights; and the Democratic party is supposed to be sensitive on State rights. But the Democratic platform of 1900 asked that this very power over interstate commerce be used for the annihilation of the trusts. Mr. Bryan, who was the candidate at that election, has not forgotten that fact, and he calls attention to it in *The Commoner* and asks:

> "If the power can be exercised to protect independent industries from the conspiracies of the trust magnates, can it not be used to protect the children from being dwarfed and stunted by early toil? The Constitution was made for the people, but the predatory corporations have converted it into a bulwark for the protection of all their schemes. . . . The children must be saved, and the Beveridge bill offers a safe and effective remedy for the cruel and barbarous system of child slavery which has grown up in this country."

We commend this utterance to Mr. Bryan's Southern friends, and we hope that they will not treat this pertinent reminder and advice as they did his recommendation for the public ownership of the railroads. That they called Socialism.

An Irish Bill

THE British Cabinet will present a bill for the establishment of a local parliament for Ireland, and the House of Commons will pass it, and the House of Lords will, if not frightened out of their prejudice, reject it. But the rejection will be one more of the sins of the Upper

House which prepare the way for its mending or ending. It may be delayed until after another appeal to the country, but an Irish Parliament is sure to come before long, for the country has been not a little educated since Gladstone's futile attempt.

Do our readers comprehend what a change an Irish Parliament will make in the British Constitution? It will be revolutionary. At present Great Britain has no written constitution, and nothing that corresponds to our principle of State rights. There stands no authority between the Imperial Parliament on the one hand and the city councils on the other, for the counties cannot be said to have legislative power. There is nothing in Great Britain that corresponds to the General Court of Massachusetts or the Legislature of New York State.

But there will be when Ireland has a Parliament, to be followed surely by Parliaments for Scotland, Wales and England. The privilege given to Ireland, Scotland and Wales will also ask. Ireland will then correspond, so far as local government goes, to one of our States, and its Parliament will correspond to one of our legislatures. Still further, there will then be a written constitution, for the law which devolves authority on the Irish Parliament and also limits its powers, will do precisely what our Constitution does, even if it be called simply an act. It will be as permanent as our Constitution, and will be held as sacred, and will be interpreted, as ours is, by the supreme judiciary.

It is a question for the future to determine what is the superior value of a written constitution. Great Britain has had none; France as a republic has none. But neither country has had to balance State rights against central authority, for there were no States and no State rights. What is sure to come in Great Britain is an argument for subordinate, yet self-governing, States, under a central government, and for a written constitution. And yet a written constitution, which can be amended with great difficulty, is a bar at times to progress, if not a menace. It compels amendment by strained interpretation by the courts, as we see in the interference with State authority by the interstate legislation of Congress.

We are not of those, however, who anticipate danger by the intrusion of the central government into the domain of State legislation. Amendment by interpretations will go no faster than the people desire and is best for the country. We deprecate such extreme language as we see in *The North American Review* in an article on what it regards as the threatened obliteration of State lines by the President and his Secretary of State. It says:

> "We now daily behold open and avowed subversions of those fundamental principles [of the Constitution] by neither ineffective 'political dreamers,' nor even a political organization, but by an active, able and resolute clique, which, under most aggressive leadership, holds absolute control of one arm of the Government, successfully coerces another, and insidiously endeavors to influence the court of last resort."

This is nothing less than wild ranting. If the Executive department "holds absolute control of one arm of the Government," that is precisely what the people elected it to hold and what the Constitution gives to it. It is not true that the Executive "successfully coerces" the legislative branch. We have just now in the new Santo Domingo treaty an example—and there are many—in which the Executive bows, as it should, to the will of Congress. Nor is it true, whatever criticism may have been made by the President, that he "insidiously endeavors to influence" the Supreme Court.

The American people have been taught to believe in constitutions. Neither the President nor Secretary Root would dream of trying to wean them from this faith. We are daft on constitutions. Not only does every State need a constitution, but every local society and every debating club must have one to quarrel over. So long as we choose to be governed and limited by a written Constitution it ought to be made not impossible nor very difficult to amend it, because with changed conditions we must have either amendment or forced interpretation. As to the danger and wrong of the latter we commend the reader to E. Parmalee Prentice's late study of "The Federal Power Over Carriers and Corporations."

The Theological Flurry in England

Our "Undistinguished Heretic" was anonymous, and yet he has made no small flutter by his "Confessions." We do not thank *The Westminster* for supposing him to be an editorial "fake." We do not thus deceive our readers. He is the genuine living pastor of a church connected with one of our principal evangelical denominations. The flutter which his confession of divergence from the creeds has made among our readers is small compared with the flurry created in England by the statement of his very liberal faith made by one of the most distinguished preachers of London, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, pastor of the City Temple.

To be sure, in the case of Mr. Campbell there can be no accusation of concealment and hypocrisy. The only moral question that is raised is as to whether he has the right to remain in the pulpit and fellowship of a denomination which is supposed to have a definite creed with which he disagrees. But there is a very general disagreement with his teachings, and those who defend him defend chiefly his right of liberty. That he teaches the spirit and character of Christ no one questions.

With Mr. Campbell's theology we do not so much make complaint, as with the philosophy which underlies his theology. It is all well to slough off the excrescences of theology, to show that this and that doctrine, of the Atonement, for example, or the decrees, is not in accord with the character of God; but it is another and bolder thing to attempt to make a new theodicy by striking at the very foundations and trying to create a new philosophy which can never approve itself to the common sense of the average man. Such is the philosophy which identifies body and mind, whether in a common physical substance, all matter; or whether it denies separate reality to matter, making it a phase or conception of mind. So the effort which Mr. Campbell has made to substitute "immanence" for omnipresence, and to identify God with man, must be to the ordinary mind meaningless. It declares man and matter to be nothing else than God partitioned off, and so this essential Pantheism undermines human responsibility, and, in the teachings of Mr. Campbell, very definitely eliminates turpitude out of sin; so that, as he says, the lowest vices and most hideous crimes are a blind and mistaken searching after the divine in us. We are not surprised that such teachings are sharply criticised, and that not only by conservatives, but by the most liberal of theologians. It is the philosophy they object to. It is not by such help that faith is supported. To save a tree you must not cut off its roots; it must be pruned otherwise.

Mr. Campbell says: "Our being is the same as God's, altho our consciousness of it is limited." Such a statement cannot possibly be proved, for it could be proved only by the consciousness, which is said to be limited. It is against all the sense we have, against our free will and our consciousness of sin. But Mr. Campbell has the courage to follow his doctrine of the identification of man with God to its most frightful extreme. To quote his language on sin is to condemn it. He is thus quoted in a sermon of a year ago:

> "Sin itself is a quest for God—a blundering quest, but a quest for all that. The man who got dead drunk last night did so because of the impulse within him to break thru the barriers of his limitations, to express himself, and to realize the more abundant life. His self-indulgence just came to that; he wanted, if only for a brief hour, to live the larger life, to expand the soul, to enter untrodden regions, and gather to himself new experiences. That drunken debauch was a quest for life, a quest for God. Men in their sinful follies today, and their blank atheism, and their foul blasphemies, their trampling upon things that are beautiful and good, are engaged in this dim, blundering quest for God, whom to know is life eternal. The *roué* you saw in Piccadilly last night, who went out to corrupt innocence and to wallow in filthiness of the flesh, was engaged in this blundering quest for God."

We trust that such language was a rhetorical extravagance which, altho the author printed it, he would not now defend; but it is the unguarded product of the fantastic philosophy which, in identifying God and man, identifies right and wrong, and comes to the insane conclusion:

> "To say of shame, What is it?
> Of virtue we can miss it;
> Of sin we can but kiss it,
> And it's no longer sin."

Mendeleef

Why did not the cable report to us the death of the Russian chemist Mendeleef, the most famous theoretical chemist in the world, a man whose prophetic discoveries rival the most astonishing forecasts of astronomy in the finding of the planet Neptune? It was Mendeleef who formulated the law which arranged elements in groups by their atomic weights, and told us where there were gaps that needed to be filled and foretold what the properties of the missing elements would prove to be. And gallium, scandium and germanium were found just as he had foretold, with their proper atomic weights and their properties, corresponding to those of aluminum, boron and silicon. When later the inert gases, argon, helium, etc., were discovered, they were found to fit exactly in places in the periodic scheme of Mendeleef's law. Some of his later and even more startling theoretical work cannot yet be verified, as his famous law has been by subsequent discovery, but as theory it is very interesting. In 1902 he published a remarkable essay in which he suggested that below the inert zero group consisting of the chemically inactive gases helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon, there are two elements not yet recognized having a lower atomic weight than hydrogen, and the lowest of the two he supposes to be the ether. He could not believe the ether to be really an imponderable fluid, but supposed it to have an atomic weight inconceivably small, and so high a velocity that its particles penetrate and pervade all other substances, so that its mass in a given amount of other substances could not be ascertained. Politicians and society people do not know much of Mendeleef, and few but the chemists paid much attention to him when, nearly thirty years ago, he visited this country, but his name will rank with the highest of the great men of the last century.

Freedom and License

The President would like to forbid the use of the mails to newspapers that print filthy and indecent details of court proceedings. A bill has been introduced into Congress empowering the President to exclude such matter from the mails. There is a great deal of public sentiment in support of such exclusion, and from the medical standpoint we have treated of this subject elsewhere, showing what is the effect of suggestion on weak minds and those not so weak. In Kentucky indictments have been brought against four newspapers which have violated the law forbidding the sale of any "obscene, lewd, disgusting, filthy or indecent book or newspaper," or any newspaper "principally made up of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds." Of course one must be careful not to infringe on the decent liberty of the press, but the court testimony of ravishments and seductions is not decent, and no decent family would willingly receive such reports into the home. Liberty of the press is good, but there is a limit to it, just as there is a limit to the nudity allowed in public places. There is the same difference between liberty and libertinism that there is between freedom and lawlessness.

The Loss of the "Larchmont"

Here is another case of a terrible fatality by the loss of a coast steamer plying from New York. The "General Slocum" was destroyed by fire, the "Larchmont" by a collision on a fearfully cold night. No one was found at fault or punished for the loss of the "Slocum" and probably no one will be for that of the "Larchmont." The reason is that the people that make the laws—that is, all of us—are to blame quite as much as those whose fault cost 145 lives. We have no suitable control or inspection of these vessels. It would be something if what inspection we have were strict and frequent, which it is not, but there is no assurance even that there shall be a plenty of life preservers. But there are other considerations. The "Larchmont" was an old and cheap boat, without watertight compartments, run at a cheap rate, and without experienced and competent crew. We know nothing about the competency or character of the officers, except that they were more successful in saving themselves than in saving their passengers. It does not seem to have occurred to the captain to have been the last to leave the vessel. He

could not have had the professional spirit of the German captain who, a few weeks ago, committed suicide when he had lost his steamer on an island in the West Indies. The crew were perfectly worthless, picked up from day to day on the dock. We need more laws providing how many able seamen shall be on every coasting vessel.

By the Favor of Schmitz

We can conceive of hardly a more humiliating condition politically than that which required the assent of the Mayor and School Board of San Francisco to the settlement of an international difficulty with Japan. They have held up the President, the treaty-making branch of Congress and Congress in both branches, and the action taken by the Senate and to be approved by the House, suggested by the President and Secretary of State, was made possible only because Schmitz and his fellows came on from San Francisco and permitted it. By the settlement on Monday approved by the House, after a treaty with Japan by which she will give passports only to a selected class of emigrants, the President shall have the power to exclude those having passports if Japan gives them indiscriminately, "to the detriment of labor conditions" in this country. On this condition, by the grace of Schmitz, San Francisco will let Japanese children under sixteen attend school with white children. It is a disgrace to our country that one city, or, rather, the labor unions in it, should be able to bring the country to the verge of war and then dictate terms of peace. If this is constitutional the Constitution should be changed.

The Brownsville Inquiry

The investigation of the Brownsville affair by the Senate Committee has been one-sided thus far, but it goes very far to show that the soldiers should have been tried by court-martial, where all facts could have been carefully tested. It looks very much as if not a single negro soldier fired a gun, and we shall be pleased if this is proved; not because we choose that others should be found guilty, but because the soldiers have had a better character than that borne by the Mexican and other white roughs in Brownsville. It is clear that Major Blocksom's investigation was very incomplete and unsatisfactory. It is testified that the guns were all accounted for and also the ammunition, and that the guns were all clean, and that it would have been impossible to clean them after half a dozen shots in less than fifteen minutes, and then with good light. There was no opportunity for the men to clean their guns after the firing, for they were all the while from that moment under the eye of their officers, and so situated that it was impossible for them to clean the guns before they were put in their racks and locked up, after which came the inspection, and all were found in clean condition. The witnesses have apparently satisfied every member of the committee that there was no opportunity to get any surplus ammunition, and no cartridges were missing. The testimony also shows that empty shells and exploded cartridges could easily have been secured, and that plenty of Mexicans and others wore the khaki uniform. The conviction grows that others than soldiers "fired up the town," and their bullets whizzed over the soldiers in camp. Certainly the soldiers have made a good impression by their testimony thus far.

The Suffragettes

That respectable English women should be so lacking in sense that they should imagine that they would get the suffrage by making a riot is past American comprehension. We cannot imagine the leaders in the movement here of a generation ago, or those of today, storming the Capitol, fighting with the police, and begging to be taken to prison. That does not look like the decent ways of Lucy Stone or Mrs. Stanton or Susan B. Anthony. That is not the way that female suffrage has been gained in Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. In those States the women have debated the matter before the people, have appealed in legal ways to the legislatures, have acted like law abiding citizens as well as ladies, and have won their point. But in London they have in a great crowd tried to force their way into the Houses of Parliament, have beat themselves against the gates, have de-

clared that if they could force the police to arrest them and send them to prison, then Parliament would grant their wishes. This is quite another thing from the passive resistance which had its influence in the last British elections. Those Non-conformists did not fight the police; they simply refused to pay a part of their assessed taxes, and went to jail quietly. With these wild women it is a case of mob craze, which reminds us of the "rout that made the hideous roar" on the banks of the Hebrus when Orpheus perished at the hands of mœnads.

The American Bible League is distributing to the press long extracts from a lecture by Prof. George F. Wright, in which it is said:

> "In the realm of archeology Hommel and Sayce, two of the most eminent authorities, were compelled by their studies to abandon the destructive school and become defenders of the Old Testament traditions."

We know well that Professors Sayce and Hommel are far from being "destructive" critics, but we would like to have our attention called to the evidence that supports the position implied by the statement that they have "become defenders of the Old Testament traditions." We do not recall any proof that they defend the historicity of the Garden of Eden, the creation of Adam and Eve, the Fall, the antediluvian patriarchs, the Flood, or the escape of Lot from Sodom and the death of Lot's wife.

The South Carolina legislature has voted to end the State dispensary for the sale of liquors, and will put in its place the excellent local option law which has done so much good in the States where it is in operation and which can be executed by public sentiment. Other States have, at one time or another, Massachusetts, for example, confined the sale of liquors to State agents, but with narrow restrictions, while the South Carolina dispensary sold liquor to anybody that wanted it. This question of State monopoly, whether that in South Carolina or in Russia or Sweden, makes drinking easy, invites scandals and corruption, and we have probably seen the last of it in this country.

It ought, by this time, to be clear to the blindest that the French Government does not desire to overthrow Christianity or the Catholic religion. It is simply determined fully and definitely to separate the Church and the State. It does not desire to shut the faithful out of the churches, but desires that they shall have the full use of their places of worship to conduct religious services just as they please. So the Government accepts one after another the requests of the bishops that they may fasten their authority and exclude the laity from all rights of property or worship. If the Government were the enemy of religion it would look sardonically on the result.

This time, once more, as in the Philadelphia case, it was a model old man, who had no vices, who was a prominent churchman, too much trusted to be watched, that has gambled in investments and robbed the New Britain bank of an immense sum. Even Presbyterian elders and Baptist deacons need watching as well as the humbler employees for whom we provide cash registers or who are required to ring up the fares. This does not mean that proved character is no safeguard, but it does mean that even that may fail, and that the haste to make sudden profits is enough to cause the fall of the most esteemed.

We have received from Lieutenant-Commander William S. Sims, of the United States Navy, a long article which we regret we cannot print, in reply to Park Benjamin's article, "The Shout for 'Big Ships,'" in our issue of January 31st. Commander Sims controverts Mr. Benjamin's points serially, and particularly meets statements which he regards as traversing his personal good faith in his reply to Captain Mahan. As he wishes his article published in full or not at all we are hardly at liberty to say anything further than that he appears to show that he took no advantage of Captain Mahan in this matter.

Insurance

Embezzlements in 1905 and 1906

EMBEZZLEMENTS during the year 1906, compared with 1905, as indicated by figures given by the Fidelity Department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, are as follows:

	1906.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Banks and Trust Companies	$12,835,215	$6,816,729	$6,018,486	.....
Benevolent Associations	365,538	542,869	.....	$177,331
Public Service	1,734,720	1,950,272	.....	215,552
General Business	2,376,298	1,272,635	1,103,663	.....
Insurance Companies	141,979	55,835	86,144	.....
Transportation Companies	240,866	136,824	104,042	.....
Court Trusts	255,553	798,667	.....	543,114
Miscellaneous	933,540	1,049,705	.....	116,165
Net increase, $6,260,173.	$18,883,709	$12,623,536	$7,312,335	$1,052,162

It will be seen that the aggregate amount of defalcations in 1906 exceeds that of 1905 by almost 50 per cent. It offers at least one argument in the negative to the oft repeated query, "Is the world growing better?" There must have been some truth in the recent statement of a Massachusetts bank commissioner when he said that there was, on the average, a case of bank defalcation for every day in the year. As Mr. Cleveland says, defalcations do occur with "astounding frequency."

Cheap Life Insurance

JOHN M. TAYLOR, the president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., in his report to the members of his company for 1906 writes in part as follows:

"Many men who know nothing of the business of life insurance, which involves the interests of twenty millions of the American people, and nothing of the responsibilities of its administration, have, within the last two years, filled the world with their vociferous preachments about *'cheap life insurance.'* What is it? It is the insurance that, when age comes on apace or death knocks at a man's door, has nothing to pay, and nothing to say to the summons but charity for the family and insolvency to the estate. It is the insurance which has been had in the assessment companies which mark the long and tragic history of the attempt to insure men's lives without a reserve and at an increasing premium with increasing age. It is the insurance to be had in the multitude of mushroom companies springing up on every hand, with specious promises 'special contracts,' subsidiary annexes, and limitless expenditures, sops of stock and bonuses and official positions, with demagogic appeals to cupidity and ignorance, and certain of ultimate disappointment and disaster to all save their ingenious and persuasive exploiters and promoters. The only cheap life insurance is SAFE life insurance; and that which is both cheap and safe cannot be created by statute, nor made good by theories or expedients."

THE Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of this city has purchased all of the industrial business of the Columbian Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass. About sixty thousand policies and $7,000,000 were involved in the transaction.

GAGE E. TARBELL has offered his resignation as second vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to take effect on March 1st, and the resignation has been accepted. Mr. Tarbell has a record of twenty-five years of service with the Equitable. He will join with Timothy L. Woodruff in Long Island realty development.

THE Circuit Court of Toledo, Ohio, has affirmed the Common Pleas Court decision that insurance cannot be collected by the heirs of a beneficiary who is responsible for the death of the person insured. This decision was handed down and announced last week in the case of James Mack, Sr., against the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World. Mack's son, James Mack, Jr., killed his wife and subsequently committed suicide. His victim carried insurance in the order of the Lady Maccabees in favor of her husband. A suit was instituted by the elder Mack as the next heir of his son to collect the insurance on Mrs. Mack's life. It was held by the court that the beneficiary in his killing the insured party, deprived his heirs, as well as himself, of any rights to the insurance.

Financial

The Currency Bill

From the Senate's committee on Finance the two amendments to which we referred last week were reported on the 12th, attached to the House bill which provides for an increase in the number of gold and silver certificates of small denominations. The limit for withdrawals of national bank circulating notes in any month is increased in one of these amendments from $3,000,000 to $9,000,000, and not to $12,000,000, as was at first proposed. In the other, the existing restriction concerning the deposit of current customs revenue in the banks is removed. While no provision is made for any temporary increase of circulation at times when conditions call for it, the propositions are steps in the right direction, and they ought to be enacted at the present session.

A Curious Case

There is much that is mysterious and unexplained in the disappearance and defalcation of William F. Walker, treasurer of the Savings Bank of New Britain, in the Connecticut city of that name. At last reports, the bank's loss was $565,000, and there was to be added about $50,000 of the funds of the Connecticut Baptist Convention, of which the missing man was treasurer. Walker was last seen in New York. Telegrams bearing fictitious signatures but probably written by himself were received from New York in New Britain on Sunday, the 10th, saying that he had been killed by a street car. To those who had known him for many years it seemed incredible that he could have been dishonest or could have indulged in speculation. He was sixty-three years old and a veteran of the Civil War, and for thirty years he had been treasurer of the bank. The son of a Baptist clergyman, he was himself deeply interested in religious affairs. A deacon of his church in New Britain, he had for many years been superintendent of its Sunday school, and in that office had been accustomed to advise young men that they should avoid speculation. In his habits he was apparently most exemplary. He lived modestly and simply, devoting substantially all of his time to the bank, his family, and several religious or philanthropic organizations of which he was secretary or treasurer. For a time he kept a horse for family use, but his economical tendencies soon led him to dispose of it. His annual vacation was brief and inexpensive. Evidently this is no ordinary case of defalcation and flight. According to the published reports it seems inexplicable to his family and his business associates except upon the supposition that he suddenly became insane. All the missing securities were in the bank three months ago.

....The dividend of the Chicago People's Gas Light and Coke Company, which was cut down when the price of gas was reduced by legislation to 85 cents, has been restored to the old rate of 6 per cent.

....At the recent listing of the stock of the Mackay Companies (which controls the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable companies) it became known that this corporation is the largest stockholder in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and has a considerable interest in a large number of the subsidiary Bell companies.

....Records were broken by the United States Steel Corporation in the December quarter and also in the full calendar year. Net earnings for the quarter were $41,744,764, making $156,619,111 for the year, or a sum exceeding the previous record (1902) by $23,000,000. Another record was broken by the unfilled orders on hand at the end of the quarter, these amounting to 8,489,718 tons.

....Charles W. Morse recently offered about $20,000,000 to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for its steamship lines, which he desired to add to his large coastwise combination. The company's directors, on the 9th, by unanimous vote, declined the offer, upon the ground that the steamship lines were essential to the symmetrical development of the company's system.

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Survey of the World

Mr. Roosevelt's Address at Harvard

The President had a busy day in Cambridge and in Boston on the 23d. In the morning he acted as godfather at the christening of the son of a Rough Rider. At Harvard University he met several of his classmates, attended receptions, delivered a long address, and in the evening was present at the initiation of his son as a member of the Porcellian Club. At the beginning of his address at the Harvard Union, his remarks about athletic sports were sharply at variance with the recently published opinions of President Eliot. The latter had said that it would do no harm to discontinue football, basketball and hockey at the University. Basketball was "too rough." It was the duty, he added, of colleges which had "permitted monstrous evils to grow up" in connection with athletic sports to "purge themselves of these immoralities and to help the secondary schools to purge themselves also." Mr. Roosevelt, commending the athletic spirit at Harvard because it was essentially democratic, urged that intercollegiate sport should be encouraged, and continued as follows:

"As I emphatically disbelieve in seeing Harvard or any other college turn out mollycoddles instead of vigorous men, I do not in the least object to a sport because it is rough. Rowing, baseball, lacrosse, track and field games, hockey, football, are all of them good. Moreover, it is to my mind simple nonsense, a mere confession of weakness, to desire to abolish a game because tendencies show themselves or practices grow up which prove that the game ought to be reformed. Take football, for instance. The preparatory schools are able to keep football clean and to develop the right spirit in the players without the slightest necessity ever arising to so much as consider the question of abolishing it. There is no excuse whatever for colleges failing to show the same capacity, and there is no real need for considering the question of the abolition of the game. If necessary, let the college authorities interfere to stop any excess or perversion, making their interference as little officious as possible and yet as rigorous as is necessary to achieve the end. But there is no justification for stopping a thoroly manly sport because it is sometimes abused, when the experience of every preparatory school shows that the abuse is in no shape necessarily attendant upon the game."

Athletics were good, he added, "especially in their rougher forms," because they tended to develop courage. We could not afford to turn out college men who would shrink from physical effort or from a little physical pain. But he would not be understood as excusing that perversion of athletic sport which would make it an end instead of merely a means in life. Study was even better than athletics. The President spoke of the need and value of productive scholarship, and then turned to a consideration of the duty of college graduates as citizens. "If your education and the pleasant lives you lead here," said he, "make you so fastidious and overrefined that you cannot do the hard work of practical politics, then you had better never have been educated at all. The weakling and the coward are out of place in a strong and free community":

"Like most other things of value, education is good only in so far as it is used aright, and if it is misused or if it causes the owner to be so puffed up with pride as to make him misestimate the relative values of things, it becomes a harm and not a benefit. There are few things less desirable than the arid cultivation, the learning and refinement which lead

merely to that intellectual conceit which makes a man in a democratic community like ours hold himself aloof from his fellows and pride himself upon the weakness which he mistakes for supercilious strength. Small is the use of those educated men who in after life meet no one but themselves, and gather in parlors to discuss wrong conditions which they do not understand, and to advocate remedies which have the prime defect of being unworkable. . . . The educated man who seeks to console himself for his own lack of the robust qualities necessary to bring success in American politics by moaning over the degeneracy of the times instead of trying to better them, by railing at the men who do the actual work of political life instead of trying himself to do the work, is a poor creature, and, so far as his feeble powers avail, is a damage and not a help to the country."

Much good, he said, had been done to the people of the Philippines during the last few years, "not by those who merely indulged in the personal luxury of advocating for the islands a doctrinaire liberty which would have meant their immediate and irretrievable ruin," but by men "who faced facts as they actually were, doing the hard and often disagreeable duty of the moment."

State Rights and Corporations

Mr. Roosevelt then directed attention to "the great questions which group themselves around the control of corporations in the interest of the public." There had been, he said, a curious revival of the doctrine of State rights in connection with these questions "by the people who know that the States cannot with justice to both sides practically control the corporations, and who therefore advocate such control because they do not venture to express their real wish, which is that there shall be no control at all." Honest and fair dealing railway corporations would gain and not lose by adequate Federal control. Those who invoked the doctrine of State rights to protect State corporations "in predatory activities" were as short-sighted as those who once invoked it to protect the slave-holding interest:

"The States have shown that they have not the ability to curb the power of syndicated wealth, and, therefore, in the interest of the people, it must be done by national action. Our present warfare is against special privilege. The men—many of them, I am sorry to say, college men—who are prompt to speak against every practical means which can be devised for achieving the object we have in view—the proper and adequate supervision by the Federal Government of the great corporations doing an interstate business—are, nevertheless, themselves powerless to so much as outline any plan of constructive statesmanship which shall give relief. I have watched for six years these men, both those in public and those in private life, and tho they are prompt to criticise every affirmative step taken, I have yet to see one of them lift a finger to remedy the wrongs that exist. So it is in every field of public activity. State rights should be preserved when they mean the people's rights, but not when they mean the people's wrongs; not, for instance, when they are invoked to prevent the abolition of child labor, or to break the force of the laws which prohibit the importation of contract labor into this country; in short, not when they stand for wrong or oppression of any kind, or for national weakness or impotence at home or abroad."

He enumerated the achievements of the nation in the last ten years, in legislation, in executive action, and otherwise. "In all these matters," said he, "there have been some men in public life and some in private life whose action has been at every point one of barren criticism or fruitless obstruction." All the credit for the good that had been accomplished belonged to those who had done affirmative work. In conclusion, he urged college men to be "doers rather than critics of the deeds that others do." They should take the lead in every fight for civic and social righteousness. This they could do only by taking their places among their fellow-men in a spirit of thorogoing democracy, in order that they might feel and sympathize with their hopes, their ambitions, their principles, and even their prejudices.

Philadelphia Reformers Defeated

At the election of city officers in Philadelphia, on the 19th, the reform ticket, supported by a fusion of the City Party and the Democrats, was defeated. Congressman John E. Reyburn, the nominee of the Republican party, commonly known in Philadelphia as "the organization," was elected mayor by a plurality of 33,000 over William Potter, candidate of the Fusionists. Colonel Potter is a Republican and was Minister to Italy some years ago. For a Prohibition ticket 405 votes were cast, and the Socialist candidate for

mayor received 1,680. While the reformers failed to elect a successor to Mayor Weaver, they made gains in the city Council, increasing the number of their representatives in the Select branch by two and in the lower chamber by fifteen. But in either branch they are still far from holding a majority. It is admitted by the defeated party that the election was fairly conducted. Representatives of the party say that a considerable number of Democrats voted for the Republican nominees. Among the explanations given by the newspapers in sympathy with the reform party are these: That Colonel Potter had only recently come over from the "machine" to the support of the reform movement, that he was nominated by objectionable political methods, and that sharp attacks upon the old ring and its supporters were discouraged in the campaign by those in authority. There was dissension in the reform ranks. Rudolph Blankenburg, a reform leader, publishes a long statement, in which he speaks of the effect of ambition, jealousy and clamor for office among the reformers. He also asserts that the office of Postmaster of Philadelphia was offered to Colonel Potter by a representative of Senator Penrose prior to his nomination for mayor and when he was chairman of Mayor Weaver's advisory board. This appears to be confirmed by Colonel Potter, who says: "Had I been willing, I should now be holding high office under the 'organization.'" Mr. Blankenburg also asserts that John C. Winston, chairman of the Committee of Seventy, held private conferences with James P. McNichol (Republican leader, partner of Boss Durham, and defendant in the filtration contract suits) concerning the organization of the Council.

Senator Smoot Retains His Seat

The long contest concerning the title of Senator Reed Smoot to his seat came to an end on the 20th, when the Senate, by a vote of 28 to 42, refused to pass the resolution providing for his exclusion. Nine Republicans voted against the Senator from Utah and three Democrats supported his claim. On the preceding day Mr. Smoot addressed the Senate in his own defense, saying that he was not a polygamist, that he never had been one, and had had only one wife. He had taken no oath, he added, which was inconsistent with his oath as a Senator. He owed to his church no allegiance which could interfere with his allegiance to his country. In the course of debate on the day when the final vote was taken, Mr. Dubois asserted that Mr. Smoot's cause had been supported by the President. "He wants him seated," continued the Senator from Idaho. "You have got the Mormon vote, my friends on the Republican side. But it has cost you the moral support of the Christian women and men of the United States." Among those speaking in behalf of Mr. Smoot was Mr. Foraker, who said:

> "No case whatever has been made that will justify us in either declaring the seat vacant or expelling the Senator from Utah. Reed Smoot has proved a better character than any other Senator here has a right to claim. He is so good a man that I almost doubt him. He has no vices. He does not drink, smoke, chew or swear, and he is not a polygamist."

The galleries were crowded with women, among whom were representatives of the organizations which have protested against the retention of Mr. Smoot in the Senate. It is understood that the President, in a letter to Senator Knox, commended the latter's recent speech in support of Mr. Smoot's title to his seat. For this reason the President has been sharply criticised by representatives of some of the organizations which have demanded the exclusion of the Mormon Senator.

Labor Questions

Owing to the opposition of the Democrats the passage of a bill resembling the Senate's (La Follette) bill concerning the hours of railway employees was prevented, on the 18th, on account of certain provisions which, it was asserted, would enable railroad companies to evade the requirements of the measure. Mr. Williams said the bill as it had been reported from the committee was a snare and a humbug. Five days later, the bill was brought forward with modifications which satisfied Mr. Williams and his associates, and it was passed without dissent. It forbids the employment of a workman for more than sixteen consecutive hours, and provides for the hours of

rest.——Cornelius P. Shea, president of the teamsters' union, and fourteen of his associates have been acquitted on their second trial, in Chicago, for conspiracy at the time of the great strike of the teamsters in that city. At their first trial the jury disagreed, seven members voting for acquittal.——A wage increase of from 10 to 15 per cent., ordered last week by the Frick Coke Company, affects 21,000 men and amounts to about $1,500,000 a year. Similar action by other coke companies will probably increase the number affected to 60,000. Among the wage increases made since January 1st are the following: Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, operators in the principal offices, 10 per cent.; about 60,000 textile workers in and near Philadelphia, from 10 to 15 per cent.; conductors, trainmen and yardmen of the Southern Railway, from 6 to 25 per cent.; about $400,000 a year to employees on the street railways of New York City.

Immigration from Japan

The Immigration bill, including the amendment relating to the exclusion of Japanese, became a law on the 20th inst. This amendment had been opposed by the Democrats in the House. On the following day it was announced that in an official message by cable to our Government, the Government of Japan had expressed its unqualified approval of the legislation in question and its entire satisfaction with the results of the recent conferences and negotiations. Replying to guarded criticism in the Tokio newspapers, the Japanese Foreign Minister has pointed out that the action taken by Congress is clearly within the provisions of the treaty of 1894. Critics should remember, he says, that this treaty was the price of the abolition of foreign consular jurisdiction in Japan. Immigration into Hawaii, where there is ample room, he adds, is not restricted. Secretary Root cabled the provisions of the new law to the Governor of Hawaii, for the information of Japanese there intending to sail for San Francisco. Japanese in the islands have sent protests to President Roosevelt and the Foreign Office at Tokio. The agreement reached at Washington concerning the treatment of Japanese school children in San Francisco provides that the public schools shall be opened to all children of alien races who are under the age of sixteen and can speak English, and that special schools shall be established for others who are unable to speak this language.

War in Central America

In defiance of the advice or warning given by the United States, Mexico, Costa Rica, Salvador and Guatemala, war is now in progress between Nicaragua and Honduras. The first battle was fought on the 18th, and other engagements have followed. Honduras asserts that the peace negotiations were terminated by an invasion of her territory by Nicaraguan troops. At last reports, the Nicaraguans had gained some advantage and were marching upon the capital of Honduras. It seems impossible to ascertain the cause of hostilities, but one explanation of the disturbance is that President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, desires to form a union of the Central American republics by force. Honduran revolutionists are serving with his army, and they were concerned in the recent quarrels about a strip of disputed territory on the frontier. The decision of the King of Spain as to this strip of land appears to have been rejected. It is expected that the five Powers whose advice was ignored will renew their attempts to make peace. Our Government may offer to intervene as an arbitrator.——In the first week of February General Antonio Paredes landed on the coast of Venezuela, his purpose being to promote a revolution against the Castro Government. On the 12th he and seventeen men who accompanied him were captured by Castro's troops and taken to Barrancas. There, on the 19th, all of them were lined up in front of a wall and shot. In the party were two Americans, John Godski, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Lovelace, of Maine. Paredes was about forty years old. He opposed Castro in 1898, and was imprisoned for three years thereafter. His American wife, who was Miss Florence Hutchinson, of Chicago, had obtained a divorce from him.

Briand and the Pope Apparently no progress has been made during the week in the settlement of the French Church controversy. M. de Selves, Prefect of the Seine acting for the Government, has been conducting negotiations with Coadjutor Archbishop Amiette, representing Cardinal Richard and the Pope, over the details of the proposed leases of the churches to parish priests. Premier Clemenceau, altho having no confidence in the success of M. Briand's efforts at compromise, gave him his opportunity and M. Briand defended his policy before the Chamber of Deputies in a powerful speech. He declared that it was unworthy of Republicans, or free thinkers, not to respect the faith of millions of their fellow-countrymen. The object of separation was disestablishment, not persecution. Liberty of worship, whether Catholic, Protestant or Jewish, must be respected. The Catholic Church was not like any other sect. It had seen fit to forfeit churches, seminaries and rectories of which it might now be in possession, but this did not prevent the Government from recognizing the right of Catholics to worship, and the Government therefore intended to keep the Catholic churches open for Catholics and for no one else. The Minister said that the Church was sufficiently humiliated in being forced to solicit leases of the churches, and that to exaggerate the victory of the State would be to perpetuate religious quarrels. M. Briand's action was criticised by the extremists, who objected that he was practically renewing the Concordat by thus negotiating indirectly with the Pope. In spite of this the Chamber gave him a vote of confidence by ten to one. The ecclesiastical authorities still object to two clauses in the form of lease proposed by the Government. One is the clause which provides that the parish priest as lessee shall be responsible for keeping the church building in repair, and the other is that prohibiting members of the dissolved religious orders or any foreign priest from being parties to the contract. The Vatican considers it unfair to impose upon the parish priest the duty of making structural repairs and holds that it is an interference with freedom of worship that monks may not be parish priests. Since the seminaries of France have been suppressed it may be necessary, it is said, to eventually obtain foreign clergy. At present there is a deadlock between the national and ecclesiastical authorities and both parties refuse to reopen negotiations.

Papal Degrees Pius X has just raised to the rank of a University the Dominican College of St. Thomas at Rome, with the right to give university degrees; and this does not please the German scholars, who anticipate that the standard will not be equal to that of the German universities, and there is, says the *Fremdenblatt*, a movement on foot to compel all enjoying such degrees, if used in Germany, to annex the word *Rome* to the degree. Similar measures have already been taken against another Dominican university, that of Freibourg, in Switzerland. Outside of Rome there are but three Papal universities, Louvain (Papal and Royal), Freibourg and Washington. Two others, London and Dublin, which died in birth, are echoes of the days of Newman and Manning. It is curious, moreover, with all their power and influence and reputation for scholarship, that the Jesuits have not only no university, but not even a professor's chair in the three Papal seats of learning above mentioned.

Austro-Hungarian Politics The coming elections to the Reichsrath, the lower House of the Austrian Parliament, are of especial interest, because the Deputies are to be elected for the first time by popular vote. Up to ten years ago the Reichsrath was based entirely on the principle of class representation. There were four *curiæ* or electoral classes—the great land owners, the chambers of commerce, the towns and the country districts. In 1896, as a concession to the demand for popular suffrage, a fifth *curia* was added and a small proportion of the House was elected by direct vote of the whole people. The manner of voting, whether direct or thru electors, by secret ballot or open declaration, varied with the province, and the districting and representation were so contrived as to bal

ance the different races and classes. All this complicated and illogical system is now abolished. The Reichsrath voted for universal suffrage on December 1st. The Upper Chamber was reluctant to pass the bill, fearing the ultimate loss of its own power, but a few weeks later, under pressure from the Crown, it acceded to the reform, after safeguarding its own interests by securing the passage of a law restricting the number of life peers to 180 to prevent the swamping of the Chamber with new peers for the purpose of forcing thru legislation. The new electoral law confers the suffrage upon all men above the age of twenty-four who have been for one year in the same district. Since one-third of the population cannot read or write, there is no educational qualification imposed. Voting is by secret ballot, and a majority is required. In order to prevent race conflicts a certain number of representatives are assigned to each race, including the Jews, according to population and tax-paying capacity. For example, those who are registered as Czech voters can vote only for Czech candidates. The apportionment of Deputies among the several races has been fairly done in most cases, but the Ruthenes are deprived of their due representation in the interests of the Poles, whose votes were necessary to pass the bill. The party which is expected to make the greatest gains is the Clerical Anti-Semites or Christian Socialists, under Dr. Lueger. The Germans, who formerly dominated the House, will be reduced to an ineffective minority.——The Hungarian Cabinet, composed of a coalition of Magyar nationalist parties which got into power after a fierce struggle lasting several years, is now in trouble owing to the exposure of the corrupt practices of one of its members, Geza Polonyi, Minister of Justice. He was first charged by a Deputy of his own party, Zoltan Lengyel, with having abused his position as a member of the city council of Budapest in order to obtain, at the cost of the town, advantages for various industrial concerns in whose behalf he had appeared as counsel in the municipal court. Kossuth, as leader of the Independence party, championed the cause of Polonyi, and he was "whitewashed" by the executive committee of the party. But Lengyel reiterated the charge and added new and worse accusations, finally bringing the affair to a crisis by publishing in *facsimile* a letter written by Polonyi to Baroness Schönberger at Vienna, asking her to procure secret information as to the intentions of the Court. The Baroness is a lady of bad reputation who had led an adventurous life before securing a title by marriage, and it appears that Polonyi had agreed to pay her $10,000 to act as a spy on the Austrian Court for the benefit of his party then seeking power. This money Polonyi seems never to have paid. As soon as the affair was published the Baroness was expelled from the capital by the police "as a menace to public morals." Polonyi attempted to shield himself by the statement that Count Julius Andrassy, Count Albert Apponyi and other leaders of the coalition party had known and approved of his method of obtaining information, but all his colleagues, with the exception of Kossuth, turned against him, and he was forced to resign. Before resigning his position as Minister of Justice, however, he took advantage of it to institute libel proceedings against Lengyel. Dr. Günther, a follower of Apponyi, has been appointed Minister of Justice.——Ninety Ruthenian students in the university at Lemberg refused to take the oath in the Polish language, and, when refused admittance until this formality was complied with, sacked the grand hall, destroying furniture and punching holes in the portraits of the rectors. When imprisoned they joined in a "hunger strike." After three days the medical inspectors declined to be responsible for their lives and they were released.

The New Duma

The election of members for the next Duma has proceeded far enough to show that it will be even more radical than the last. Of the 518 members, the 410 who have been chosen are classified as follows:

Monarchists	75
Moderates	35
Progressives	23
Constitutional Democrats	74
Left party	152
Nationalists	40
Indefinites	11

The Constitutional Democrats will form a strong center party in favor of forcing

the Government to rule constitutionally by a responsible ministry, but they will not be able to control the radical Left, whose object is to use the Duma as a free platform of the revolutionary movement. It is expected that the Government will refuse to make any concessions to the Duma, and, upon the first manifestation of a disposition to overstep the narrow limits prescribed for it, it will be dismissed. The revival of anti-Jewish riots in Odessa and Warsaw has led to the suspicion that the Government would welcome an outbreak of disorder at the present time as an excuse for postponing indefinitely the assembling of the Duma. The Union of True Russians, a reactionary organization, has apparently had a free hand in Odessa for some weeks, and the plundering of Jewish shops and the beating and killing of Jews on the streets have become common occurrences, which the Governor, General Kaulbars, has made little effort to stop. The grain exchange and the universities have been closed, and the theaters and restaurants are deserted. The foreign consuls of the city have protested to their ambassadors against the prevailing lawlessness.

Boers Win in the Transvaal

The first elections under the new constitution granted to the Transvaal by the present Liberal British ministry has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Boers. The Het Volk, the Boer party, will have thirty-seven votes in the Lower House of the Transvaal Legislature, which gives them a majority of five over all other parties combined. The Progressives, the opposing British party, will have only fourteen representatives. The other eighteen members are Nationists, Laborites and Independents, who have allied themselves with the Boers in the present campaign and will vote with them on most issues. Sir Richard Solomon was leader of the Nationalist party and made his campaign on the issue of the people against the capitalists, attacking the mining corporations as detrimental to the real interests of the people of the country. In opposition to this Sir Percy FitzPatrick claimed that the Progressives stood for the development of the resources of the Transvaal and that their defeat would ruin the financial prospects and industrial prosperity of the Rand. The new ministry of the Transvaal Colony will have as its Premier General Botha, one of the most successful of the Boer commanders in the war, and General Smuts and Advocate DeVilliers, who held offices in the South African Republic, will have the positions of Colonial Secretary and of Justice in the new Cabinet. The other Ministers are also members of the Het Volk. The Boers, however, will not have their own way in the Government, because the Upper House is for the present appointed by the Governor instead of being elected by the people. It contains a large majority of Englishmen moderate in politics. All bills relating to the natives must receive the approval of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies. The first and most important matter to be settled is the importation of Chinese laborers for the mines, to which the Boers and their allies are opposed. General Botha has made the following announcement of the future policy of his Government:

"British supremacy will be safer in the hands of the Boers than in those of cosmopolitan capitalists. We have fought and suffered grievously, more than anybody else in this country. That is past, and no one is so foolish as to want it over again. The questions of the flag and of supremacy have been settled for all time. They are both now outside politics. We are now concerned with our domestic affairs. Having got free government, our natural desire is, and our sole endeavor will be, so to govern that the country shall prosper and the two races be drawn together. At Vereeniging I signed the treaty of peace. I then solemnly accepted what is so dear to you —your King and your flag. They now are our King and our flag.

"People talk about our hostility to the mines. There is no such hostility. We simply object to the men who run the mines also controlling the running of the country. Had I wished ill to the mining industry as such, I, more than any man, had the fullest opportunity during the war of harming the industry by wrecking the works along the Witwatersrand reef. I recognized then, as I recognize now, that my people must look to the mines for help, and, as I protected the mines then, so shall I see that they are not injured now. This talk of wholesale Chinese repatriation regardless of consequences is nonsense. I say emphatically that nothing shall be done to embarrass the mines so far as unskilled labor is concerned. We want to restore confidence in the country. Could we do that by crippling or hampering the mines?

"We want to pursue a just and liberal policy

in regard to education. It is an accepted principle that English shall be the compulsory language."

Reaction in China

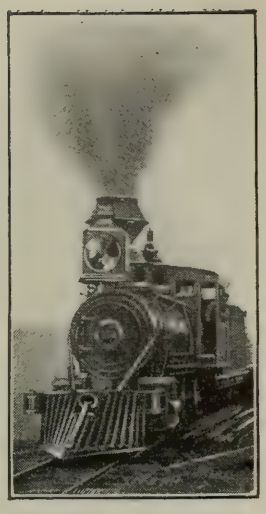
The reformers who are trying to bring China in line with modern civilization have received several very decided set-backs recently, and it is evident that the conservative forces are still too strong for them. When the new Board of Communications was established to have charge of steam navigation, railways, telegraphs and postal service, and placed in charge of progressive men educated in foreign countries, it was expected that in this department at least progress could be made, but now the Board of Communications is practically broken up. Of the three men who headed the board one had died, another is seriously ill and anxious to resign, and the third, Tang Shao-yi, a Cantonese and a graduate of Columbia University, has been censured by an Imperial edict for self-sufficiency and the employment of unsuitable subordinates. The "unsuitable subordinates" referred to were the first and second secretaries of the board, who were experts in railway matters. One of them was Shih Chao-Chi, a graduate of Cornell University, who, in consequence of the excellent examination which he passed in Western science, was received in audience by the Emperor. Tang Shao-yi has resigned his directorships of the Shanghai-Nanking and the Peking-Hankau railways to the Board of Communications. His plan for the construction of the Canton-Kau-Lung Railroad has been ratified by the Emperor. The road will be constructed by China with British capital and British engineers, and is to be completed in three years. Chinese students, who have returned to their native country after having studied in Japan, are being subjected to official persecutions by conservative authorities. Many of them have been arrested and some beheaded on the charge of disloyalty and suspected treason. Some Chinese officials are impeding the efforts of foreigners to relieve the famine.

Shipwrecks

There have been a succession of disasters at sea unusual in number and extent even for this season of the year. On the morning of February 21st the Rotterdam mail steamer "Berlin," running from Harwich to Hook of Holland, was wrecked at the entrance of the latter port. A violent gale had prevailed during the whole voyage from England to the Continent, which the steamer had successfully weathered, but just at the entrance of the narrow channel she was carried by the force of the wind and waves against the breakwater. The "Berlin" was a steel steamer of English build, twelve years old, and was in charge of one of the most experienced captains of the service. She carried 143 persons, all of whom perished except fifteen. The steamer struck on the rocks at the entrance of the river Maas and broke in two within a short time, the after part remaining upon the rocks. Only one man got ashore, and for thirty hours the Dutch lifeboats strove in vain to reach the wreck, but they were kept back by the high seas. Finally the boats succeeded in coming close enough to the wreck to rescue all persons who jumped into the water. Three women still remained upon the wreck. Prince Henry, Consort of Queen Wilhelmina, was active in leading the rescue party, taking an oar himself in the small boat, and caring for the comfort of the victims. It was forty-three hours before the three women still surviving upon the wreck were reached by a Dutchman, Captain Sperling, who swam thru the surf and, climbing the breakwater and vessel, lowered the women down by a rope into the boats. They were found huddled together for warmth among the drowned passengers, one of the women holding the dead body of her child in her arms. They had had only a few bits of food during the two days of suffering and exposure.——The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Imperatrix," bound from Trieste to Bombay, ran, on the evening of February 22d, on a rock near Cape Elaphonisi, on the Island of Crete. There were 150 persons on board and only a few of them are known to have been saved. The vessel sank very soon after striking.——The French cruiser, "Jean Bart," which went aground on a reef on the West Barbary Coast in a gale, was completely lost. The men were all landed without loss of life and some of the provisions and armament were saved from the wreck.



The Conditions of Train Acceleration



BY JAMES C. BAYLES, M. E., Ph.D.

[Owing to the frightful wreck on the New York Central Railroad last week and the railroad accidents all over the country, whose remarkable frequency seems to be at last exciting the whole American people, the following article by Dr. Bayles, a civil engineer and a railroad official of much experience, is most timely. —EDITOR.]

THE startling frequency and seriousness of train wrecks is one natural result of premature train acceleration. The constant public demand is for more rapid transportation. As one road tries to meet this demand other and competing roads feel that they must do so. Sometimes a reduction in the running time of trains is forced prematurely by a noticeable diversion of business. Sometimes it is decided upon to attract new business. Whenever announced it meets with public approval. On the other hand, train retardation, however necessary in the judgment of those responsible for the safety of train service, is regarded as showing parsimony and lack of business enterprise. In the balance sheet of a year's operation an occasional wreck appears less costly than traffic diversion would be; consequently, from the point of view of the board room of a railroad company, prudence and conservatism of life and limb do not seem attractive, if paid for in reduced gross earnings. This does not mean that any railroad management would deliberately incur the risk of wreck for mercenary reasons. It does mean, however, that in the effort to accelerate relatively slow trains, and still more those classed as fast, rules are adopted and enforced which are not conducive to safety, and great risks are taken with what is known to be an improper equipment. Briefly to consider this important subject from the point of view of the engineer may be of interest at a time when a great deal of hysterical newspaper discussion only serves to confuse counsel.

Everything being as it should be, it is perhaps as safe to run fast as slow. No attainable speed is "reckless" if every detail of plant and equipment is perfectly adapted to it. That is, the several classes of engineers and mechanics whose work enters into the appliances for transportation must co-operate to attain the admirable result sought by the deacon in building his one-hoss shay, and "make one part as strong as the rest." In theory this seems entirely possible. To a limited extent it is also possible in practice, as was shown in the preparations for the high-speed tests with electrical propulsion on the little experimental road at Zossen, Germany. In a large way it is at present impossible in practice. Much of the knowledge which is needed to make it possible has yet to be gained from experience and experiment, and after it has been gained and recorded it will be a long time—many years, at least —before it can find application all along the line.

It is a safe generalization that in the present state of the art the average train speed is somewhat beyond the point which would be tolerated if only safety to life and limb were considered. This is shown by the fact that eighteen bad wrecks have been recorded since January 1st, all to fast trains. Admittedly, the safety line has advanced materially within the past ten years, and even within five years. In another ten years it may be found that running at sixty miles an hour is as safe under proper conditions as running thirty miles at the present time; but if this is true it is likely to be because a costly experience of wrecks and casualties has taught us that the par-

able of new wine in old bottles has an application much wider than has usually been given it. Old cars can be run on old roadbeds, laid with relatively light rails spiked to partly decayed ties, and over bridges much lighter in their parts and more infirm of construction than would now be approved, only about as fast as average experience up to this time has warranted. A very little acceleration would send millions of dollars' worth of property to the scrap pile and crowd the cemeteries with untimely tenants. It was one of the humors of the Zossen speed tests that no one was permitted to ride on the trains if married and with a dependent family, unless his life was insured to as near its full value as the Emperor deemed necessary. This was prudent, but not very much was said about it in the newspapers.

Experience has made it clear that every step in train acceleration must be prepared for by beginning at the bottom and working up. If any one item is overlooked or neglected, it locates a weak link in the chain which fixes the limit of its strength. The shocks and strains of train movement, tho unequally distributed, may be assumed to increase in geometrical ratio as speed is increased in arithmetical ratio. Of course this is not an accurate statement. As a matter of fact, the exact data needed to fix the ratio cannot be had, since it cannot be known just how strong anything is at a given moment until we break it, and having done so we can only guess how strong something much, but not exactly, like it may be. Nor can strains be measured in train movement. A thousand accidental causes may suddenly increase them above the limit of even liberal calculation. In this field of investigation pure mathematics will often lead to mistaken conclusions, largely because so many factors of every problem must be assumed. Knowing this much, it is evident that to prepare for material acceleration with such trains as are now acceptable to the traveling public, we must start at the very bottom and build



TYPE OF ELECTRIC MOTOR IN USE ON NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Picture shows the make-up of the wrecked train.

our roadbeds in the best possible way, practically regardless of cost per mile. Our rails must be of heavier section and better quality than the average Bessemer output, and we must find some way of more securely holding them in position. The highest available skill must be applied in every detail of bridge design and construction—and just here we encounter a difficulty in the ominous fact that the state of the art in iron metallurgy and rolling mill practice does not permit more than an approximation to uniformity in bridge material. Hence a very large factor of safety must be allowed for, since a bridge surely strong enough to carry any static load likely to be put upon it might very well not be strong enough to resist the shock of a 100-ton locomotive drawing a train of passenger coaches leaping upon it at the rate of sixty or more miles an hour. Of switches, signals and the like there is more to be said than space could be found for. They must be perfect in construction and inerrant in operation—qualities difficult, if not impossible, of attainment unless they can be made "fool-proof."

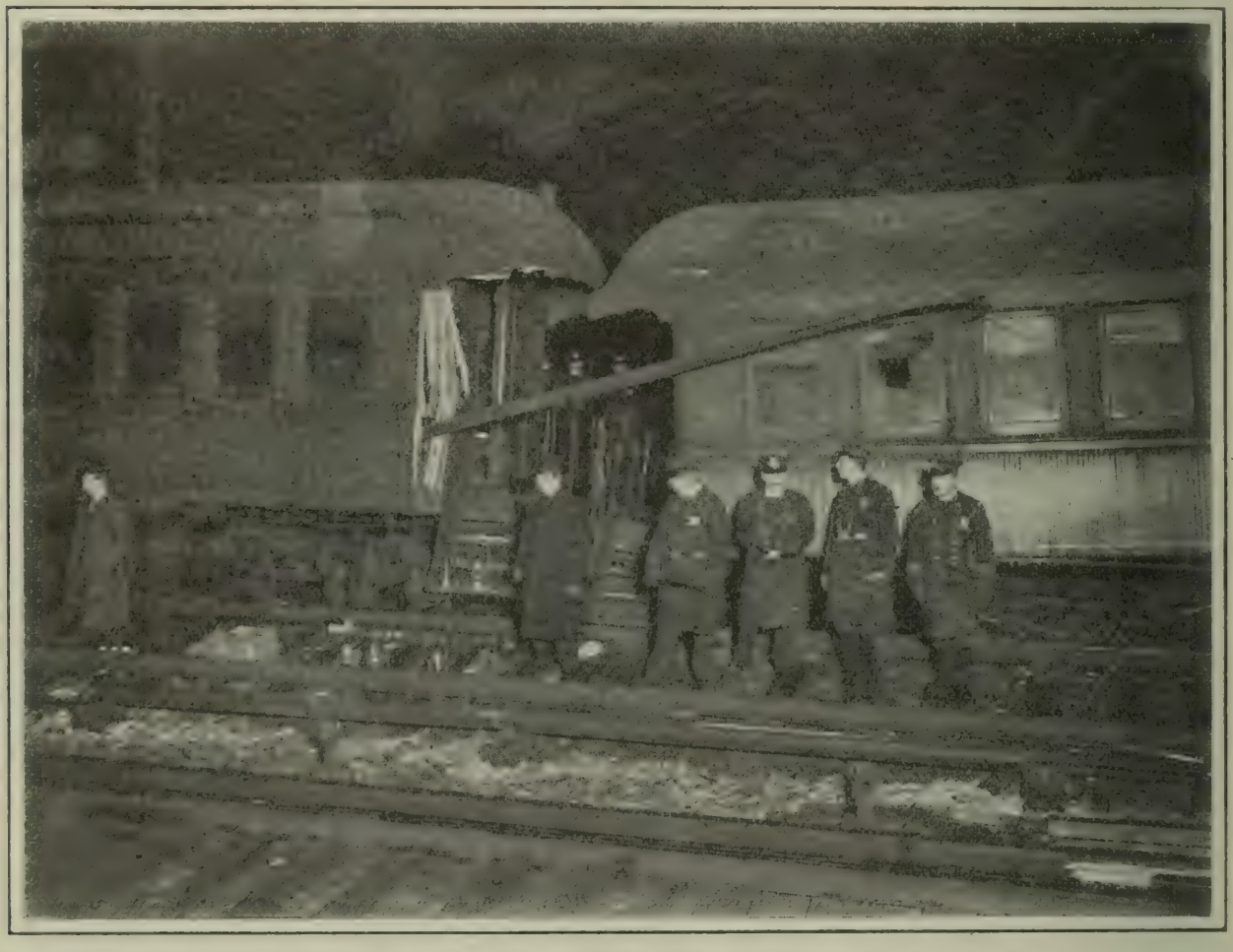
Assuming, however, that we have a permanent way of ideal and scarcely attainable excellence, we have but made a beginning in our preparations for safe speed acceleration. Heavy and powerful engines are required with driving wheels of large diameter. These may be had more easily than almost anything else needed. Cars must be built in which the greatest attainable strength shall coincide with the least possible dead weight. To build a practicable passenger car which will hold together at, say, sixty miles an hour, for as many hours as it must be run to earn its cost, is a problem which when studied is found to be complicated by conditions which must be traced back to the ore mine, the blast furnace, the steel works, the rolling mill, the foundry, the blacksmith's shop, and so on. Consequently,



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH MADE OF THE WRECK.
Portions of the victims, shoes etc., are to be seen in the foreground.

even for the purpose of argument, we must assume ideal rolling stock.

This brings us to the problem of operation. The first conclusion to be reached would seem to be too obvious to need discussion. The fast train must have the right of way over every other train or it will be so delayed as to be taken quite out of that classification. Schedules are so arranged as to give this in theory; in practice it is not possible to insure it with a mixed traffic of express trains, way trains, freight trains, milk trains, newspaper trains, etc., complicated by drawbridges, grade crossings and the like. If everything worked out just as it was planned, the task of the train dispatcher would be a very simple one; but in railroading the unexpected continually happens. From causes unavoidable or avoidable, as may be, but apparently not to be anticipated or guarded against, every railroad has to be operated by telegraph. If one train is a minute behind its schedule it throws the whole system into more or less confusion. All sorts of accommodations and expedients have to be resorted to on imperfect knowledge of the facts, and no knowledge at all of the reasons. Sometimes telegrams are misunderstood, but not often. It much more frequently happens that the instructions wired from the division superintendent's office are not exactly those he would have given if better advised. In railway management good luck and good management have almost come to be regarded as synonyms. Nothing is better known to those who manipulate the telegraph keys in railroad offices than that during much of its daily run a very fast train is fairly comparable to a 12-inch projectile fired across New York without aim. Such a shot may pass between sky-scrapers, avoid steeples, go harmlessly over roofs and come to ultimate rest in a sand bank in the suburbs; but even the adventurous speculators of London Lloyds would not



THE THIRD RAIL AS IT PENETRATED TWO CARS AND CAUSED IGNITION OF WOODWORK.
Photographed at 4 a. m., after cars had been raised

insure that result of its flight for a less premium than one hundred guineas per cent. Nothing is, or, in present conditions of mixed traffic operation, can be, quite ready for the "flyer," and when it passes safely every track walker, station master, switchman and crossing guard gives a sigh of relief and thinks about something else.

To provide for such train acceleration as the public has learned to expect and demand, one of the first and most essential requirements is a corps of railroad servants so vigilant, so intelligent and so conscientious that every man of it will do exactly the right thing at the right time. If such a staff could be recruited it could be held together and its efficiency maintained only by large wages and short hours. This suggestion need not be elaborated. It would carry the discussion wholly outside the domain of political economy, within which questions of labor and wages are supposed to belong.

If this summary of the chief factors in the equation of high railway speeds is correct, it warrants certain very definite conclusions. That it is correct from the point of view of the engineer is shown by the following extract from a conservative and intelligent news report of observations connected with the recent disaster to the White Plains Express of the New York Central service:

> Statements made yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Smyth, after his investigation, seemed to indicate the possibility that the electric motor going at high speed at the curve was too much for the strength of the rails and shoved one of them out of place. Coroner Schwannecke said that he thought the rail which was knocked out of place had not been properly set. The railroad officials, in a statement issued in the afternoon, said that they had not learned the exact cause of the derailment. They added that there was evidence that a break in one of the wheels of the motor car occurred at the point of derailment, as pieces of the broken wheel were found there. In almost the same place a rail broke, but it was impossible, they said, to determine which of these two things caused the derailment.

In this instance there was no misplaced switch, no obstruction, nothing noticeably wrong. The speed was simply higher than roadbed or rolling stock were equal to, and it is a fair presumption that every part of the new electrical installation and equipment were as good as could be provided. The facts in this and a hundred other like cases would seem to show that it is much easier to accelerate train movement beyond the point of safety than to get ready to do it safely. But that does not advance us much, unless it be to make it clear that high speed is not simply a question of going fast and faster. It has economic and sociological aspects as well. For example:

The public demands greater speed in train movement than can now be made with even average safety.

Enterprising railroad managers are anxious to meet this demand for business reasons.

Both traveler and railroad manager are willing to "take chances," altho both know it puts life and limb in greater jeopardy.

So long as danger is avoided, by however narrow margins, fast trains are patronized to the limit of their capacity and often "booked" long ahead, and few take the slower trains unless they must. When a fast train is smashed, with the usual consequences, the incident is soon forgotten. The world makes news very fast. Passengers still want to go as quickly as they can be carried and railroad managers want fares.

Meanwhile, it is only just to assume that the conscientious railway manager is impelled by considerations of self-interest, if by no higher motive, to bring his roadbed, permanent way and equipment up to the standards fixed by continually advancing requirements, but he never quite accomplishes this. Strengthen his chain as he may, there remain many weak links, some of which he knows to be weak and others of which he knows nothing. Years of time and millions of dollars of expense would be required to prepare for what he wants to do today and hopes to improve upon tomorrow. Having what is little better than the proverbial choice between the Devil and the deep sea, he must do the best he can with the facilities at his command and "chance it."

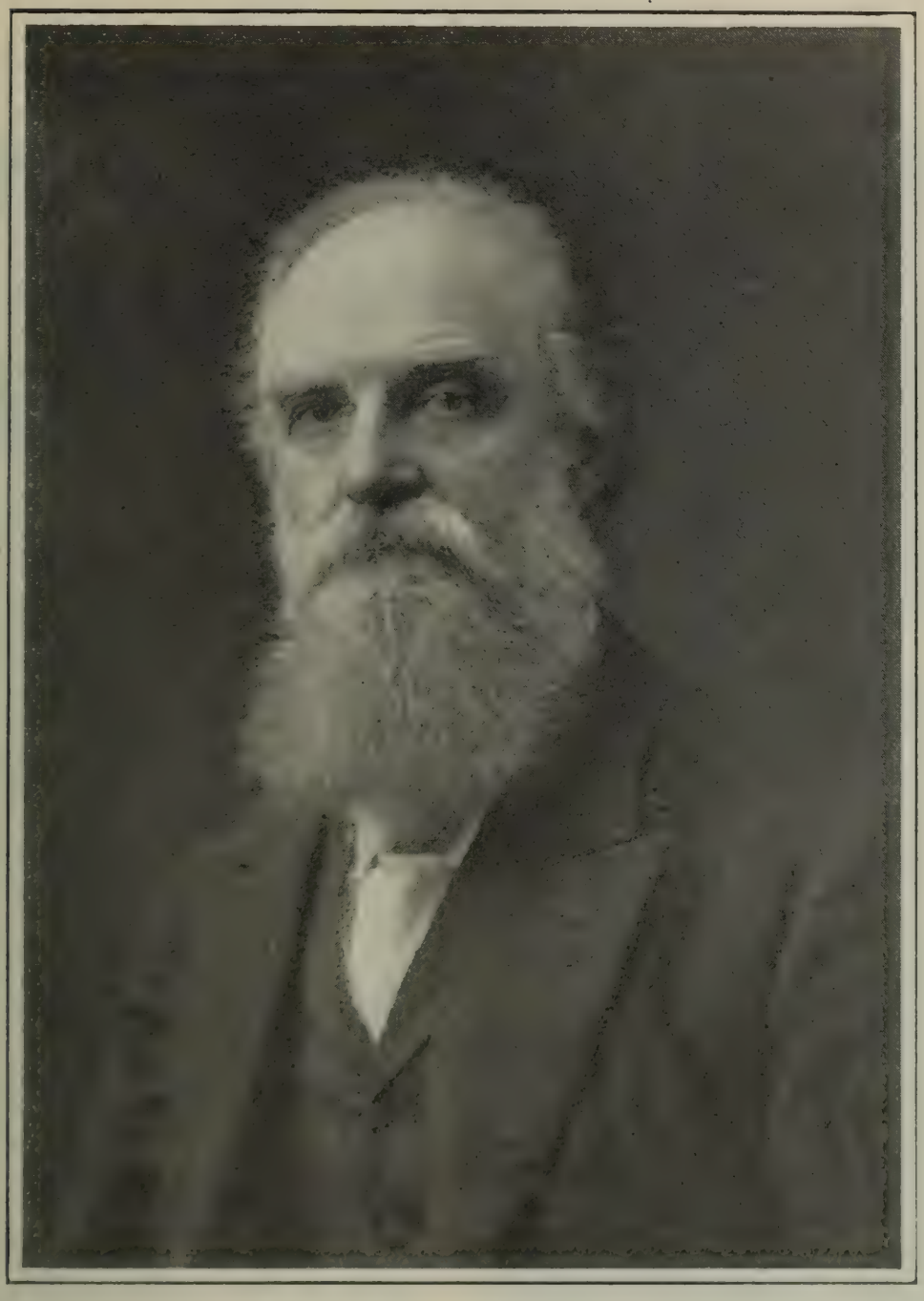
Speculation as to whether the conditions of modern life demand such economy of time as would excuse unsafe speed, and whether, whatever its advantages, it is worth what it costs, is no part of the duty of the engineer, as such.

New York City



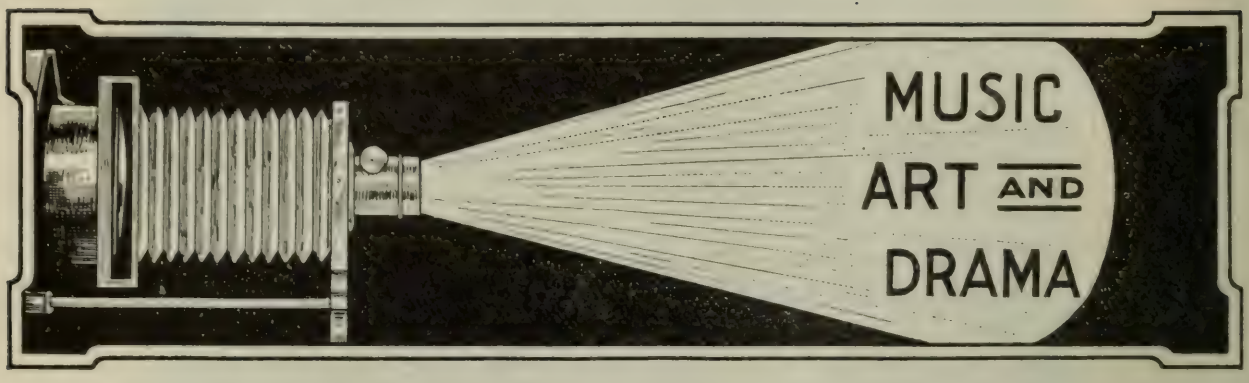
Alexis Aladyin

ALEXIS ALADYIN is best known as the leader of the Peasant Party in the last Russian Duma. His parents were poor to the point of misery. But the boy attended the local schools, and determined to go to college. He studied medicine at the University of Kazan, which was near the annual famine belt, and Aladyin saw much and failed to keep his opinions to himself. Even then he began to speak too loud. When he went up for his examination he was informed that it would be useless. The faculty had determined that he might not continue his studies. Undaunted, Aladyin turned to the faculty of science. He managed to stick to it for three and one-half years. Then came the final expulsion. He went at once to the outskirts of Kazan, there to labor among workingmen. He organized trade unions. He dwelt upon the value and necessity of education. At last he was arrested, and received a sentence of four years in prison, solitary confinement, followed by eight years of exile in the frozen North, in the Government of Archangel. He succeeded in escaping across the frontier into Germany. Later he went to Brussels and then to Paris. Then he crossed to England. At Toynbee Hall, the great social settlement, in the heart of Whitechapel, he gave lectures. When the famous manifesto of last October was issued, Aladyin was the first to return to Russia. He came to St. Petersburg via Finland, and during the December strike was one of the leaders. When the Duma electors began to be talked of, his villagers asked him to accept their nomination. He at once formed an electoral committee, but upon receiving secret information to the effect that he might be "taken" at any time he again went away. When again he returned to the capital he found himself elected to the Duma as a Deputy.



Nicholas Tchaykovsky

NICHOLAS TCHAYKOVSKY is one of the few remaining figures of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia in the early 70's—1870-75, as described by George Kennan in his remarkable book. He is sometimes called the "Father of the Russian Revolution," because he was the founder and the soul of the mother organization of so-called "Tchaykovtzi," from which sprang later on quite a series of successive revolutionary organizations, terminating in the famous duel between the terrorists and Emperor Alexander II. He was one of those young men and women who gave up their lives of comfort and pleasure in the early 70's to live and work among Russia's disinherited toiling millions. He suffered imprisonment on several occasions for his work as social reformer and political agitator, and at last was forced into temporary exile abroad. This brought him in 1875 to the United States, where he lived the life of a farmer for two years in a colony near Cedar Vale, Kan. Then he migrated to Philadelphia—mostly on foot—in order to work as a laborer and a ship carpenter at a shipyard at Chester. About a year later he returned to Europe to resume active participation in the revolutionary movement of his native land. As it was impossible to return at once to Russia, he settled in London, which has been his headquarters since 1880. He is now sixty years old, and has a grown family. For several years he has represented his party—the Social Revolutionary Party—in England and elsewhere, and has visited Russia from time to time "on business." In Russia, among all progressive people, the name "Tchaykovsky" stands for absolute moral integrity. This was the reason for his being delegated to the United States to arouse public protests against the barbarous inhumanities committed by the Czar's clique against the Russian people and to promote sympathy for the cause of Russian liberty.



Grand Opera

When Mr. Conried became manager of the Metropolitan Opera House he tried to introduce a useful reform, so far as New York is concerned, by giving Philadelphia a separate season of two or three weeks, instead of one weekly performance thruout the whole metropolitan season—an arrangement which the singers and players detest. The Philadelphians, naturally enough, demurred, and the change was not made. It is said that Boston has expressed a desire to have Hammerstein and his company once a week *à la* Philadelphia, in place of a week's operatic gorge; but inasmuch as Boston is three times as many hours from New York as Philadelphia, it is not likely that this plan will be carried out.



MARIO SAMMARCO,
As Rigoletto, at the Manhattan Opera House.

The Metropolitan Company's visiting list this year includes Boston, where eight performances will be given in Easter week. The tour opens in Baltimore on March 25th. Other cities to be visited are Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Pittsburg. The repertory will include "Salome," four of Wagner's operas, "Aïda," "Madama Butterfly," "Tosca," "La Bohême," "Faust," "L'Africaine," "I Pagliacci" and "Haensel and Gretel." Of the prominent singers four will not go on tour—Sembrich, Cavalieri, Burrian and Rousselière. The fact that the Baltimore season begins on March 25th does not mean that the Metropolitan will be closed on that date. Mr. Conried has a big company, and while some of his singers are busy in Baltimore, the German contingent will do a second Nibelung cycle in New York. "Parsifal," also, will probably have another hearing at the Metropolitan.

The lovers of Wagner's operas have had some cause for discontent—not so much qualitatively speaking as quantitatively. In the days of Jean de Reszké, Wagner ruled the roost. He preferred the Wagner operas to the others, and that settled it, for whenever he sang the

house was full, and Mr. Grau, tho not a Wagner enthusiast, was obliged to let the petted tenor have his own way. Now we have Mr. Caruso as dictator. He sings two French rôles tolerably well; the rest is Italian. Had Mr. Knote been here, there would have been a counterweight, but Burrian's voice has not fascinated New Yorkers, while Burgstaller has but a limited repertory.

Nor were there any prima donnas to come to the rescue. Both Madame Ternina and Madame Morena were prevented by throat troubles from crossing the ocean, and Madame Nordica had meanwhile accepted an engagement at New Orleans. Luckily Mr. Conried succeeded in persuading Madame Gadski to join his forces, and thus it was made possible at last to produce "Tristan and Isolde" to a crowded house; for this most Wagnerian of all Wagner operas is more popular here than even "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser." Madame Gadski had never sung the rôle of Isolde before, but she had worked hard at it for two years, and she sang it beautifully and with passion, altho some of the sarcastic, angry passages of the first act were not brought out with sufficient force. The love music of the second act was sung exquisitely by her and Mr. Burrian, who at last demonstrated that he can also sing softly.

The Puccini cycle culminated in the first Italian presentation of "Madama Butterfly," which was a gala event. The composer superintended the rehearsals, but did not conduct. The orchestra left something to be desired in the matter of nuance, but otherwise the performance was superb. With such singers as Caruso, Scotti, Reiss, Mühlmann and Homer in the rôles, respectively, of Pinkerton, Sharpless, Goro, the Bonze and Suzuki, great possibilities were provided and realized; but the center of interest was Geraldine Farrar in the rôle of Chio-Chio-San, the deserted Japanese wife, waiting for her faithless American husband.

By way of offset to the Puccini cycle, Mr. Hammerstein has been presenting to the patrons of the Manhattan Opera House a series of Meyerbeer nights, including a revival of "Dinorah," with its silly story, but theatrically effective music—an opera affording Madame Pinkert rare opportunity for displaying her really remarkable facility in florid song. But the great attraction at the Manhattan has been Madame Melba. Every time she sings the house is crowded to the doors, and the sale of tickets for the standing room has to be stopped. Mr. Hammerstein persuaded her to give up her concert tour, and he has, of course, re-engaged her for next year. There are rumors of engagements offered to some other eminent Metropolitan artists; even Mr. Caruso has threatened to consider proposals unless his nightly emolument is made $3,000, or double what he now gets.



MELBA
At Manhattan Opera House.

Mr. Hammerstein has some more interesting operas up his sleeve, including "Lohengrin," which everybody is anxious to hear as interpreted by Mr. Campanini, and the "Hélène" of Saint-Saëns, in which Madame Melba, who created the title rôle at Monte Carlo, will appear. His season is now an assured success, and there is no doubt that he will have another next winter. It is a wonderful achievement for one man. Mr.

Hammerstein is not only a good business man but also an excellent judge of voices, the latest proof of this being the engagement (to replace Renaud) of Mr. Sammarco, a baritone with an exceptionally beautiful voice, who has created a sensation.

Some New Light Operas

It would be insulting, as a matter of course, to head this section of our mensal review "Some New Operettas," for it is well known that the purveyors of "comic operas" and "musical comedies" get red in the face when their works are called operettas. Why the diminutive should be resented in this case it is not easy to see. Baker's "Dictionary of Musical Terms" defines an operetta as "a little opera, with reference either to duration or style of composition. The text is in a comic, mock-pathetic, parodistic, or anything but serious vein; the music light and lively, in many cases interrupted by dialog." There is surely nothing insulting about this, but it is significant that when Mr. Upton wrote his book on the plots and the music of the stage works of De Koven, Sousa, Luders and their European colleagues he prudently chose the title "Standard Light Operas." We follow his example to keep out of trouble.

There was a time when Reginald De Koven was as much in vogue here as Puccini is just at present. When the managers insisted on degrading operettas more and more to the level of vaudeville, he honorably abstained from yielding to their wishes. In the autumn, with the aid of Mr. Henry W. Savage's forces, he attempted to bring back light opera of the "Rob Roy" kind. His librettist, however, handicapped him, nor is the music of "The Student King" as freshly melodious as that of his earlier operettas (*sit venia verbo*).

More satisfactory in every way is the successor of this work at the Garden Theater, "The Little Michus," the composer of which is no less a personage than M. Messager, one of the directors of the Paris Opéra, the composer of the grand opera "Le Chevalier d'Harmental," the comic opera "La Basoche," and the charming operetta "Veronique," one of the daintiest and most delightful productions that have ever come from France. Perhaps "The Litle Michus" falls a trifle short of it in merit, at least in the first act; but as a whole it is, with the exception of "Veronique," the most entertaining light opera that has come across the Atlantic in years, and no one who loves good music and likes to laugh should fail to see it. The plot is based on the mixing up of two girl babies in a bath-tub, with the result that no one knows which one is the daughter of the famous French general and which the daughter of the provision merchant and his wife, who have taken charge of her. Mr. Graves, of London, who enacted the part of the General, took his place at once among our leading fun-makers, and Mr. George Fortescue also made a hit.



DR. A. S. VOGT,
Conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto.

One of the favorite American fun makers, Mr. De Angelis, on the other hand, came perilously near failure with his latest production at the Manhattan Theater, entitled "The Girl and the Governor." It was not his fault, by any means; he was irresistibly funny, as usual, in the droll septet-serenade and

wherever else the librettist gave him a chance; but these chances were too few, and the music, by Julian Edwards, did not make amends, altho there were several tuneful numbers which the audience eagerly redemanded. Mr. Miron, in the guise of a South American medicine man, made a sensation with his incantation. Mr. De Angelis impersonates the Governor of a Spanish port, who tries to win the affection of a shipwrecked English girl, who plays the shrew to escape his attentions, as her heart belongs to an English officer.

"The Rose of Alhambra" is another recent production that calls for mention, at least for the sake of its music, which is by Mr. Hosmer, and much of which is obviously charming, altho the company which sang it in New York is, with some exceptions, inferior to that which did it elsewhere. The exceptions were Misses



EMIL PAUR,
Conductor of the Pittsburg Orchestra.

Agnes Cain Brown and Greta Risley. The plot is slim and dim, and the dialog not overfunny.

"The White Hen" is a pleasing musical comedy by Roderic C. Penfield and Gustave Kirker, and affords Louis Mann another opportunity to shine as a star, and to bring his familiar and often amusing dialect to the fore. The music is bright and sparkling, being the best that M. Kerker has written in a long time. The chorus shows the admirable effects of good training. The real, live donkey which figured in "The White Hen" scored heavily by means of intelligently wagging his ears at every opportunity.

A Musical Triumph for Canada

Enthusiasm almost without precedent filled Carnegie Hall on the evenings of February 12th and 13th, when the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto and the Pittsburg Orchestra gave two joint concerts. The orchestra and its conductor, Mr. Paur, while they acquitted themselves with credit, especially in the ninth symphony of Beethoven, were not the main objects of this enthusiasm; New York has better things in that line; but what astonished and delighted everybody was the way the Canadian choir sang Liszt's "Thirteenth Psalm," Gounod's cantata "By Babylon's Wave," the final choruses from Wagner's "Meistersinger," and other things. It was electrifying.

Who has not at some time or other dreamed of a body of singers selected and trained as carefully as the members of a permanent orchestra, producing effects altogether beyond the reach of the usual chorus of amateurs? England has such "vocal orchestras," as one might call them, and so have a few German cities; but New York has none, wherefore the song of the Canadians came as a revelation. The conductor, to whom most of the credit is due—Mr. A. S. Vogt—is a Canadian who was educated in Germany. Apart from his personal gifts, he has a method which explains his success. He limits the choir's membership to 220, and the constitution of the society requires that the chorus disband after each season's work, and that a complete reorganization be made annually. In this way superannuated singers are easily eliminated. The choir has been in existence eleven years. It is to be hoped that its visits to the metropolis will become annual; such concerts are as refreshing as spring breezes.

Recent Concerts

The fact that the musical season is already approaching its last quarter is rather startlingly brought to mind by the announcements that the last of the eight sets of subscription concerts to be given by the New York Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch is to take place on March 9th and 10th, and that the last but one of the eight sets of Philharmonic concerts occurs on the first two days of March. One of the two rival opera houses also closes its portals next month; so that the field will be left mostly to the solo skirmishers and the givers of charity concerts, who are usually put off by the managers to the last moment, for the obvious reason that charity begins at home.

After a tour of the West Mr. Damrosch returned to New York and gave a concert which contained an interesting novelty by an American composer—"The Festival of Pan," by Professor Converse of Harvard. It is a composition suggested by a reading of Keats's "Endymion," and hovers between absolute and program music in the romantic fashion associated particularly with Robert Schumann. It is a well written piece, and indicates that the musical department of Harvard seems likely to hold its own on the creative side also, altho John K. Paine is no longer among the living. Mr. Damrosch's last program contains a composition which has been most unjustly neglected since Theodore Thomas left New York—the Scherzo Capriccioso of Dvorák, one of the most melodious and exquisitely orchestrated works of the "Bohemian Schubert."

American music has been considerably in evidence this month. At the last concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Arens conducted two excellent productions of our soil, the "Melpomene" overture of Mr. George Chadwick and a "Southern Fantasy" by W. H. Humiston. Mr. Chadwick's overture, like Converse's piece just referred to, is concerned with the spirit of its subject—the Muse of Tragedy—without being real program music. Tho obviously influenced by Wagner and Liszt, it is one of the most original orchestral works ever written in this country.

While Mr. Chadwick, who is the director of the New England Conservatory in Boston, has long been favorably known as one of the few American composers whose works have crossed the Atlantic, Mr. Humiston is a new comer. He is a native of Ohio, a pupil, on the organ, of Clarence Eddy, and in composition of Edward MacDowell. The audience was so much pleased with his "Southern Fantasy" that it called him out four times. What was more significant still was the obvious enjoyment the musicians derived from the work while they were playing it; significant, because it showed that Mr. Humiston knows how to write "gratefully" for the orchestral instruments, and has a musical story worth telling. His "Fantasy" is based in part on two themes borrowed from the plantation song as exemplified by Stephen Foster; but these borrowings are of slight importance compared with the melodic and harmonic contributions from the composer's own creative faculty.

At the Philharmonic concerts Mr. Safonoff continues to abash those who took it for granted that he would be great in Russian music only. He has shown himself, on the contrary, remarkably international in his taste and capacity. If he failed to arouse the same frenzied enthusiasm with the third symphony of Brahms as with the "Pathetic" of Tchaikovsky, there is perhaps good cause to suspect that the reason therefor lies not entirely in the conductor. Brahms may be an intellectual giant, but he is dry; and what arouses enthusiasm is emotionalism, as embodied in Tchaikovsky *par excellence.*

An interesting novelty at the fifth Philharmonic was the lyric suite of Edvard Grieg, which made so agreeable an impression that one of the numbers was redemanded. The suite consists of four of Grieg's pianoforte pieces, opus 56, which Anton Seidl arranged for orchestra. Grieg was greatly interested in the discovery that these pieces ("The Shepherd Lad," "Gangar," "Nocturne" and "March of the Dwarfs") were suitable for such a setting; but Seidl's orchestration was somewhat too Wagnerian, in

his opinion, to suit the style of his music, so he rescored them in part, and now they make a most welcome addition to the scant list of the great Norwegian's orchestral works. Having had, for nearly forty years, only one lung to breathe with, he has not felt sufficiently energetic to undertake a lengthy symphonic work. However, the world is none the less pleased with his short musical poems, and what he has written for orchestra is distinguished by rare beauty of coloring.

At the sixth Philharmonic Schubert's ninth symphony was on the program, and of that also Mr. Safonoff gave a reading instinct with romantic charm.

Soloists of note have been few and far between of late; they are waiting for the operas to move on. Notice must be made, however, of a recital by Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, who used to be called the Sarah Bernhardt of the piano. She is somewhat less fiery now, partly owing to the effects of a serious illness, from which she has just recovered; but she is still a most entertaining pianist, full of temperament, and able to tell a musical story in a style of her own. Her enchanted audience made her repeat several of her numbers. At the end she played the well-known Schulz-Evler arabesque on Strauss's valse melodies (not the "Salome" Strauss, but the Waltz King) about half as fast as Rosenthal plays this medley. It was an odd whim, yet the result was delightful—it brought out the dainty, graceful, poetic features which raise the waltzes of Johann Strauss so high above the level of ordinary dance music.

A unique place among musical entertainments is held by the Concerts of Old Music given by Mr. Sam Franko every winter. This year there has been only one, Mr. Franko having been kept busy as leader of the violins at the Manhattan Opera House. The program included works by Fasch, Holzbauer, Pergolese, Grétry and Haydn, all of the eighteenth century. In these days of monster orchestras and monstrous music we need something of this kind to hold the balance; that is, we need to hear the simpler works of the old masters played by a small band in a small hall, in order to convince ourselves that there are in music other things worth looking at beside skyscrapers. There are many who derive more pleasure from a Haydn symphony or an operatic selection from a Grétry opera than from the symphonic poems of R. Strauss and those Mahler symphonies which take up the time of a whole concert. Mr. Franko's concerts are being duplicated in the cities of Germany, where they are even more cordially welcomed than here.

In connection with this movement it is of interest to hear that that valiant champion of antique instruments, Mr. Dolmetsch, is busy in Boston trying to graft onto the modern piano some of the good qualities of the medieval clavichord and harpsichord.

Architectural League

The Architectural League, the Woman's Art Club and the Salmagundi Club have all had their annual exhibitions during February.

That of the Architectural League was, as always, the interesting conglomeration of studies and completed works in the allied arts, which makes this exhibition the most widely instructive to layman and art students of any held during the year. There were an unusual number of careful studies and restorations of ancient monuments of the deepest interest, including those of the Panthéon at Rome by Chedanne of Paris, of the Cathedral of Florence by Duquesne, both of whom had also studies of other Italian monuments. Marcel of Paris showed restorations of the Hotel Bourgthéroulde at Rouen, and there were many drawings of Greek monuments by W. F. Price; of Italian churches by W. L. Bottomley, and studies of mosaics in Sicily and Italy by W. L. Harris. These, with some modern English cottages by Dunn and Watson of London, and the many competitive drawings for the Peace Palace at The Hague gave the exhibition an international character.

Of buildings more immediately interesting to New Yorkers, the McKim, Meade & White design for the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal on Manhattan, Freelander's model and drawings of the Importers and Traders' Bank, Howell's and Stokes's Chapel of St. Paul at Co-



OBVERSE AND REVERSE OF ADOLPH WEINMAN'S MEDAL FOR LIVE SAVING ON RAILROADS.
As Shown at the Architectural League Exhibition.

lumbia, and Allen & Collen's design for Union Theological Seminary—another of the monumental structures rapidly covering Columbia Heights — all show the continued building activity of the time. Such designs as that of Donn Barber & E. T. Hapgood for the Connecticut State Library and Supreme Court Building; Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson's Cathedral for Halifax; and the many decorations for buildings thruout the country, of which photographs are shown, give us a chance to judge of the fact that this building activity is not confined to one locality. North, South, East and West, the Americans are reaching out for beauty.

Of the decorations shown, that by Blashfield for the Baltimore Court House, in which is "Washington Laying His Commission as Commander of the Army at the Feet of Columbia," is sane and quite beautiful, tho one rather wishes that this painter would not give us so many of these vast canvases, and would go deeper in each. Howard Pyle's "Landing of Carteret" for the Newark Court House is a big, highly colored illustration. Kenyon Cox's lunettes for the Iowa State Capitol do not err in this direction, but in that of triteness. Turner's decorations for St. Andrew's Church on the West Side suggest mosaics. Elliott Dangerfield's "Magnificat" for St. Mary the Virgin's looks interesting in the photograph. Of a different character from any of these is the gay ceiling decoration by Schaettle, with its whirling, airy figures. There are many small panels of much charm—three by Albert Herter for an artist's studio, called merely "Painting," "Sculpture" and "Architecture," are exceedingly clever and original. A design for a window in a tomb in Brooklyn, by Hugo Ballin, is very charming in composition. Most of the other windows are of a good average.

Monuments of a more purely sculptural character were few here. Parts of the McKinley Monument, by McNeil, were shown. Good realistic work without much inspiration. A photograph of the Quadriga on the Minnesota State Capitol, by French and Potter, looks impressive. The best bit of sculpture in the exhibition was a medal by Weinman for "Life Saving on Railroads," to be given by the Government. He showed also the panels for the front of the Morgan Library in Thirty-sixth street.

McKim, Mead & White's design for the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument in Brooklyn is in the best of taste and truly monumental. A feature of the exhibition was a group of fourteen drawings illustrating the work of Stanford White.

The President's prize of a bronze medal for a decoration went to J. M. Lichtenauer, and the Avery prize of $50 to Lilian Link for a door-knocker in bronze.

Textiles, pottery, book-covers, etc., were as numerous as ever.

Outside of New York, the month brought two exhibitions of paintings, at which were seen more good things together than our winter Academy exhibition produced. Of greatest interest was

the first important exhibition held by the Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington on somewhat the same lines as that annually held at Philadelphia and now open there. A fine group of Sargents included the splendid canvas of the "Four Doctors," painted for Johns Hopkins and shown at the last Royal Academy. Nine pictures were bought for the permanent collection of the Corcoran Gallery. They are Shannon's "Girl in Brown," Shurtleff's "The First Snow," Redfield's "Delaware River," Homer's "Light on the Sea," Horatio Walker's "Ave Maria," Wilton Lockwood's "Peonies," Mary Cassatt's "Woman and Child," Childe Hassam's "Northeast Headlands," Groll's "Land of Hopi Indians." The gallery may also buy Metcalf's picture "May Night," which took the gold medal and the Clark prize of $1,000, and Dougherty's "Land and Sea," which we reproduced last month.

The other prize winners at Washington were Frank Benson, who won the silver medal and $500 for his "Against the Sky"; Redfield, who won the bronze medal and $250 for a landscape at Philadelphia; the Temple gold medal went to Metcalf also for his "Golden Screen." Sergeant Kendall's "Beatrice" was bought by the Temple Fund Committee, Ernest Lawson's "River in Winter" was judged the best landscape, Marion Powers won the $300 Lippincott prize and Mary Smyth Perkins the Mary Smith prize of $100.

Mr. Macbeth's two exhibitions since the last art notes have been of the works of Paul Dougherty and Charles H. Davis, while Mr. Montross has given us three men in his two exhibitions—Edmund Tarbell alone, and T. W. Dewing and D. W. Tryon together. Both dealers report excellent sales. Seven of the Dougherty's were sold, and this, with the admiration given to his "Land and Sea," must make this painter feel himself well



WASHINGTON LAYING HIS COMMISSION AS GENERAL AT THE FEET OF COLUMBIA.
For the Baltimore Court House, by Edwin Howland Blashfield, shown in the Architectural League Exhibition. From photograph by Shaefer & Son, Baltimore, Md.

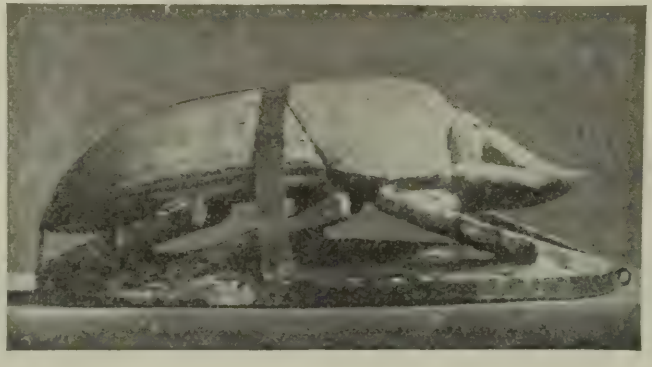
established in public favor. He well deserves his success, and among the twenty canvases in his exhibition several were as good as the "Land and Sea"—which is saying a good deal.

Davis is always tenderly lovely and an annual sight of his work is a treat.

Tarbell's fresh air and glowing light appeared in twenty-five canvases. Each year now he gives us a new interior that is a masterpiece of technique. "The Girls Reading" was sold at this year's exhibition for $3,000.

Both Dewing and Tryon are masters now and in their very different ways give us pleasure in color and design that cannot be had except among their things. Dewing is the more original, but Tryon goes very deep in his landscapes.

Of foreign pictures and "Old Masters" we have had a chance to see many excellent examples in the early English exhibition at Ehrich's, and at the Fischoff sale, where French, Dutch and English works of an excellent character are to be sold February 22d and 23d at the Waldorf.



A SCARAB OF SETI I.

All over the country the art teachers of the schools and the directors of museums are conferring, with a hope of making the museums more directly useful to the public. A very active agent in the stimulation of the movement is that very able little weekly, the *Art Bulletin*, published by the American Art Annual at 20 West Thirty-fourth street. It should be read by all interested in the increase of the influence of art in America.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, thru a bequest of Mrs. Martin Brimmer, has recently received and placed on exhibition in the First Egyptian Room a scarab of very unusual size and workmanship, some account of which appears in the Museum's current bulletin. The newly installed scarab belongs to the reign of Seti I (circ. 1326-1300 B. C.) in the nineteenth dynasty. It is of a greenish-blue faïence and measures 11.3 cms. by 7.8 cms. A very unusual feature, apart from mere size, is the curious so-called "harness" for suspension which appears in the accompanying illustration. This "harness" is of electrum, or "pale gold," and is carried around the scarab's base, while a second strip, passing transversely across the back, is met by a third band that runs lengthwise along the line of the wing covers. This scarab differs essentially from the more conventional forms, in which base and body form one solid piece, in that the beetle is raised on its legs above the base, as if in the act of walking, which alone makes it very remarkable. The face of the scarab was once gilded, and some traces of the gold leaf still adhere. The usual inscription is lacking, but in its place is a series of eighteen cartouches bearing the name and prename of Seti alternately repeated. Seti I was the father of Rameses II and was one of the greatest monarchs of antiquity. Many monuments to him are found from Palestine to Nubia. The Seti scarab now in the Boston Museum is perhaps the most remarkable specimen of this class of objects in the world.

The February Exhibition at the Grolier Club was concerned with engraved portraits of actors of olden times. The catalog contained 190 numbers. Many old-time celebrities were represented in line, stipple, mezzotint, aquatint and otherwise. Many of the engravings included in this showing were executed by F. Bartolozzi, some by C. Turner, and many by other contemporaneous artists after famous paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds and other masters. Nell Gwynne is represented by several portraits in various rôles. Garrick, Siddons, Mrs. Cibber, Colley Cibber, Fanny Kemble, Ann Oldfield, Margaret Woffington and other old-time actors and actresses were reproduced in portraiture, if not in

wit, at this very interesting club showing.

The exhibition of engravings by early German masters, held at Keppel's February 9th to March 9th, was notable for the strength of the Dürer collection, which was included. A print of St. Eustace of the second period, from the collection of Pierre Mariette, signed on the back and dated 1667, deserves especial mention. The impression was singularly sharp in every detail, and was printed on High Crown paper with very wide margins. This print was a splendid example. The other Dürers included "St. Christopher," "The Holy Family with the Locust," "The Prodigal Son," "Adam and Eve," "The Night," "Death and the Devil," "The Last Supper," and "Christ Appearing to St. Gregory." One example of Lucas Cranach was a unit in the exhibition. Several examples of the work of Lucas of Leyden were included, as well as several prints executed by Heinrich Aldegrever.

The prize cover competition held by the *Woman's Home Companion,* in which cash prizes aggregating $3,500 were offered for five cover designs, is concluded. The jury, consisting of Sir Casper Purdon Clarke, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Robert J. Collier, of *Collier's Weekly;* Will H. Low, Alexander W. Drake, of the *Century Magazine,* and I. H. Chapin, of *Scribner's Magazine,* awarded the prizes as follows: First prize, $1,500, E. Stetson Crawford; second prize, $1,000, Louise Cox; third prize, $500, H. C. Wall; fourth prize, $250, Blanche Greer, and fifth prize, $250, Herman Pfeifer. Nearly 5,000 designs were submitted during the competition, a number coming from England, France, Japan, Canada and the West Indies. The winner of the first prize, Earl Stetson Crawford, lives in New York, but was born (1877) in Philadelphia. He studied under Whistler, Bouguereau, Ferrier and Puvis de Chavannes, in Paris, and was a pupil of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His specialty in art work is mural decoration. *The Woman's Home Companion's* cover design is notable, inasmuch as it affords the first instance where a single prize of $1,500 has been offered for magazine cover designs.

Drama

The Marlowe and Sothern plays and the appearance of Miss Ellen Terry are the most important events of the month in New York dramatics.

In our last review of the drama we discussed "John the Baptist." Since then Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe have brought out "Jeanne D'Arc," "The Sunken Bell" and some of Shakespeare's plays. "Jeanne D'Arc," of course, centers around the most romantic woman in history, and naturally the Maid of Orleans is the principal character. Even Mr. Sothern as the Duke D'Alencon takes an almost insignificant rôle. The play is rather a series of pictures from the life of Jeanne D'Arc than a connected, logical drama. Percy Mackaye, the playwright, is ambitious enough to emulate the blank verse and diction of the time of Shakespeare, and the product is not nearly as bad as might have been expected. But Mr. Mackaye has made an outrageous concession to the supposed demands of the modern audience when he permits Jeanne D'Arc, who is in prison and about to go to the stake, to undergo a love scene with the King's brother. The play is wonderfully acted, marvelously staged, and Miss Marlowe as the Maid of Orleans appears to her best advantage, especially in the girlish phases of Jeanne's career. The play has received unstinted praise from the critics, and yet, if it were not produced by the best theatrical company in the United States, we doubt if it would cause the slightest furore.

Certainly those critics who prophesy that the poetic drama is about to have its innings once more can adduce many points in favor of their view, among which would be the fact that "The Sunken Bell" is received with much more favor now than when it was first presented in America many years ago. This is a decidedly encouraging indication of the advance in public taste, for "Die Versunkene Glocke" is one of the most abstract as well as beautiful of modern German dramas. Hauptmann's symbolism is undeniably involved and difficult, especially to us who have not as children been fed on Teutonic fairy lore, but it is not necessary for one to have worked out a recondite theory of its meaning in order

to enjoy the play and to be impressed by it. Fortunately the players had a version that is a real English poem, the translation by Charles Henry Meltzer, and the lines were on the whole well delivered. Especial praise must be given to Mr. Buckstone's elocution in the Nickelmann's description of the ringing of the bell under the water. Its intonations will always be in our ears as we read it. It is a great pity that he could not have also given the similar passage in the last act, probably the finest in the whole poem. Mr. Eric made the satyr a very real and natural personage, and Madame Le Moyne gave an interesting interpretation of Old Wittikin. Miss Kruger was not nearly so successful in the part of Magda as in that of Herodias. It is unnecessary to say that the fullest use was made of the opportunity for beautiful stage pictures.

It is like meeting an old friend, long absent, to see Miss Ellen Terry on our stage again. Thousands of people who know nothing about her except that they have seen her act regard her with the tenderness felt for an old friend rather than the admiration felt for a great artist. Surely no actress in our time has such a hold upon the popular heart. She has been playing in New York for several weeks, and, although it cannot be denied that she has grown a bit older than when she was here before, there is no change in the faultless art, the matchless voice, the gracious sense of sunniness and light, the eloquence of every movement of her arms and exquisite hands, which long ago made her inimitable. It is a pity that on her present visit she should not have appeared in better plays. She began with one of Bernard Shaw's paradoxes and finished with two other plays, "The Good Hope" and "Nance Oldfield." The first of these is one of the best and truest studies of coarse Dutch fishing folk life we know of. But the theme is hard and repulsive. A mercenary ship owner sends the ship, "The Good Hope," to sea, which every one in the place knows to be rotten and unseaworthy. Most of the lads living in the place ship on her and all are lost. Miss Terry is the widowed mother of two of the crew, whom she urged and forced to go because of her poverty. Her part has no charm of any kind, and indeed it has no distinction. Miss Terry might as well have appeared in any other part in the play. "Nance Oldfield," on the other hand, is a play in which Miss Terry's best art is shown, and in which she long since achieved a notable success; but it is, after all, only a farce, and a rather insignificant farce at that. She should give us, before leaving the country, some of her really great parts, such as Viola, Portia, and, best of all, Queen Henrietta in "Charles I." No English actress living has surpassed her acting in that play.

"Captain Brassbound's Conversion" was written by Bernard Shaw expressly for Miss Terry, and the part of Lady Cecily certainly fits her. Since it was written the play has been doubled in significance by being enacted in actuality by Raisuli and his troupe of real Moroccan bandits. Unfortunately for Perdicaris, he had no Lady Cecily Waynflete along with him, but our Yankee blue-jackets responded to their cue and came to the rescue like the book. In Miss Terry's company the best actor is Mr. Elton, who takes the part of the London hooligan to perfection. Mr. Carew, who is highly praised by the general public, seems to us to carry reserve and self-control to the point of stiffness and monotony.

It is a pleasure and a surprise to find a lively farcical comedy like "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy," which depends for its hits on real humor and not on horseplay, innuendo and epigram. Miss Henrietta Crosman makes the most delightful of Irish girls and we do not wonder that all of her associates forgive her when her "suddenness" in decision puts them into embarrassing positions. The whole company play evenly and well.

"Genesee of the Hills" is an adaption of Marah Ellis Ryan's story "Told in the Hills." It is a conventional melodrama wherein everything happens like clockwork and all turns out well in the end, as we knew it would. Even the two villains have a chance to redeem themselves by showing their good qualities. The play is rescued from mediocrity only by admirable staging and good all-round acting. Miss Galloway is a typical garrison girl we have met at several frontier posts.

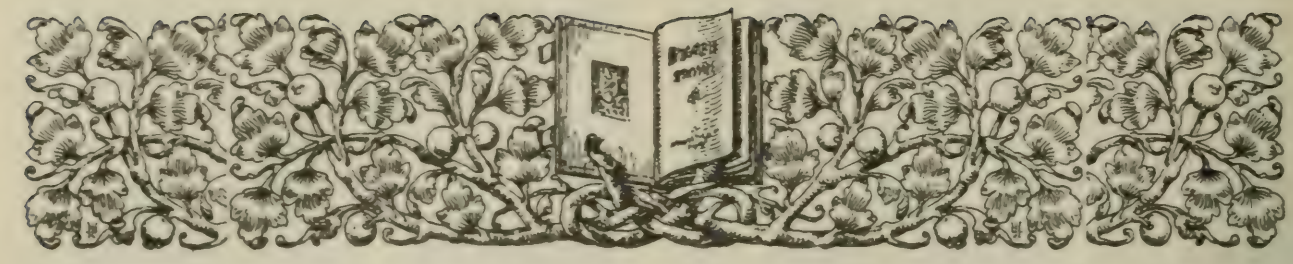
Sydney Rosenfeld's "The Aero Club," as produced at the Criterion Theater with Lulu Glaser in the leading rôle, is

a pleasing and amusing comedy. A complication that is incidental arises because the balloon in which the operator and the girl are the only passengers remains 3,000 feet above the earth over night. This paves the way for a mustard foot bath and other elements of realism that constitute unusual stage business. In "The Aero Club" Miss Glaser was audacious and clever.

A play now being given in New York in an unpretentious way, *Liebelei,* or "The Reckoning," is of unusual interest, because it represents a dramatic type quite new to us in this country. The author, Arthur Schnitzler, has made himself conspicuous even among the younger Viennese writers for his bold disregard of the conventionalities of literature both as to matter and manner. He breaks away equally from the method of Scribe and that of Ibsen, from the climacteric plot and from symbolic introspection. Almost all the tricks that we call theatric are eliminated.
Miss Katherine Grey is the star, tho that term cannot be appropriately used in this type of play.



JAMES CAREW AS CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND, ELLEN TERRY AS LADY CECILY WAYNFLETE IN "CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION," AT THE EMPIRE THEATER



A Nut for Psychologists

BY THOMAS DE QUINCY, JR.

HAVING had rugged health over a lifetime of more than fifty years, I was suddenly stricken with an illness which, in a few days, became grave, and then as suddenly turned to recovery. During the critical period—having no notion that it was critical—I was so little incommoded that, finding myself wakeful at night, I asked of my physician permission to read. This was reluctantly granted, provided I made my literary fare accord with the extremely innocuous diet to which I had been restricted. Hence the selection of a novel of Mr. Anthony Trollope—I mention this to show that no mental excitation sufficient to account for what follows was occasioned by reading.

I should also add that while I am generally familiar with the theosophical conception of the astral body and with stories like Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson" based thereon, I have made no study of psychical phenomena. And probably because my professional work has always demanded exact reasoning and rests on physical science, I have had little interest in metaphysics, or in whatever things there may be in heaven and earth undreamt of in the Baconian philosophy of works. These, from my viewpoint, have always seemed "beyond the reaches of our souls"; and, anyhow, nothing had occurred immediately prior to my illness to attract my attention to them.

Three weeks having elapsed since the crisis, I find myself fully equal to my regular mental work. While the impressions hereafter noted—or whatever else they may be called—doubtless were nothing more than a sick man's delusive visions—the Horatian *"aegri somnia vana"*—nevertheless, they have remained during this interval clear and unaltered, so that it seems reasonable to assume that they are now independent of my physical state.

At about the middle of one night—things then threatening their worst—I closed Mr. Trollope and decided that being ill, altho it had for me all the spice of novelty, was nevertheless a bore; that the confinement of it and the fever heat were disagreeable, and that I had been shut up long enough. Then ensued the following colloquy between two Me's.

First Me—"Well, if you don't like it, why do you stay here?"

Second Me (Seeing nothing unreasonable in the suggestion)—"How can I help it?"

First Me—"You needn't; just go."

Second Me—"Go? Where?"

First Me—"Anywhere."

Second Me—"Nonsense!"

First Me—"You don't understand. *You* go; *I* stay here."

Myself (Very wide awake)—"What silly stuff this is. Temperature must be getting up." (Trollope resumed.)

A few minutes later I remembered that on a very hot summer's day I came north from Paris in a stuffy car and found delightful coolness on the beach at Scheveningen, Holland. Then:

First Me—"Why don't you go *there?*"

Second Me—"To Scheveningen?"

First Me—"Certainly. You can do it. It won't hurt you. Try!"

Thereupon I found myself on the roadway of the Scheveningen terrace about ten feet from the curb of the outer sidewalk and not far from the Kurhaus I walked to a settee facing the shore. There was a fresh breeze off the North

Sea and the low surf came in bristling with sharp little whitecaps. There was nothing hazy or dreamlike in my surroundings. Everything, even to details, was perfectly clear. The endless Bath chairs, like toadstools on the beach—the stone cubes in the revetment of the terrace—the noise of a cart rattling over the pavement—distant music—the ubiquitous peddlers of postal cards—the tracery of the ironwork of the pier and the flags fluttering—I felt the cool salt air in the very depths of my lungs; as the sense of revival grew, the first thought that formed itself was:

"Well, you did it, didn't you?"

And then, with this conviction of accomplishment, I reverted to the sick room across the Atlantic and enjoyed the contrast. No impression is more definite than that I remembered at that time the circumstances of my coming there and wondered over them.

I arose to walk, and found my underpinning weak—as I expected. I recalled the doctor's prohibition of exertion, and decided to stroll slowly past the long line of shop windows and amuse myself by looking into them. I had been so long confined that I wanted mind employment and to move about, now that I was refreshed. I came to the restaurant in front of and under the Kurhaus. I entered it merely to sit down and then pass thru it to the shops on the other side, for I was getting a little tired. I asked of a passing waiter the position of the nearest door leading to the arcade. He paid no attention. I tried another. He seemingly neither saw nor heard me. I walked across the room, put out my hand to open what seemed to be the sash of a glass door, and my hand went thru it. I then passed thru the closed door and stopped on the other side and thought about it. I distinctly recall gazing somewhat vacantly into a window full of millinery while thus engrossed. I got as far as concluding that to move thru solid matter in any such way as that I must be an ether vibration; but did not pursue the reflection because I again recollected the physician's warning; and besides, it occurred to me that whatever brain power I had must be divided between the two Me's, and as I had only a part of it immediately available, I could not reasonably expect it to make safe, logical deductions.

I resumed my stroll—occasionally crossing the roadway to rest on the seats on the terrace edge, and gaze out on the water, and northerly to the long perspective of the dunes. Near the end of the side walk I found a book shop. The door was open. The stock obviously of old books was arranged partly on shelves, which lined one side of the room, and partly on a long table where the backs of the books were uppermost. A middle aged man—I have since tried to recall his face, but in vain, altho it was then clear—evidently the proprietor, sat near the table reading. He returned my "Bon jour"—and spoke in French of the delightful weather. As I turned to the books on the shelves he said: "Better look along the table. There is more there to interest you."

I began at the end of the row and read the titles. They were all strange to me, and I recollect but one—"The Poetical Works of Jane Ryan." There were eight octavo volumes, bound in dark blue leather with small conventional gilt ornaments on the backs. I took up the first volume and opened it at a biography of the poet from which I read that she had attained great celebrity and that her fame had been steadily growing for the last half-century. To the proprietor I said:

"This is queer. I thought I was fairly familiar with English literature but never before have I heard of Jane Ryan or seen anything of her works."

"Naturally," he replied, "they never were written. That is true of all the books on the table. They contain nothing but thoughts which might have been given to the world by their authors, but which never were."

I glanced at the books on the shelves but of these the titles, mainly French, were old acquaintances. I don't know why I noted particularly a Dutch translation of Macaulay's essays. At all events I attempted to take down a volume of it and my hand went thru it. I could not even grasp it. In the effort to do so I found that I could carry my hand as freely thru the rows of books, as thru the closed door in the restaurant. Like Macbeth's dagger, they were evidently not sensible to feeling as to sight. But yet

the books on the table were not thus. Those I could move and handle. I suppose I must have looked astonished, for the man laughed.

"Of course, you cannot move the shelf books," he said. "You have no control whatever over the transference of matter. You could not displace even a grain of dust."

Just then I remembered that to the waiters whom I had addressed in the restaurant I had seemingly been inaudible and invisible.

"How is it," I demanded, "that you can converse with me?"

"Why not," he said, "I am as you are. I am ill and bed-ridden in one of the hospitals of The Hague. I left a person in charge here. You see he is absent. I expected neglect and it preyed on me—for all my livelihood is this shop—so I came."

The differentiation of his motive for being there and mine established itself definitely enough and started a train of thought—but the partial brain refused to follow—and again I feared over-exertion.

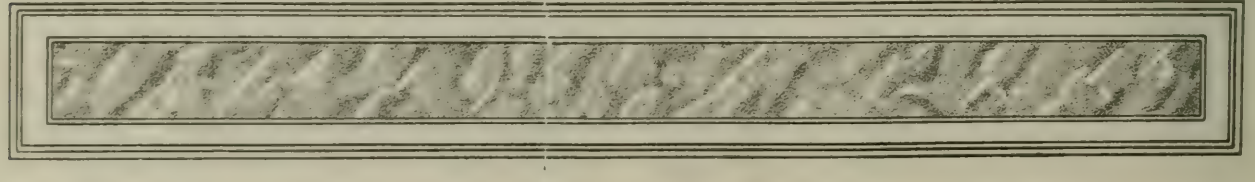
I bade him farewell. Outside, I tried to recall having seen that shop before. Altho I recognized readily three or four other stores I could not do so—nor so far as I know is there any old book shop in Scheveningen. The sense of bodily fatigue was now increasing. I passed thru one of the side streets to the tram station and began to debate whether I had better return to The Hague by the old Scheveningen road under the trees or by the new route along the Canal. This was the only time that I lost sight of the preceding circumstances, since I evidently supposed that I was residing at The Hague and had come thence to the seashore. The next instant I corrected this. I recall the sense of relief as I remembered that there was no reason for going anywhere but home.

"Barchester Towers" was still in my hand, closed with my finger marking the place. The bedside light was bright and there was no sensation of waking up. I was simply there. The incidents which had just happened were perfectly vivid. I thought them over in the present surroundings without any notion of incongruity, any more than I would have had had I actually walked into an adjourning room, taken part in some event and returned. There was no break in the continuity of the physical fatigue. In this respect I felt exactly the same as I did in the tram station in Scheveningen.

But the bored feeling had gone. I was cool and sleepy. And when I awoke in the morning my recovery had begun.

"Never tell thy dream," sagely remarks Epictetus, "for tho thou thyself mayest take a pleasure in telling thy dream, another will take no pleasure in hearing it." To that wisdom I subscribe. But the point here is not the dream which was quite rational as dreams go, but the fact that at no time during the whole of it was the closest scrutiny and criticism of every happening relaxed. From the moment I apparently arrived at Scheveningen to the instant of leaving it I believed that I was observing phenomena and trying to understand them. In every instance I carried this thought-search to the limit of such brain power as I had, at the same time recognizing that this was below normal, and fearing to overtax it. As I have already indicated, the knowledge of the circumstances in which I came to Scheveningen steadily persisted, with the single lapse at the end, and that instantly corrected. And the progressing sense of physical fatigue seemingly bridged the physical conditions. Finally the evidence of the medical chart of bodily temperatures indicating the turning point exactly coincides with the period of the dream.

Such is the story of what seems to be a somewhat singular "false creation" proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.



American Law in China

BY LEBBEUS R. WILFLEY

[A few months ago Judge Wilfley was appointed Judge of the United States Court for China, largely, it is thought, because of his fearless work as Prosecuting Attorney in the Philippines in disbarring unscrupulous lawyers who would take retaining fees and then abandon their cases, and in suppressing newspapers printing libelous publications against the United States Government. Some of these disturbers of the peace, particularly the former class, have fled to China, and Judge Wilfley has had to execute his reforms over again by making strict rules as to the character of the attorneys permitted to practice in his court. Since the following article was written he has held examinations and disbarred seven of the nine American attorneys practicing in Shanghai, with the consequence that a storm of protest has arisen. It is understood, however, that that was just what Judge Wilfley was sent to China for and that President Roosevelt heartily approves of his course. Mr. Wilfley is a native of Audrain County, Missouri, and is a graduate of Central College, Fayette, Mo., and of the Yale Law School. He was made Prosecuting Attorney in the Philippines in the spring of 1901, and in 1904 was appointed by President Roosevelt to be a delegate to the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This article was obtained as an interview.—EDITOR.]

THE creation of the United States Court for China by Congress at its last session is a unique experiment in the history of our judiciary. It grows out of the commercial necessities of the situation, and is based upon the principle of extra-territoriality which is now in force in China by virtue of our treaty relations with that country. Our trade with China in recent years has grown enormously, to such extent, in fact, that our consuls-general, who were formerly clothed with judiciary functions, are now no longer able to attend to both their judicial duties and the regular business of the consulates. Therefore, in connection with Secretary Root's reform of the consular service thruout the world, in China this court has been established. It is designed to be a tribunal of the same dignity and character as our own regular United States courts. The court will have jurisdiction to try all cases, civil and criminal, formerly tried by the consuls-general, except small cases, of which the consuls-general still have original jurisdiction.

Our treaty with China provides that in all cases where an American is the defendant he may take his case before the American consul-general, or, as is now ordered, into this new court.

I find that many Americans do not understand the broad application of the principle of extra-territoriality which gives the United States authority to establish a court of its own in the Empire of China. This may be briefly explained. It is a doctrine of international law that a nation has jurisdiction over the person and property of foreigners who sojourn within its territory, and is responsible for the acts done in its boundaries in which foreign nations or their citizens are affected. This right, which international law recognizes as belonging to the sovereign states, China has partially surrendered in the treaties which she has made with Western nations. According to these treaties, the person and property of foreigners in China are exempt from her jurisdiction, and are no longer subject to the operation of Chinese law. An American, for instance, is under the protection of his own flag, and his property is specially guarded by the laws of his own country. Our laws themselves, no less than the administration of them, are fundamentally different from the Chinese. This surrendering up by China of her sovereignty and ceding it to Western nations is expressed within the term extra-territoriality.

The laws enforced by the United States court which I am to establish will be the revised statutes of the United States, and in cases where these statutes are inadequate, the principles of the common law of admiralty and equity will apply. An appeal lies from this court to the United States Court of Appeals for

the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and from that court to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The court consists of a judge, a district attorney, a clerk and a marshal, all of whom have been appointed by the President, and are now in China, with the exception of myself. The judge is appointed for a period of ten years, at a salary of $8,000 a year. The district attorney (Mr. Arthur Bassett, of Paris, Mo., who has been for four years in the Philippines as assistant attorney in the Bureau of Justice) receives a salary of $4,000 a year. The salaries of the circuit clerk and of the marshal are each $3,000.



JUDGE L. R. WILFLEY,
Of the United States Court for China.

I shall organize the court immediately upon my arrival in China. Shanghai, of course, with its large foreign concessions, the commercial center of China and the great distributing point of that country, will be the headquarters of the court, but provision is made also for the holding of regular terms at Canton, Hankau and Tientsin, and special terms shall be held in other treaty ports whenever necessary. The official title of the court is "The United States Court for China" and the judge is "Judge of the United States Court for China."

Great Britain has for about half a century had its own court in China. This is presided over by a chief justice, and is arranged on a scale somewhat less elaborate than the United States court will be. There is also the "mixed court," presided over by a Chinese official, to which cases are taken that have a foreigner as plaintiff and a Chinaman as defendant. Two days in the week are given to cases with American defendants, three days to those with English defendants, and the remaining day to other foreigners. In the mixed court the foreigner's protection lies in the presence of an "adviser" from the consular force of his own nation, who sits with the Chinese judge and has the right to protest against any decree which seems to him unjust.

But with faith in the future one can see a great commercial outlook for China. The nation is in a state of upheaval. No one can predict just what may result, and there may be most radical changes. Should a constitution be granted and a revised code of laws be introduced, with an incorruptible judiciary, a currency reform and a greater advance in scientific teaching in the schools, China could take her place among the most progressive nations. There is no doubt that the yeast of the Occident has been firmly implanted in the country. Who can tell in how many directions it may eventually work? It is not entirely imaginative for the man of middle age today to expect to live until extra-territoriality in the sense in which the term is now employed shall have become a thing no longer necessary in China.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Senator Knox

EVER since he rather suddenly emerged from his Pittsburg law offices to be United States Attorney-General, at the call of President McKinley, Philander C. Knox has been among the watched ones. It's a case of "Pleasure's all mine," for Senator Knox as little needs watching as almost anyone in public life—in spite of all the charges of corporation and railroad complications to the contrary. Senator Knox has not spent much time denying them for the simple reason that he never denies anything; but he did say, the other day, that he never had anything to do with the great steel combine and was never attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Of course that atmosphere of childlike innocence which always envelops him is not strictly indicative, and it is dangerous to be deceived thereby; nevertheless I firmly believe that when Senator Knox puts himself to the inconvenience of denying anything he does it with the conviction that he is simply saving the other fellow from making a fool of himself. We watch him simply because it is refreshing and entertaining. Physically as well as politically it is refreshing. When he is as old as Senator Hale he may be as crabbed and austere. There are indications pointing that way—more than there were about "Bub Hale," over at the House end, not so many years ago. But Hale is seventy-one. Knox is only fifty-



ATTORNEY GENERAL PHILANDER KNOX.

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six by the calendar and less by ordinary observation. As yet he retains the spice of life—variety. You know precisely what Hale will do, how he will do it, what he will say, how he will say it. You're not so sure of Knox.

Knox is a small man—exceptionally small; small as Hale; almost as portly; and between them there is not more than the possibilities of fifteen years' development, in inherent, unapproachable pomposity. There is this to be said of Knox, that it is not artificial. It is altogether unconscious. He has solid shoulders and a full chest. He stands and walks like a naval officer on parade—merry ones about the Senate say that he has to, to keep in balance the massive head he carries on his shoulders.

That head is a study. It attracts attention instantly and holds it almost to a breach of courtesy. It has been called a Napoleon head. Perhaps. It is broad and deep, with a high crown and big, bulging forehead from which the black hair is beating a successful retreat. The face under the forehead is good to look at, but suggestive of other things than the massive dome. It is a smooth-shaven, delightfully clean and open face, narrow and long, delicately put together, exceptionally fair and free from wrinkles. There is so much room inside the thinking chamber that apparently there has been no occasion for thoughts to furrow canals outside.

Knox is one of those phenomenal readers with a capacity so far beyond the comprehension of common folk that no tale is too vast to be believed. As he never denies anything there is no use asking him if it is true, but he is credited with reading every daily paper of importance published in Pennsylvania, every periodical published anywhere, every new novel of any value, the Washington newspapers and the *Congressional Record*, besides everything new in law matters and all that is necessary to accomplish his quick, complete and comprehensive grasp of the various topics of debate which he handles with such equanimity. There's doubtless more truth in it than in some stories. There's absolutely no fiction in the fact that he is one of the brainiest men in the Senate.

No one doubted Knox's ability. He had given too good evidence of it in the Department of Justice, under two Presidents. But when he slipped from the Attorney-Generalship into Quay's Senatorial shoes, that air of innocent egotism about him caused some of the standard Senators to smile. They did not realize how purely natural it was to him—as natural as it is for him to be the best dressed man in Washington. They thought he was banking on having been Attorney-General. They whispered about what would happen. The Senate is a mighty leveller. For a time Knox felt the pressure, but what he was was so innocently unintentional that he couldn't take the hint. He didn't take it. He has been just the same every day, ever since. Nor did it take him long to assume a position among the most influential whose hands are on the helm of our Ship of State. Later, when he was offered a seat at the Supreme Bench and instantly declined it, no one wondered. His ambition was for power, and the Senate was the place for him.

What he has already accomplished, in the world as well as the Senate, was evident in the way the country sat up at attention the other day when Senator Knox came out in favor of Reed Smoot's retaining his seat, in one of the strongest and most effective speeches he has ever delivered. Anathemas came rattling all over him immediately from the earnest women everywhere, who had gone daft in their determination to strike obsolescent polygamy thru unpolygamous Smoot, making the Senate turn him out whether it had the right to or not. The venerable chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, put the truth in a nutshell when he said of Knox's speech:

"I listened with great interest and thanked him for having made it. It presented the issue in proper form and I agreed with what he said. It is my opinion that an erroneous impression of the Smoot case has gone abroad, and that many good people have wrong ideas of it. I am glad Senator Knox corrected these mistaken ideas."

Senator J. C. Burrows

The Smoot case reached its climax at last on Wednesday. It has dragged long enough, but by that means it has received almost unlimited attention—and cost the country a lot of money. For three years the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, with Senator Burrows as

chairman, has been hearing every witness that could be called and examining an almost inconceivable amount of testimony. For three years Reed Smoot has been kept on the anxious seat, with hundreds of thousands of excellent women waxing furious against him for no reason but that he was a Mormon, while the Senate Committee, under the guidance of Senator Burrows, has been seeking and sifting to find out whether the Constitution gave them authority to comply with the voluminous demands and expel innocent, agreeable and wholly unoffending Smoot.

If the people could only have seen it in the right light, as Dr. Edward Everett Hale says, they would have realized that all the memorials, petitions and applications they have been hurling at the Senate were wretchedly out of place—little less than criminal contempt of court—for it was only as a court that the Senate could consider the charges. They should have presented their evidence and rested there. This deluging the Senate with petitions and then filling the press with anathemas and threats against all who held views to the contrary has hurt their influence. They will see it so some day.

They could have found no better advocate of their theories and wishes than the Hon. Julius Cæsar Burrows, of Michigan. Of all the Senate he had inherent —almost pre-natal—antagonism against all things Mormon, which incited him to leave no stone unturned to carry out the effort. Sylvester Smith, the notorious Mormon who was finally expelled from the Mormon Church for grave irregularities, was brother of Senator Burrows's mother. She doubtless believed in her brother and considered him a victim of Mormonism; so that almost from birth, from his uncle and his mother, Senator Burrows must have heard all that there was to hear against the Mormons. It is a bit of the sarcasm of destiny that the nephew of the expelled Mormon should sit in judgment to expel a Mormon Senator.

But Senator Burrows is a just man. A man whose sterling integrity no mortal could impugn. He is built on honest lines—upright and downright. He shows it in every inch of him. He is seventy years old, and his white hair and full white beard indorse it; but nothing else. He is a large man, with broad shoulders and full chest, with eyes that are quick and keen and a voice as strong and clear as it used to be when he was an officer, back in the Civil War. He stands as straight as he did then, and has the strong, quick swing of the soldier about him yet. He never bends from the conscious dignity of his past and his present, but he is one of the invariably courteous and cordial men you are always glad of an excuse to meet. He has democratic



SENATOR J. C. BURROWS.

appreciation of the constitutional equality of men, and a smile and hearty handshake for whoever comes. In return one instinctively trusts Senator Burrows and believes in him.

Burrows is an able man and an eloquent speaker. It is not often that the Senate hears him, for he is not one of those who jump up and fire, no matter what, the moment a target is set up. He waits till he has something to say, and says it in a way to command attention and carry conviction. No man in the Senate speaks to better listeners. When he opened—and when he closed—the Smoot case every chair in the chamber

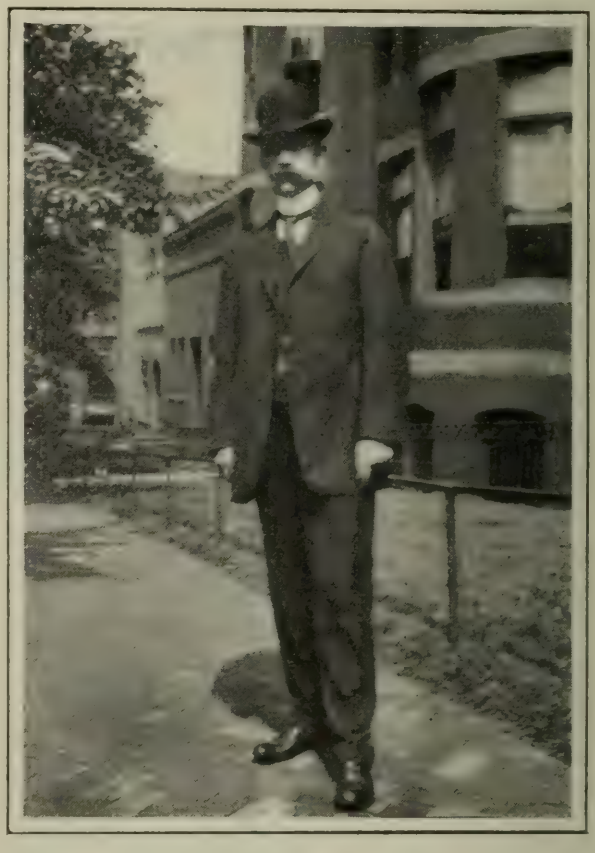
was filled, and many were drawn over from the House. He has a masterly command of English and spoke with the courage of his convictions—tho it was a hard task, for Reed Smoot has not a better friend on the floor than Burrows, of Michigan. He is too just a man not to appreciate the personal qualities of the Senator from Utah, and he freely acknowledged them in that speech, when for three hours and a half he held undivided attention to his eloquent and rhetorical recital of the conclusions he drew from the long investigations. It was one of those pictures which will never fade—one of the graphic, almost tragic, memories of the Senate. He faced Smoot squarely thruout, and Smoot sat with his eyes fixed on Burrows from the beginning to the end. A few feet from Smoot sat Edward Everett Hale, in his black, flowing robes.

Burrows's speech was as strong as could have been prepared upon the subject, and as effectively delivered. It might not have changed the result, but if two or three of the bitter, vindictive tirades which followed had been left out, the case against Smoot would at least have stood much stronger. The venomous slashing which Smoot and Mormonism received later, with such evidently sinister motives, did all that was possible to mar the dignity and force of Senator Burrows's presentation.

Reed Smoot

The man who has called out the eloquence of Knox and Burrows and a dozen more, the memorials and petitions of hundreds of thousands, and three solid years of investigation, is as retiring, unobtrusive, inoffensive and friendly a man as could be found. He is certainly a man of phenomenal self-control, too, or he never could have sat thru all the gratuitous attacks and insults of the past three years with that imperturbable courtesy and ready-to-meet-you-halfway cordiality unruffled. I have had to know Smoot rather well thru these years, and have often talked with him confidentially on matters that most interested him, and whatever else ought to be said or ought not to be said, this at least he deserves: I never heard him say one word indicative of ill feeling or resentment. I doubt if any one has known him to bite back, however grave the temptation or good the opportunity.

It is not because he is incapable. Some have said that he was not the caliber of a Senator. Well, there are a goodly number more in the sacred chamber today who have never yet betrayed any adequate excuse for being there, and who distinctly lack Smoot's obvious reason for it: that he has been so much an issue himself, ever since he assumed the toga, that he has had little opportunity, and has always doubted the propriety of



SENATOR REED SMOOT.

making himself evident in other issues. The fact that he has been under constant uncertainty as to his right to be there and been looked upon by his colleagues —more emphatically by the public—almost as a usurper, has handicapped even his manner of moving about the Senate corridors.

At home he proved himself an energetic and successful business man. In the Senate he has at least won the respect and friendship of the great majority on both sides, for good qualities which he has thus far been able to exhibit—which is saying a good deal, un-

der the circumstances. For years now he has been pointed out and stared at as the wild and wicked apostle of the Mormon Church, who had stolen into the Senate and was to be kicked out again. It has not been inspiring to growth in statesmanship.

Personal contact with Smoot fails to disclose apostolic terrors quite as much as any lack of Senatorial timber. Apropos, I hear that a delegation of ladies was assailing Senator Proctor, in the Marble Room, demanding that he denounce Smoot, when the tall, thin, pleasant-faced, good-foreheaded Utah man came silently, timidly down the room. Senator Proctor beckoned, and as he came up said, in his thunderous voice:

"Ladies, this is Senator Smoot. Let me introduce him."

The ladies gasped and shuddered, while Smoot bowed pleasantly and smiled. He always smiles if one is half willing to have him. One of the ladies gathered herself together and said, truly, perhaps:

"We were telling Senator Proctor about a memorial hall we want to erect."

Smoot listened politely as she described it. When she finished he slipped a twenty-dollar bill into her hand, saying: "It seems a very worthy object. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to contribute." With another smiling bow he disappeared.

No one claims that Reed Smoot has ever anything but frowned upon polygamy. To see his wife would be sufficient evidence without more. She is a charming, delightfully cultivated little woman, with rosy cheeks and laughing eyes. One would think her something short of thirty, but the first you know she is talking of her six children, the oldest a six-foot boy of twenty, the youngest a little girl who says: "I wants to go where papa works and tell zose men he is just ze bestest papa zat ever lived."

I fancy she is right. Smoot looks and talks like a man whose home life is what it should be. He is forty-five years old, born and college bred in Utah. He has a good face and particularly good eyes. He has had a stormy passage of it thus far, but he has qualities of greatness, which may yet develop, if there is truth in what a wise man once said about one being greater who bridled his tongue than one who took a city. He has the reputation in the Senate of being an honest, earnest, conscientious man. He shows it; and, as such, credence should be given by the world to his sworn statement before the committee that there was nothing in any oath which he had taken or vow he had made in the Church which could conflict with his duties as a citizen or a Senator. The final vote on his case last week—42 to 28—shows that the Senate is with him, and he will hold his seat.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Will o' the Wind

BY M. C. SKEEL

WHEN the wind was dancing, as the wind will dance,
With rustle and whistle o'er hillock and lea,
I said, "I will leave all our meeting to chance;
I'll seek no lover wherever he be."
So I closed my eyes and I backward turned,
And the breeze was fair in my blinded face,
Then all in a moment it whirled about
And blew me straight to the trysting place

O hither, thither, whither, and blow, wind, blow,
From north to south, and from Spain to Ind;
But never, never, never may the wisest know
How to reckon with the will o' the wind

The wind blew roughly, as the wind will blow,
He called me false, and I said "Farewell!"
He vowed far away to the East to go,
And free himself from my heartless spell.
But the wind roared out from the stormy east
And tost him back to the waiting shore;
Lo, while I sorrowed and love increased,
It blew him in at my cottage door.

So hither, thither, whither, and blow, wind, blow,
From north to south, and from Spain to Ind;
Yet never, never, never may the wisest know
How to reckon with the will o' the wind.

WESTERVILLE, OHIO

Literature

The Spanish Inquisition

THE third volume of Dr. Lea's monumental work* appears at an opportune moment. From it the "Undistinguished Heretic," whose confessions, in the issue of January 10th, have aroused so much discussion, may learn what would have been done with him had he lived in Spain three hundred years ago. Some chance word, some expression of sympathy for those theologically without the pale, would inevitably have been reported to the argus-eyed guardians of the faith; there would have followed an arrest as mysterious as if the earth had opened her mouth to swallow him up, like the impious Korah of old. The walls of Spanish prisons were thick, the silences interminable. The accused was not told the precise charge against him; enough that it concerned the faith. He was left to search his own heart and confess all his doctrinal shortcomings, to the saving of his soul. But this confession brought no relief, for the inquisitorial process must always take its appointed course. He must inevitably undergo torture; if pleading innocence, to test his sincerity; if admitting his guilt, to induce him to betray all confederates and sympathizers. The interests of the accused were in the hands of a so-called advocate, pledged to drop the defense if personally convinced of his client's guilt; by the middle of the sixteenth century he had become a salaried official, whose chief function was to urge the prisoner to confess fully. With sham counsel, the alleged culprit entered on a trial, often conducted at great expense of time and foolscap, and always paid for out of confiscated estates. He was confronted with no witnesses; he was not even told who they were; nay, during a great part of the life history of the Inquisition the evidence for the prosecution was mutilated in order to prevent, if possible, the defendant from inferring the identity of the witnesses. Presumed guilty until proven innocent, the prisoner's interests were safeguarded only by his judges, and these, however conscientious they might happen to be, "habitually served as parties to the prosecution." Thus the odds were long against acquittal. The system was such that even if, under the pangs of ingeniously graded torture, the victim did not confess crimes he had never committed, he was liable to go to the stake as a *negativo*—one who persistently denied the charge of heresy preferred by witnesses to him anonymous. Hence might occur grim travesties of justice. If the *negativo* would but admit his guilt, his merciful executioners would see to it that he was garrotted before he was burned; but cases are recorded where evidently the accused abhorred from the bottom of his orthodox soul the heresy for which he had been brought to bar, and preferred slowly roasting alive to going before his Maker with the lie upon his lips. In contrast with this style of procedure, our own cumbersome jury system, with the thousand loopholes where the guilty may escape, seems well-nigh ideal; and even the publicity of the yellowest of yellow journals would appear to be a boon.

In fairness to the Inquisition Dr. Lea shows that its methods compare favorably with those of Spanish secular courts, that in some ways it was more humane than the older Episcopal and the younger Roman inquisitions. It is made equally clear, however, that the Spanish tribunal was, when abused, a formidable engine of graft and of irresponsible oppression; it was so easy to shut a man up in secret prison, to confiscate his property, and thus to ruin his family for generations: for the kin of a heretic were tainted, just as were the descendants of Jews.

One is apt to imagine that the chief business of the Inquisition was to ferret out Protestants. Dr. Lea has compiled statistics which prove the contrary. So thoroly did the organization do its work during the short Lutheran scare of the sixteenth century that Spanish dissent was nipped in the bud; subsequent arrests are chiefly those of Huguenot and Anglican traders and sailors. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the se-

* A HISTORY OF THE INQUISITION OF SPAIN. *By Henry Charles Lea.* In four volumes. Volumes I-III. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 each.

cret adherents of Judaism and Islam were far more numerous than were the Evangelicals. Among the moral offenses of which the tribunal took cognizance were solicitation in the confessional, and the assertion that fornication is not a sin; the latter was a very common heresy in the district of Toledo about 1600. In later periods the number of trials for sorcery increases, a part of the great witchcraft delusion. Between 1721 and 1727 the Judaizers are the chief object of persecutions, for the barbarous expulsion of the Jews in 1492 had induced many feigned conversions. Among the saddest chapters of religious fanaticism and race hatred is the fate of the converted Jews and Moors, here graphically depicted.

Dr. Lea points out the effect of the Inquisition on the national character. Not alone on works of art did a strict censorship revenge itself. Rigid rules hedged in the printers, and the supervision of literature was made complete by requiring that all packages of imported merchandise be searched for concealed books. All works brought into the country had to pass the inquisitors. The Spanish intellect was further protected by prohibiting study at foreign universities, with the exception of one or two Catholic centers such as Rome. Spain became a hermetically sealed hothouse of orthodoxy. Independent thinkers had to pass their days in silence and conformity, and must have found splendor of ritual but a sorry substitute for the freedom of spontaneous faith. In place of courage and confidence, there was a brooding cloud of suspicion, cruelty, race hatred. With the hardening of heart went a progressive induration of intellect, which made void the literary promise of the sixteenth century: "the arts and sciences were neglected, commercial and industrial progress was rendered impossible, and the character which Spain acquired among the nations was tersely expressed in the current saying that Africa began at the Pyrenees."

The narrative, based on most painstaking combination of sources scattered for the most part among the archives of Spain, is not always light reading. The frequent occurrence of detail and technicality is more than compensated for, however, by the concreteness and vividness of many an incident of high dramatic worth. Written in the impartial spirit characteristic of the author's earlier publications, this is the crowning achievement in the career of the octogenarian who is generally recognized on the Continent as second to no other American historian.

Musical Culture

Such a book as Daniel Gregory Mason's *The Romantic Composers*[1] shows the extent to which musical appreciation has become part of the general equipment of educated men and women. This series of essays, tho they would be both serviceable and satisfactory to the professional musician, are quite intelligible to the average reader, and will find their best public among concert-goers who wish to get the most out of their concerts. The introductory chapter, on "Romanticism in Music," treats the movement in this art as expressive of the romantic spirit of art in general, and thru this, of the human spirit that colored the civilization of the period. He shows the change from the almost purely objective art of pre-Beethoven composers to the subjective attitude of the Romanticists, to whom music stood as the supreme medium for the expression of human personality, and in a discussion both sane and sympathetic shows not only the immense possibilities of music as an expressive art, but brings out clearly the limits of its power. His discussion of program music in particular, and his forecast of present day tendencies will be especially helpful to the conscientious concert-goer.

This treatment of music as an expression of humanity gives vivacity to the six sketches that follow, of Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Berlioz and Liszt, in which the personality of the composer is treated as it affects his music. These sketches, partly biographic, partly critical, will give to the average music-lover a much keener sense of values in the music of these composers. The brief musical illustrations are well chosen, and in speaking of them Mr. Mason employs little of the termin-

[1] The Romantic Composers. By *Daniel Gregory Mason*. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. 351. $1.75 net.

ology of the art. *The Romantic Composers* is intended to be read after the author's "Beethoven and His Forerunners" and before his "From Grieg to Brahms," the whole making a series of studies of composers and their music from Palestrina to the present day.

Oliver Huckel's version of *Tannhäuser*,[2] like his earlier settings of "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal," is intended to give the music-lover a better grasp of Wagnerian art by presenting the words of the music-drama, always of immense importance in the Wagnerian art-scheme, in a worthy poetic setting. Instead of the bold and jerky translations of the libretto books, Mr. Huckel presents a metrical version of the story of the play, reproducing the dialog and describing the action and circumstance. It is no great poetry, but it is dignified thruout, and reflects to a considerable degree the spirit of the original. The Foreword shows how from the three sources at Wagner's disposal — the old "Tannhäuser" myth, the "Wartburgkrieg" and the legend of St. Elizabeth—the poet's genius created a work of such tremendous ethical significance—a drama of mankind. The type and binding are restful and beautiful.

The author of *The Ethics of Wagner's Ring of the Nibelung*[3] is confident that she has discovered in the Ring Cycle "a logical and coherent ethical doctrine." She regards it

> "as presenting a panoramic picture of the evolution of the human consciousness struggling to free itself from the hampering conditions of self, until at last, selfless, it is lost in the Divine will."

In proof of this she retells in prose, and it must be admitted prosaically, the complete story of this drama of gods and men, and gives her interpretation of its complex symbolism. She does not profess that it is Wagner's interpretation, and the reader will not be apt to find it his own, but he will at least be drawn to think about it, and so, by getting more meaning from it, he will give to the music more power.

Famous American Songs,[4] by Gustav Kobbé, tells about everything one can in reason wish to know about some dozen native airs, ranging from "Home, Sweet Home" to the "Songs of the War." There is information not only about the composer and the conditions under which the song was written, but, wherever it has appeared under interesting circumstances, they seem to have been recorded in this pleasant and light-running book. It ought to be of value in the preparation of club papers, and it certainly does bring the forgotten composers of our American folk songs, such as Dan Emmet, who gave us "Dixie," to where we can feel a sense of direct personal gratitude.

Among the books for the musician's library ought to be mentioned the new and enlarged edition of Upton's *Standard Operas*,[5] which gives in a few pages just what the ordinary person wants to know about the plot and composer of an opera that he is going to see.

There are few singers in the world who could not profit at some point from a careful study of Mr. Henderson's recent book *The Art of the Singer*.[6] He is not a teacher of singing, but one of the oft despised class of music critics; yet he has devoted twenty-five years of earnest study to his subject, has observed the methods of many teachers, has heard and studied the work of the famous singers of the period and, best of all, has received from such pre-eminent singers as Jean de Reszke, Marcella Sembrich and Lillian Nordica information of the highest value and practical demonstrations of inestimable worth. He gives definite directions concerning fundamental breathing, tone formation and the various steps in voice culture. The student is warned against any supposed mystery in the art of singing. The importance of naturalness and ease in breathing and producing tones is emphasized. The earlier steps in the training are followed by instructions for the acquirement of agility, which comes alone by judicious practice, and while this is not the day of

[2] TANNHAUSER. Wagner's Music-Drama Retold in English Verse. *By Oliver Huckel.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Pp. 70. 75 cents.

[3] THE ETHICS OF WAGNER'S THE RING OF THE NIBELUNG. *By Mary Elizabeth Lewis.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

[4] FAMOUS AMERICAN SONGS. *By Gustav Kobbé.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. Pp. 180, cloth, $1.50; limp leather, $2.50.

[5] THE STANDARD OPERAS. Their Plots, Music and Composers. *Illustrated by George P. Upton.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

[6] THE ART OF THE SINGER. Practical Hints About Vocal Technics and Style. *By W. J. Henderson.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

coloratura singing, agility is nevertheless essential to every singer as a reserve store of technic. Without undervaluing beauty of tone the importance of enunciation is dwelt upon, as it should be, with insistence—"songs without words are written for instruments only"—singing mere sounds is senseless, tho its performance may please the ears of an audience, and it is the artist who must educate the public. A strong plea is made for musical culture. Most singers, the author says, are obstinately one-sided practicers of their art. They should hear instrumental music, lots of it, should play some instrument, know something of musical form and master vocal sight reading—in short, they should make themselves real artists—and this is about the best advice of the whole admirable treatise.

Rosebery's Study of Churchill

Lord Rosebery and the late Lord Randolph Churchill were at Eton together; and from Eton both went to Oxford—Churchill to Merton and Lord Rosebery to Christ Church. Thereafter the association of the two men was social rather than political, for they were in opposing camps; but the friendship between them, which was really begun at Oxford in 1868, was continued until Lord Randolph's death in 1895. Lord Rosebery's monograph* has two phases—in part it is a review of Mr. Winston Churchill's remarkable life of his distinguished father, while for the rest it is what Lord Rosebery describes as a reminiscence and a study. There were times when such a work as this would have appeared first in the *Edinburgh Review*, for it has many of the characteristics that mark the earlier biographical studies in that famous organ of the English Whigs. But the *Edinburgh Review* is no longer doing its old service to English political literature. Times have changed. The reading constituency for such a work as this, written by a statesman of Lord Rosebery's distinction, has been enormously enlarged during the last twenty years; and thus we have this study of Churchill and of his part in English politics in book-form at first-hand, with none of the fading bloom that almost inevitably attends reprinting from a serial publication, however important that publication may have been or still is.

For Mr. Winston Churchill's work Lord Rosebery has nothing but praise. Among English political biographies he groups it much where it was grouped by The Independent when the biography was published in New York a year ago. "Mr. Winston Churchill is," he writes, "to be congratulated on a consummate achievement. He has under great difficulties produced a fascinating book; one to be ranked among the first dozen, perhaps the first half dozen, biographies in our language."

It was remarked at the outset that Lord Rosebery's monograph has two divisions. There are really three—the review of Mr. Winston Churchill's work, reminiscences of Lord Randolph Churchill, and an estimate of his short but brilliant political career. Lord Rosebery's reminiscences of his Eton and Oxford friend are perhaps the most illuminating part of the monograph, for they are full of intimate touches, revealing a close and unbroken friendship, and a friendship that was replete with many personal confidences. It is in this part of the book that Lord Rosebery is best able to supplement Mr. Winston Churchill's two large volumes by bringing out aspects of Lord Churchill's character of which it was practically impossible for his son, who was little more than a boy when his father was prominent in English political life, to write.

To some extent the estimate of Lord Randolph Churchill is also supplementary to the biography; for no son could express himself regarding the career of his father with the freedom and the confidence that marks Lord Rosebery's appreciation of Lord Randolph. In this matter Lord Rosebery enjoyed an exceptional freedom, for he was not of the same political party as Lord Randolph, and he was thus able to regard him from a more detached point of view than men who sat on the same side of the House of Commons, or who served with Lord Randolph in the two Salisbury Cabinets, of which, for brief periods, he was an intractable member. Lord Rosebery's ear-

* Lord Randolph Churchill. *By Lord Rosebery.* New York: Harper Bros. $2.25.

liest estimate of Lord Randolph—that to which he gives first expression in his monograph—is that he was one of the most remarkable men with the most remarkable career of the Victorian era. His definite career did not extend beyond six years. During that time he gained signal victories in Parliament, in the country, and in the counsels of the Tory party. But somehow all these victories and the hold that Lord Randolph Churchill had for a brief space on the country were fruitless and barren. Thus it is that the best that Lord Rosebery can say for his friend is that "even with his unfulfilled promise he must be remembered as one of the most meteoric of Parliamentary figures, as the shooting star of politics, and as one who when in office strove for a broad and enlightened policy, to which he pledged his faith and his career."

Few men have been more fortunate than Lord Randolph in their biographers. Fewer still have had added interpretations of their lives from so discriminating but always sympathetic a critic as Lord Rosebery in his study of Lord Randolph Churchill.

Three Garden Books

In the preface to *The Garden and Its Accessories*[1] the author calls himself a landscape architect. Mr. W. Robinson in his *Garden Beautiful*[2] greatly objects to this name, for he says the landscape gardener and the architect are two different professions and should not be named together. The many interesting illustrations of Mr. Underwood's book seem to show a reasonable connection between architecture and gardens. The pictures are upon highly glazed paper. The text is chiefly a running comment on the illustrations. They are suggestive and suitable for formal gardens, and the pretty dovecote on a column of field stone would be charming in any garden. The gazing-globe may be interesting and delightful in color, but exactly in the middle of the door of the summer house it makes the composition of the picture bad and looks like a lonely fence-post. It is fully as bad on the terrace. Pergolas and garden houses are always charming additions to a garden. In the chapter on fences there is the heavy cannon-ball post fence, but not one with the graceful urn above, as seen in old New England gardens—an illustration of one is in the frontispiece of Sara Orne Jewett's "Deep Haven." The composite is said to be the coming style for gardens—a natural garden, with some architectural conveniences and ornaments. This book gives examples of such garden accessories, which may be useful to lovers of gardens.

The Garden Beautiful is written not for small land owners, but for those owning large estates or tracts of land that can be planted with forest trees and wild flowers. Mr. Robinson has no patience with any one who differs from his ideas of landscape gardening. Watts said, when translating one of David's psalms: "Cursing one's enemies is not so evangelical a practice, therefore I have given this psalm another turn." It might have made a smaller book and been more evangelical, tho less racy if the abuse of other writers had been omitted. There will always be those who love the formal garden and those who think landscape gardening is the only desirable thing. Each style of gardening, if well done, has its own beauty and place. Mrs. Van Rensselaer says:

> "If we use our minds and eyes we find no reason to think that formal gardening and naturalistic gardening are deadly rivals, each of which must put the knife to the other's throat if it wishes itself to survive. There is no real opposition between the two systems, widely apart tho their extreme results may lie."

Edward Andre, of France, says:

> "Three styles may be recognized—the geometrical style, the landscape style and the composite style. The mixed or composite style results from a judicious mingling of the other two, under favorable conditions; and, to my mind, it is to this style that the future of gardening belongs."

Altho Mr. Robinson sees nothing good except landscape gardening in his preface, he allows that "small gardens are often the most beautiful and best for the happiness of their owners." John Ledling calls the garden "outdoor scenery neatly writ in man's small hand." Mr. Robinson's book is written "for the many who have greater opportunities." His

[1] The Garden and Its Accessories. *By Loring Underwood.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.00.

[2] The Garden Beautiful. Home Woods. Home Landscape. *By W. F. Robinson.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.00.

knowledge of plants, shrubs and trees is delightful. He is wise in urging the planting of native shrubs, trees and plants. His directions for the planting of forests are valuable. But he scorns the agricultural schools and colleges, and has written a whole chapter against the use of Latin botanical names. This book is most valuable in England, as it is written for that climate. But his careful list of trees with directions where each should be planted, his lists of shrubs, and the true love of nature that runs thru the book will make it one that owners of woodlands or large estates will enjoy and find useful in spite of the mustard and pepper with which it is highly seasoned.

If one wished to make a garden tour thru England, as cathedral tours are sometimes taken, the *Book of English Gardens*[1] would prove a useful guidebook. Altho the first chapter is on gardens, and gives a short history of gardening, telling part of what is so ably told in Lady Amherst's book on "English Gardens," yet the book is not so much a garden book as a description of the "ancient homes of lord and lady, built for pleasure and for state." The garden is the out-of-door drawing-room and the good or bad history of the princely or royal folk who walked in each is carefully given, in connection with the house. The book is dedicated to Mary, Countess of Ilchester, and the first garden described is hers. There is a chapter on Cottage Gardens, and another on A Modern Garden, Surrey. Can this be the garden of Mrs. C. W. Earle, the author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden?" There are twenty-four illustrations from water colors. The most charming, as a picture, is the Lavender Garden Knole. The book is full of laboriously collected information connected with the family history of the owners of the famous houses and gardens in England. They are the homes and gardens of the titled rich. The book has the interest of an old curio.

The Amulet. By Charles Egbert Craddock. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50

This is probably the best of Miss Murfree's stories of pioneer life in Tennessee. She writes now with more elegance and scholarly precision than in the old days when her tales of the Smoky Mountain region were so popular, but never with a finer sense of artistic effects. Considered simply as a story, this new book should prove interesting to those who care for the adventurous life of a pretty English girl in a military camp surrounded by Indian villages. But that which gives the volume a permanent value is the amount of historical information it contains about Indian customs, religion and points of view. These are so managed as to become essential parts of the romance, and the result is better than the bloodthirstiness for which the Indian usually stands in American fiction. "The Amulet" is a priceless pearl which is given the pretty heroine by the "beloved men" of the Cherokees as a charm against dangers and misfortunes because she restored to them the great red ruby which had been taken by a young officer of the garrison from their sacred village, and which they regarded as the symbol of their religion. The whole story is as natural and freshly told as if the author herself had been the heroine of the happy adventure.

A Lady of Rome. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

When it comes to realizing Rome in fiction there is no one like Marion Crawford. Others write tourists' romances of Italy, but Crawford is so much at home there that he omits the spectacular details which catch the transient eye and presents life in its natural and historical relations to the scene. He has embodied in the characters of his last story the sedateness, the piety and the elegance of high life in modern Rome without the least of that affectation or that booming of words so noticeable in other authors who undertake similar scenes and situations. It is also an evidence of grace and mastery in a novelist when he can dramatize the good rather than the evil in men and women, and lend to his composition an interest and a charm quite beyond that of the sensational artist. The sin and repentance of a noble Roman lady constitute the tragedy of this story. But em-

[1] A Book of English Gardens. By M. R. Gloag. New York: The Macmillan Co.

phasis is laid not upon her fall, but upon the natural ways and means by which such a woman would strive to save herself. The fortitude she displays, the simple yet terrible sincerity with which she binds herself to duty cannot be described without producing the idea that the story is strained and morbid. And this it is not, showing again the author's admirable mastery over those realities in life out of which pure romance comes, the fire, the essence of the whole thing.

Listener's Lure. A Kensington Comedy. By F. V. Lucas. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

This volume is composed of letters from an English gentleman to his ward and from half a dozen other people related by fact or correspondence to the situation. The author who is master of one good literary style is usually considered fortunate, but here is a writer gifted with as many fashions of compositions as he has characters in his story, and all equally winning. The letters from Lynn Harberton recall the differdence and delicacy of Amiel, while those of Dennis Albourne are admirable essays which touch life here and there as a fine artist might copy scenes from nature. Equally interesting and diverting are the letters from various women of varying ages and points of view. The high tides of love and life are represented by a series of absurd telegrams exchanged between two university students. In short, it is the best of England, old and new, told at random in letters which also serve to piece out one of the prettiest love stories of the year, but the title of it is founded upon so trivial a circumstance as to be almost a meaningless alliteration.

A Much-Abused Letter. By George Tyrrell. 12mo, pp. 104. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 90 cents.

Father Tyrrell was, a few months ago, recognized as the ablest British Jesuit, and yet liberal, for a Catholic. Prof. St. George Mivart, a distinguished biologist, since deceased, wrote Father Tyrrell asking how, with the light that comes in science and criticism, he could remain a member of the Catholic Church. This book contains the answer given; but Mivart's published views were condemned by the Church, and he died not in its full communion. Meanwhile Father Tyrrell's private letter passed from hand to hand, until an Italian journal took the liberty to print extracts from it as an example of the extreme liberalism that had invaded the Church. Then came the explosion. The head of the Jesuit order required an explanation, which was not satisfactory, and Father Tyrrell was expelled from the order, and forbidden to exercise the functions of the priesthood. In this volume he publishes and defends the letter. Its essence is certainly radical, and is intended to meet the esoteric needs. Under its principles creeds are the habiliments of faith, not its body. The same is true of ecclesiastical forms and organizations. The Church is to be maintained as the needed means of advancing goodness and that which works for righteousness; while one can worship the "Christ-Crucified" in the succession of those who have suffered for goodness. It is much the doctrine of that essential religion under all forms which students see in the study of Comparative Religion; and it is an illustration—very important and interesting—of a movement of thought in the Catholic as well as the Protestant Church.

King Philip's War. By George W. Ellis and John E. Morris. In the "Grafton Historical Series." New York: The Grafton Press. $2.00.

This new study upon *King Philip's War* is a useful chapter in the history of New England, in spite of an unfortunate beginning. Its paper wrapper distorts an intimation of the preface "that as between races ethics rarely exist" into a categorical statement that "ethics do not exist between races and nations." And the first sentence of the book speaks of Verrazzano and Champlain as explorers along the New England coast in "the opening years of the seventeenth century." If the book as a whole were as inaccurate as this grouping of men a century apart would indicate, or as misleading as the perversion of statement would suggest, we would have none of it. But it proves to disclose a better character to a persevering investigator. The Indian

war of 1675-1676 marks a stage in the struggle between the races for the continent of North America. Had the Indians been wise they would have destroyed the early bands of pioneers who settled upon their coasts. There was no great spirit in the early colonization, and with small resistance it might easily have been long deferred. But the Indians encouraged the white men who were to encompass their destruction. So long as Massassoit and Canonicus lived there was no war; yet before they died the expansion of the fields of the English made conflict inevitable, and in the reign of Philip the struggle came. The Indians delayed the fight until its result was determined before it was begun. As between a hunter tribe and a resident agricultural population there can be no long enduring question of supremacy. The book before us goes in great detail into the history of these two years of colonial war. It describes the conditions prevailing in New England in 1675, and after an account of the opening Swansea campaign goes into the actions in the Connecticut Valley. In their footnotes the authors reveal a wide acquaintance with the published documents of the Colonial period. The correspondence of the Colonial Governors is heavily and effectively drawn upon, so that the notes are a convenient guide to the further history of the years in question. The genealogical interest of Mr. Morris has resulted in a collection of biographical details that must make the book valuable to all tracers of New England ancestry. Indeed, one criticism of the book as a book lies in its multiplicity of names and explanatory notes.

This Was a Man. By Hattie Horner Louthan. Boston: The C. M. Clark Co. $1.50.

Is there such a thing as reversion to type in fiction? How shall we describe a modern novel which has been founded upon one of the oldest plots ever used in fiction. The wronged woman manages to exchange babies at the crucial moment, so that the rich villain brings up the child of his cast-off mistress in luxury, and condemns his own son to the despised position of a servant. That is the obvious part of the story, and the vulgarity of it consists in the author's effort to interpret the scandalous lives of two Don Juans by the free use of their own vocabularies. In the end, of course, the down-trodden young man who used to be the legitimate baby that was exchanged rises up hero fashion and asserts himself with great *eclat* and claims the heroine for his wife in the most spectacular manner.

Historical Greek Coins. Described by G. F. Hill, M.A., of the British Museum. Pp. xix, 181. Thirteen plates. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

The author has followed the plan which Canon Hicks took in treating historical inscriptions, selecting those coins which throw light on history. "No historical problem," says the author, "should be attacked without asking: 'How will the coins help us?'" Aegina, one of the earliest cities to control the Aegæan, spread everywhere coins bearing a tortoise, which referred to Aphrodite, whose ancient temple recently excavated lay in the city. The coins had on the reverse an incuse square of five unequal compartments, a feature repeated on a coin of Bœotian Orchomenos, which seems to prove that this city, so remote from Kalauria, the religious center of the league, was a member, altho all the others lay on the sea. Orchomenos, however, had only slight obstacles in reaching the sea. The influence of Crœsus on Greece is seen in very old coins with the fore parts of a bull and an open-mouthed lion confronting each other. How near a single coin brings us to the rich king who fared so ill at the hands of the Delphic oracle! One of the most suggestive of coins is the Damareteion, struck at Syracuse in 480-479 B. C., when the combined forces of Akragas and Syracuse annilated an enormous force of Carthaginians. This beautiful silver decadrachm, which has some reference to Gelon's queen, has archaic restraint. It is a real work of art of that period. The driver leans forward, and his dress is blown backward. A winged Nike is flying onward; but the horses' legs are stiff. On the reverse is the nymph Arethusa, with olive-wreath, necklace and earrings. The lion on the obverse

and the dolphins on the reverse are full of animation. Nearly seventy years pass, and Syracuse again strikes decadrachms as a trophy over the annihilated Athenian invaders. What a change in the art! The face of Arethusa and the quadriga are turned now to the left. Arethusa is a stylish lady. What life in the horses! The charioteer leans forward with his goad, and Nike rushes to meet him. But this joy and pride awaits the Semites with their revenge for Himera; and it came quickly. A coin of Thessaly, bearing the head of the nymph Larisa, and on the reverse a grazing horse with the letters ΛΑΡΙ above him and ΕΙΜΟ in smaller letters under his belly, tells a tale of some interest. No doubt we have here a coin of the Aleuad Simos, a warm partisan of Philip, who, according to Demosthenes, was cast aside with contumely when Philip had used him for his own purposes. In 306 B. C. Demetrios Poliorketes inflicted a crushing defeat on Ptolemy off Cyprus; and on a coin of that date appears the prow of a trireme with Nike on it trumpeting out the glory of Demetrios and his father, Antigonos, who, as well as the son, assumed on this occasion the royal title. A special interest attaches to this coin, since it reproduces the Nike of Samothrake in the Louvre, whose noble poise and swing gave evidence that statuary had not lost its power.

Evolution of Weights and Measures and the Metric System. By William Hallock, Ph. D., and Herbert T. Wade. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.25.

There is no little interest in examining the weights and measures of earlier civilization, but these were so sporadic and diverse as to serve no scientific purpose. Modern civilization bringing widening commerce found the diversity of systems and orders a constant hindrance. Statesmen, thoughtful men in commerce, men of science, saw how valuable would be some definite standards and uniform systems. Modifications of national scales were attempted, but they touched but slightly the general life. Not until late in the eighteenth century was the effort begun for some universal system. This was in France, where it has full lodgment, with a foothold in other countries. The authors of this work bring together the salient points of the story, and give a clear view of the present effort to unify the system in all civilized countries. The effort was from its inception French, having its earliest impulse in 1670 from Gabriel Mouton, of Lyons. Tho there was much discussion the movement was slow. It is noticeable how leaders of society and in politics, as well as great men in science and in business, gave active, earnest support. In 1790, Talleyrand urged the reform upon the French Assembly, and great mathematicians, as Delambre, Lagrange, Laplace, Monge from the French Academy took part in the work. It was a great work, involving clear scientific conception, accurate observation, with minute appreciation of practical demands. The system did not find complete adoption even in France until 1837. Its merits were at once marked, and other nations began movements toward its adoption. Its use on certain lines was legalized nearly everywhere. The difficulty of its adoption by the mass of the people was seemingly very great, and governments shrank from it. Some opposed it with vigor; others were passive in their opposition. The authors in the later discussion give the status of the metric system here, and advocate simply its fitness along various lines. An appendix showing equivalents in the metric system tabulate the facts. The work is an argument for the metric system, but it is not partisan. It is excellently handled and should have general attention; it should certainly be read by every Senator and Representative at Washington.

The Main Points: A Study in Christian Belief. By Charles Reynolds Brown. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.25.

The Social Message of the Modern Pulpit. By Charles Reynolds Brown. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Dr. Brown, of Oakland, Cal., is a successful preacher and a forceful leader, and both his sermons on the "Main Points" of Christian belief and his Yale lectures on the minister and social questions exhibit markedly the qualities by virtue of which he has exerted strong influence in the direction of progressive and aggressive Christianity. He deals with problems in which people are interested in a bold, free manner,

but at the same time leaves no doubt but that he is thoroly evangelical in conviction and spirit. His Beecher lectures, in which he interprets the Book of Exodus as a sociological document, are of decided merit. With fine literary and homiletical skill he demonstrates both the value of expository preaching and also the present need of moral leadership in social effort, such as clergymen might supply. If all ministers were inspired with Dr. Brown's enthusiasm for social betterment, there would be none to doubt the usefulness of the Church in the work of social reconstruction.

Literary Notes

....The Rev. F. H. Woods, an Oxford scholar, contributes a mediating and irenic essay to the discussion of the mutual influence of religious faith and scientific investigation. The title is *For Faith and Science.* (New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20.)

....The February number of the *A. L. A. Booklist* contains a list of the most important articles that have appeared on simplified spelling, together also with selected lists in general literature and boy's books. The *Booklist* is published at 34 Newbury street, Boston, and the subscription price has been raised from 50 cents to $1 a year.

....Prof. William M. Ramsay, author of several useful studies in early Church history, has collected a number of essays on the character of Paul, the authorship of the Acts, and early Christianity in Asia Minor, which have appeared in several British reviews, in a well illustrated volume entitled *Pauline and Other Studies.* (New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son, $3.00.)

....Dr. James S. Dennis's *Christian Missions and Social Progress* is completed in a third volume of 675 pages, which are crowded with information concerning the beneficent results of missions. The index alone occupies over a hundred pages. We note nearly forty references to articles which have appeared in THE INDEPENDENT. The work is published by the Fleming H. Revell Co. ($2.50).

....The heroes of a volume of *Hero Tales of Congregational History,* by Grace T. Davis, include such doughty champions of the faith as Captain Miles Standish and Elder William Brewster, and the practical, versatile man of affairs, Cyrus Hamlin. The story of how the latter missionary baked bread for the English army is one of the most interesting bits of biography we know, and the other stories, such as those of Eliot and Brainard, apostles to the Indians, ought to strengthen the hearts of our young people. (The Pilgrim Press, Boston.)

....We have several times called attention to *Everyman's Library,* edited by Ernest Rhys and published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, because it affords an opportunity to get standard authors at a very low price. The volumes are light, handy and neatly printed. In England they are sold at a shilling apiece. In this country the list price is 50 cents. On account of their low price they are much more useful than the stately and heavy editions of the classics with which we adorn our library shelves. It is much better to fill up one's satchel and coat pocket with these when going on a journey than to depend upon the literary taste of the railroad newsboy. All departments of literature are embraced in the series. In the line of religious books the following have been recently issued: Browne's *Religio Medici;* Butler's *The Analogy of Religion; Wesley's Journal* (4 vols.); Maurice's *Kingdom of Christ* (2 vols.); Robertson's *Sermons* (3 vols.); Latimer's *Sermons,* and Law's *Serious Call.*

Pebbles.

"EVE wasn't afraid of measles, was she?"
"No, she'd Adam."—*Yale Record.*

"WAS the earthquake scene realistic?"
"Sure, it brought *down* the house.—*Princeton Tiger.*

FIRST COMMUTER—What do you do with yourselves evenings, old man?
Second Commuter—I take the 5:03 train from the city.—*Puck.*

HE kissed her at the Beacon's dance—
He found it far from pleasing
To waken from his loving trance,
And find his right ear freezing.

"Oh, never mind," she spake in glee,
As off it fell in view,
"I'll keep it safe, and it shall be
A souven-ear of you!"
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

PLACID I am, content, serene;
I take my slab of gypsum bread,
And chunks of oleomargarine
Upon its tasteless sides I spread.
The egg I eat was never laid
By any cackling, feathered hen;
But from the Lord knows what 'tis made
In Newark by unfeathered men.
I wash my simple breakfast down
With fragrant chicory so cheap;
Or with the best black tea in town—
Dried willow-leaves—I calmly sleep.
But if from man's vile arts I flee
And drink pure water from the pump,
I gulp down infusoriæ,
And hideous rotatoriæ,
And wiggling polygastricæ,
And slimy diatomaceæ,
And hard-shelled orphryocerciæ,
And double-barreled kolpodæ,
Non-Loricated ambroeiliæ,
And various animalculæ
Of middle, high and low degree;
For nature just beats all creation
In multiplied adulteration.—*Science.*

Editorial

Complaints of Railway Officers

Railway officers, several of them representing companies quite recently indicted for unjust and unlawful discrimination, are complaining in public addresses about the hostility of the people toward the management of the business in which they are engaged. They assert that this hostility is unreasonable, altho at least one of them admits that it is not wholly without just cause. The most offensive manifestation of it at the present time, from their point of view, is the tendency of State legislatures to reduce passenger rates to 2 cents a mile, to create Railway Commissions where they do not already exist, and in other ways to restrain or regulate the railway companies.

It is probably true that a portion of the State railway legislation now pending has not been well considered and ought not to be completed. The 2-cent rate bills are due in part to the general protest against railway injustice and wrong, and in part to the withdrawal of passes. It has been said that by one company free transportation worth $1,000,000 a year was formerly given in Pennsylvania. In the present condition of human nature, the withdrawal of such privileges causes a desire on the part of a considerable number of persons that the company shall enjoy no pecuniary gain by reason of its action. This could have been foreseen. But it was unjust to the general public to give that transportation without price, and an approaching reduction of the rate by law is, in a way, punishment for the offense. Moreover, if a company now sells a thousand miles of transportation for $20, it is not oppressed when it is forced to sell transportation for short distances at the same rate.

There is no general movement in legislatures or elsewhere for a reduction of freight rates by law. On the other hand, there have recently been conferences of railway officers in the West to consider the question of increasing these rates, and in the East a committee will soon report upon the expediency of making a higher rate for carrying bituminous coal. The people remember that dividends were increased in 1906; they do not think that freight rates should be made higher now.

As for the causes of what railway officers call the unreasonable hostility of the public, is there any intelligent citizen who cannot name them? We observe that one of these officers, who has recently spoken at length on this subject, would have the public forget the wrong that has been done. It is Mr. Shonts who says:

> "There is no doubt that in the building up of these properties things have been done which, tho legally right, were morally wrong; but because they were legally right and cannot be legally disturbed, what is the use of exploiting them, when no result can be secured except to furnish material for the charlatan and the demagog and to intensify class bitterness?"

This kind of reasoning does not commend the railway interest to the people. Much has been done that was wrong legally as well as morally. A part of it can be, and ought to be, "legally disturbed." Scores of pending indictments, involving more than 10,000 separate charges, point to the method of disturbance. Many of the wrong acts were quite recently committed, and therefore are not easily forgotten. Even in the recent history of the organization over which Mr. Shonts now presides there have been transactions, such as very large increases of stock, which may have been "legally right," and which possibly cannot be "legally disturbed," but as to which there is a feeling of hostility in the city of New York. We suppose, however, that he had in mind not the municipal railways, but the great steam roads. The detection and exposure and punishment of their offenses does not "intensify class bitterness," unless he conceives of only two classes, one composed of railway capitalists and officers, and the other comprising the people.

It happens that what is called an unreasonable hostility has within the last two or three months been kept alive, and probably intensified, by disclosures as to the management and manipulation of the

Union Pacific system and its finances, by revelations about the fraudulent acquisition of coal lands by railroad companies in the mountain States, by evidence of oppression and of continuous violation of law in the railway companies' coal business there, and by an extraordinary list of appalling accidents in the passenger service.

These things are fresh in the public mind. The record of them is not dragged out from the past "to furnish material for the charlatan and the demagog." We wish to avoid expressing any general conclusion with respect to them which would be unjust, but some of these disclosures—considered in connection with others of an earlier date, with the accidents that have taken place, and with the recent and continuing failure of freight service in many parts of the country—suggest that in the management of certain companies there has been too much Wall Street and too little regard for the physical property of the corporations, too much speculative and personally profitable finance, and not enough honest railroad work.

It is the belief of hosts of people that the conditions thus suggested actually exist. To displace that belief and the distrust and indignation which preceded it by a feeling of respect for the management of our railways is the task to which the energies of railway capitalists and executive officers should be applied. If they prefer another course, the hostility of which they complain will become more formidable.

Penny Dreadfuls

THERE has been much discussion of late about the propriety of exploiting the private lives of all persons connected with a sensational episode as is done by the yellow journals, and the effects of spreading the knowledge of revolting and obscene details of crime thruout the community. We do not propose to discuss these questions here, but to consider one somewhat fundamental to these, that is the causes of the manifest popularity of this new journalistic method.

The serial feature story is really a new form of literature, having its own peculiar *technique* as distinct as that of the novel, the epic or the essay, and since it is now read by more people than all other forms of literature put together, its aims and methods are worth attention. Any narrative or reportorial writing on a newspaper is now called a "story," and rightly so, not because it is intentionally fictitious, but because it has adopted the art of the story teller in the description of daily occurrences. For the same reason the lighter and more picturesque class of histories and biographies are now called "stories." We have the "Story of Japan," the "Story of Lincoln" and the "Story of Standard Oil."

The feature story of the newspaper is a contemporary historical romance. It is based upon actual incidents and introduces real characters, but, as in the historical novel, these are selected solely with a view to their picturesqueness and by arrangement, suppression of tedious details, development of plot and introduction of contrasting elements, in short, by all the arts of the author or painter, the event described acquires a significance and interest far beyond its actual importance. All news periodicals, except the *Congressional Record,* deviate from truth in the same direction and so do all histories except bare chronicles and statistical reports. Even the best of our newspapers and magazines do not give a true picture of current events, because they necessarily give undue prominence to the abnormal, unusual and catastrophic. The yellow journals simply carry this to an extreme, and in their selection of the day's news disregard entirely the real relative importance of events and consider only their intrinsic or potential interest to the greatest number of readers.

People have often wondered why the *feuilleton* or daily serial which is regarded as an indispensable feature of French newspapers should not have become equally popular in this country. The reason is that we already have the *feuilleton,* only we run it at the top of the page instead of bottom. Either because he has a greater love of reality or less imagination the American reader demands a simulacrum of verisimilitude in his matutinal romance. Our newspaper "stories" are, however, not inferior to pure fiction in their literary art. A proof

of this was given a few years ago in Chicago where a newspaper was printing every day a chapter of one of the most absorbing of detective stories by one of the cleverest of romancers, "The Hound of the Baskervilles," by Conan Doyle. At the same time the paper was following out the clues leading to the discovery of the identity and the murderer of a girl whose body had been found in a vacant lot, and the real mystery story was obviously not inferior in interest to the fictional one.

When we read a continued story in a magazine our pleasure is modified by the subconscious feeling that the author is keeping us on nettles unnecessarily long. We are annoyed as when we listen to a stuttering man telling a story. We feel like saying to the author: "Tell right away how it came out. You know how all this muddle is going to be cleared up. Don't keep us in suspense any longer." Of course the author does not always know. Dickens tells of being in a bookstore when a customer was buying the latest part of "Little Dorrit," and he confesses to a sinking of the heart amounting to stage fright when he heard him wondering how the story was coming out, because the next part was not yet written and he himself did not know how it was coming out. But what frightened the author would have enhanced the interest of the reader if he had known of it. Now the great advantage of the newspaper serial of real life is that the writer of it does not know what the next chapter will be, and the reader knows that he does not know. It is a real mystery, the key to which is hidden in the only safe place in the world, the future.

The modern journalist has discovered that people are not much interested in the past, even in the recent past. Who of us has not picked up a paper and become intensely interested in reading some paragraph, and then on turning over the page and discovering that it was a year old felt a sudden decline of interest as decided as the fall from sharp to flat in the tone of a car-bell as one train passes another? The importance attached to this factor of continuity in the feature story was strikingly shown in New York City a week ago. A steamer on the Sound was sunk in the night, drowning 140 persons. As the accident was one of unusual extent, horror and suffering, and since it occurred within a short distance of the city and involved the fate of many New Yorkers, it was one which would naturally have been chosen for featuring, yet the most popular of the yellow journals gave it a subordinate place and used its six-inch head lines for the announcement that the murder trial to which it had been giving special attention was postponed for three days. It would not permit the serial story, which it had spent so much money in working up, to be displaced by anything else, however important in itself. Probably the Sound steamer contained no life any more worthless to the community than that of the criminal on trial. Certainly a shipwreck is intrinsically more dramatic than the tedious detail of modern court proceedings. But the eyes of common humanity are turned toward the future. People take more interest in the potential execution of one man than in the actual death of 140. The difference that decided the relative news value of the two pieces of intelligence was just this: that the catastrophe was over by the time it was reported, while the trial was continuous. The catastrophe was past, and being past, tho merely by a few hours, it was in the same class with the Lisbon earthquake and the destruction of Pompeii. Less prominence was given to the wreck of this steamer than had been given for days to the unusual delay and possible loss of an ocean vessel a few weeks before. People are less interested in what they know than in what they do not know, and less in what is unknown than in what is at the time unknowable.

The serial feature story must have the same materials as other forms of melodrama and romance. It must have its villains and heroes, beautiful and abused damsels, picturesque contrasts of poverty and riches, themes of love and hate expressed in violent action, and, above all, its mystery. It is largely based on crime, but so also is the historical novel, the opera, the stage tragedy and the modern mystery or detective story, and for the same reason—because crime affords the most sensational dramatic material. The yellow journals in many cases do not

contain so many horrible or obscene details of crime as the newspapers that pride themselves on their conventionality and conservatism. Their stories are not more realistic, but are staged in a more spectacular manner. The fact that writers who have made a reputation in popular poetry and fiction are called upon to contribute chapters to the serial feature stories indicates that they are to be classed, not as sober narrative, but as a new branch of imaginative literature.

A Professorship of Skepticism

It was one of those late hours at the club. The rooms were nearly deserted, but a circle of men in no hurry to go home had drawn together in a comfortable corner for one or two more good stories or anything else worth while. Among them was the broad-shouldered figure of a distinguished man of letters, who has traveled in every clime, whose researches have led him thru the intricate history of strange beliefs and popular obsessions, and whose memories go back to the strenuous days of anti-slavery struggle in the United States. Some one got up to knock the ashes from a pipe. There was an instant of silence. The Homeric figure straightened. "What this country needs," he began—and every one took notice—"what this country needs is a professorship of skepticism."

A smile just perceptible, inoffensively cynical, revealed the gentle skepticism of the group. The same thought was in every mind, and some one presently put it into words. "Where will you find a university professorship today that is not a chair of skepticism? What scholar or scientific man is there who is not in the idol-breaking business?"

"Ah, you misunderstand me," resumed the oracle. "I don't mean scientific skepticism, or historical or theological skepticism. I mean the skepticism that we have need of today in our everyday life, the skepticism that should expose the absurd ideas, the silly stories, the preposterous reforms, the monstrous credulity that make up the mental furnishing and the social interest of the American people in this present generation—the alleged intelligence of a newspaper-reading population."

And by the time the grand old man had explained his full meaning, with much varied and forcible illustration, his listeners were abundantly satisfied that he had made good his case.

It is perhaps not easy to say just why the American people at this present time is so gullible in respect of all manner of things—scandalous, therapeutic, spiritualistic, promotive and political. Any discreditable story goes. Personal reputations count for nothing before the onslaught of the imaginative interviewer or the penny-a-line romancer. The solemn proclaimer of a new faith is quickly surrounded by a crowd of witnesses, palpitating with—"new light." Under new names and in fresh combinations the old nostrums work their magic cures. Fortified by pills and piety, the same old multitude invests its savings in mid-prairie corner lots, or dreams its visions of champagne and chauffeurs forthcoming from the salted Eldorados of geological survey maps.

The professor of skepticism should set himself the double task of learning, if he can, why these things are so, and of raising up a body of educated young men who may be expected to go forth into a credulous world armed with the weapons of rational interrogation.

However, since skepticism is our theme, we are moved to ask how the professorship of skepticism is to be endowed, or from what other source its incumbent shall draw his due meed of corn and wine. We would not press skepticism too far; we are merely setting an example, and it may be that the ravens which fed Elijah are still circling somewhere in the wilderness.

The Admission of Senator Smoot

Against the judgment and honest prejudice of many of our readers we have favored the admission of Mr. Smoot to the United States Senate. We have done this because, as we believe, he represents the new and not the old Mormonism. It is true that he is a Mormon, but the majority of the citizens of Utah are Mormons, and have the right to

choose their Senator. It is true that he is an Apostle in the Mormon Church, but that is in itself no more objection to his admission than the fact that other Senators have been elders, deacons and clergymen. The only question which it was right to introduce was, whether he was himself a polygamist or was the defender and representative of a social system condemned by the conscience and laws of the nation. But such he was not. He has never had more than one wife, and he has constantly and consistently opposed polygamy. It is true that he is a member of a board of Apostles, some of whom had married polygamously before Congress admitted Utah on the basis of monogamy, and before the Mormon Church forbade future polygamous marriages; but polygamy is a dying institution, and the new and controlling Mormonism opposes and forbids it; and if there have been any polygamous marriages since the laws and the revelation which forbade it, they have not had the sanction of the Church and are exceptional, like such cases that occur in the rest of the country. The only difference is this, that the old men who took plural wives many years ago have not usually selected one of their wives and discarded the rest. They do not choose to, and they do not think it right. These old men and women are dying off, and the institution is coming to an end gradually. The trend, the purpose, the sure conclusion is right, even tho casuistry may defend the continued relation in these exceptional cases. Mr. Smoot, in an unimpeachable speech, solemnly uttered his long and consistent opposition to polygamy in theory and practice, and declared with equal solemnity that he had never taken any ecclesiastical oath which interfered with his complete loyalty to the nation. The Senate believed him, and so do we.

This conclusion of the Senate condemns the campaign of the women who have tried to prevent his admission on the ground that he is a Mormon and an Apostle. We think that they were badly advised. They did not fully understand the historical importance of the act by which the Mormon Church renounced polygamy. That was a revolution which could not go backward. Nor did they understand the relation of Mr. Smoot to the United States laws. They meant well, but their campaign of letters and appeals to the Senate was improper as addressed to the Senate acting as a court to investigate facts and not to enact legislation.

What Is Left of the Old Gospel?

WE have received, from persons who are evidently very deeply concerned as to what faith will be left to them in case they are compelled to discard certain doctrines of the Church which are now widely questioned, a large number of inquiries similar to the following:

"The 'Undistinguished Heretic' is very frank, yet not quite frank enough. He tells us with considerable detail what he disbelieves and how he came to disbelieve it. He will endeavor, he says, not to preach what he does not believe. But what does he preach and what does he believe?"

The fear that modern scholarship will deprive Christianity of its gospel hovers over many minds, and in many quarters critical studies are anathematized or eschewed, according to the measure of zeal and passion, because of the belief that they will rob the Church of its message of redemption. To be thoro in criticism, which simply means to be conscientious and painstaking in the investigation of facts, and at the same time to be truly devout, a man full of prayer and good works, is a combination of qualities whose realization appears to many to be impossible.

The union of these virtues in one individual is by no means unattainable, and a progressive minister may make himself master of an evangel the world needs and longs to hear. Our "Heretic," for example, has said nothing inconsistent with a thorogoing acceptance of the doctrine of the prophet Amos. In the days of Amos princes and mighty men sold the righteous for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes; they turned justice into gall and the cry of the oppressed into wormwood, and with exactions built houses of hewn stone. Over against them stood the Tekoan herdman, alone with righteousness, but certain that the God of the

Pleiades was authority for the word of right that burned within him, and that his resentment of iniquity came straight from the might over all. On the basis of the moral truth that thrilled irresistibly in his heart, he blanched the faces of royal servitors and heartless plutocrats. In our time there are children by the thousand under twelve years of age in Southern cotton mills, and a leading American railway employing 16,000 men for its service within a single State injured severely over a thousand, one out of sixteen, in one year, and killed 33; and for risk and labor paid an average yearly wage of $656.45! Indisputable facts, accessible to every minister, are sufficient to impart stinging realization of injustice and iniquity, which, by a man of spiritual insight and of sense for the real inwardness of things, will be denounced with mention of the God of right and in language of genuine religious passion. A modern minister might find his texts in Amos for a number of years, and if he had something of the fervor and intensity of the old-time dresser of sycamores, his sermons would not lack for hearers nor would his conscience be troubled lest he might be failing to accomplish good.

But a clergyman of liberal tendencies is by no means confined to the Old Testament. The Gospel which was found so uplifting and satisfying in the towns about the Sea of Galilee may still be declared, in all its gentle sweetness and with every whit of its inspiring hope, by the most thoro advocate of critical methods of investigation. Criticism has not diminished the number of the beatitudes, nor raised one word of objection to their essential truth. The man who has the blessing on the poor in spirit and the pure in heart ready to his lips, and has yet nothing to preach, is sadly deficient in spiritual gifts. There is enough gospel in the Lord's Prayer to satisfy the deepest religious needs; and after all the philosophies have told their utmost, and history has been corrected to the farthest reach of our ability, that prayer abides, expressive of genuine human need and of an attitude of mind and life to which the highest knowledge can raise no valid objection. The parable of the prodigal son declares a view of the world, of human life and the power that controls it which is as possible today to a man of earnest aspiration as such a faith has been at any time.

The Christian gospel in the first instance was the result of sublime faith. In a land of poverty and hardship, surrounded by bigoted scribes and narrow fanatics, with few that sympathized with him and perhaps not one that understood him, a Jewish peasant declared that a God of love and mercy cares for the world in fatherly tenderness, and that the heart that trusts Him may abide in peace and be victorious over every enemy, outward and inward, let the world do what it will. If events could have destroyed that faith, it surely would have been dissipated under the experiences it was called upon to meet. But it was a treasure of the soul, and it held firm despite the cross. It was not a demonstration from events; it did not rest upon authority; it was a religious faith, and therein lay its strength.

It does not appear that criticism has shattered that faith in the least degree, and it is not easy to see how it can be shattered. That there is a good God whose power is over all the world, and who in ways beyond our knowing is working in all things for good, is a hope as accessible to brave souls today as in any age of the world, and he who possesses this confidence—as one is almost sure to possess it who studies deeply into the spirit of Jesus—and has not a gospel, must have small sense for the heart-hunger of the world and the blessedness of satisfying it.

There are some things in Paul which may not be preached as valid truth for today, *e. g.*, that it is better not to marry and that God does not care for oxen. But the essential message of Paul, that a man is saved by his personal faith, that religion is free from laws and traditions, and that there is real redemption in the Christian revelation, is truth perhaps better fitted to these times than to any generation previous. The most modern man, while he will not consent to bind himself by every expression of Paul's, will find text after text in the great Apostle which he can enunciate with unction as permanent and self-evident truths of the spiritual life.

Sufficient has been said to indicate that the progressive minister is not deprived, by the views to which he feels himself compelled, of earnest truths of deepest moral and religious import. His gospel will not have the precise accent of former times, but it may have the same ring, the same intensity, and it may do the same work; and whether it does or not will depend upon the moral earnestness and spiritual insight of him who preaches it.

A Vierbund of Peace

EUROPE now for a generation has been divided into two Bunds for war and peace. With the heaviest armaments of war the fear of each other has kept the peace in Europe ever since the great war between Prussia and France in 1870. On the one side was the dual alliance of France and Russia; on the other was the Dreibund of Germany, Austria and Italy. Of late years both these alliances have been weakened. The terrible defeat of Russia by the new Eastern Power of Japan, with the revolutionary movements that have followed, has made Russia an utterly uncertain reed on which to rest. On the other hand, the nearer relations of Italy to both England and France have in fact, if not in terms, detached Italy from the predominant partner in the Dreibund, while Austria has had her political dissensions, and it is far from clear that Hungary would care to take part in a war to help a German victory. Thus these mighty military alliances have pretty nearly dissolved.

Meanwhile new alliances have arisen, altho we do not fully know what are their secret provisions. Following the war between Russia and Japan came the surprising announcement of an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and Great Britain. This seemed quite a new policy for Great Britain; for, in her insular position, she had for years boasted of her isolation and entire independence of action. Then came the confessed alliance between Great Britain and France, two Powers long suspicious of each other. But there is still an alliance, altho weakened by events, between France and Russia, and now we are told that negotiations are being concluded for a close alliance between Great Britain, Russia and Japan. If all these alliances are practically concluded—and such seems to be likely—it creates an impregnable Vierbund of Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan, with Italy, and indeed Spain and Portugal also, benevolently associated with them, and the United States in sympathy for all purposes of peace. On the other side stands Germany, the only Power whose uncertain designs have raised doubt and anxiety, with only half of Austria her possible ally in the event of war, and the other secondary northern Powers—Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway—absolutely driven to a peaceful policy, and Belgium also, if not forced to take part with France in the event of war.

We thus see a formidable and irresistible alliance which can compel peace. As it now appears, a European war is made impossible. The Vierbund, with other Powers sympathetic, controls the situation. War is forbidden.

Then why not admit and accept the conditions and privileges of assured peace? Indeed, do we not already see the beginning thereof? What does it mean that Great Britain has decided considerably to reduce her proposed armament? Why else does she cut down her anticipated expenditure for new ships of war? What does it mean that Great Britain will join with the United States in proposing to the Hague Conference this summer the reduction of that tremendous burden which the nations have so long carried, and which has loaded them with fearful debts? Even those nations which do not join in the agreement to propose the military reductions will consent to the propositions coming independently from Great Britain and the United States. The skies are clearing. The hopes of the people who have so long carried this burden, now insupportable, are brightening. The first Hague Conference gave us arbitration. This coming conference we now hope will limit armaments. We can hardly expect complete disarmament until we have, in addition to the international court which already exists, an international parliament and an international executive. That would be the Americanization of the world.

Play for the People

HERBERT SPENCER in his later years used to lament that he had not adopted a system of recreation, in conjunction with his brain work. He often said that what he had needed was play, simple play, "useless" from every other point of view excepting to recreate the wearing out system. This sort of human philosophy has been gaining great ground since ascetic literature poured vitriol on anything like a departure from work. Dr. Holbrook, who founded the Holbrook School, that has gained considerable eminence for preserving the health of the pupils, as well as toning up character, used regularly to enter into all the sports of his pupils. He wrestled with them when out of doors, and snowballed as an equal. It did not weaken his influence over those lads in the least. That which controls young people is character, and not grimness. Prof. John M. Tyler, of Amherst, is laying emphasis upon the fact that the large muscles must be kept in permanent use in order to save us from a nervous breakdown. He says that those who sit or stand in classrooms or offices, several hours each day, using brain and nerves, with the little muscles of the wrist and fingers, will inevitably go stale in a short time. One of our leading teachers defines going stale as having a colorless skin, an uncertain sleep, an undefinable dread of some things, a disinclination to laugh or to engage on new labors. He tells us that as a rule the teachers of the country get into a state of chronic staleness very early. They become cranky, fussy and busy, and cannot stand interruption. By and by he begins to repeat things over again, loses mental acuteness, is a poor listener, and finds it very difficult to take any rest.

That the children of our crowded cities must have play is getting to be obvious to everybody. They cannot be kept housed in tenement homes and tenement surroundings, nor can they be kept in schoolhouses five or six hours a day doing intellectual work, without a large supply of what Spencer called "useless play." There should be a large playground for every ward, in every city. A playground should be just as much a part of city life as parks and streets—especially parks where there is no possibility of play, and streets where there is little opportunity. Of course, these playgrounds should be under such supervision that they shall constitute a sort of outdoor schoolroom, yet they should be left without that sort of instruction which will make them nothing more than gymnasiums. There is some danger that there will be too much teaching in connection with games. We believe that college athletics has been greatly shorn of its simple healthfulness by systematic training for competitive struggles. This spirit has slipped down into the school playgrounds. Real play is letting the children loose to express their spontaneities. Professor Tyler says that the best results can come only by alternating play and class work. He thinks that manual training and gymnastics are better suited to some other place. Following his plan, play during a child's life becomes just as important as study. It is a recognized part of a school course, with its assigned hours.

But what we are aiming after, just now, is a bigger and broader fact—that is, that no one at any age can live healthily, and be a wholesome human being, without play. We believe that city life particularly demands provision for relaxation for those who are in mature life It is in this way only that the burdens of life can be kept from rapidly wearing one out. We believe further that the public can so provide for relaxation and recreation that the whole community shall feel the benefit of it from a sanitary standpoint, and in the very great reduction of crime. Public playing is a feature of the life of Norwegians and in some of the Swiss cantons. It works admirably in the way of keeping health and a good social atmosphere. Precisely as with the young, so with the old—play has a hygienic value. It prevents the overtaxing of the brain and heart, the organs most likely to be broken down by hard work and anxiety. Play seems to fill a peculiar place in the way of equalizing the circulation of the blood, and the strain placed upon the different organs. Play also furnishes a kind of mental training which is very necessary in adult life. It takes the attention from a single affair, and it keeps all the sense

organs alert. Nor can we easily make too much of the social element in this matter. We get easily differentiated from each other in the struggle for bread and a living. Each one has his own office, where no one else is completely at home. At present we are hardly thrown together, except at church, or in some conventional party. In fact, there is no such thing as a commonwealth of intercourse remaining. A good playground seems to be exactly what we all need.

But have we really any time for games? Who can leave his business to spend an hour at sport every day of his life? We have seen this tested, in a small way, very successfully, by a communal bowling alley. Business men of all sorts and bankers did find it possible to get away from work and enjoy themselves in a very simple, free and easy way. They threw off their burdens, laughed and shouted and recreated. Golf has proved a useful game for many, and croquet and tennis have done a great deal of direct good. They do not quite fill the bill, however, as family games. What we want is a public recognition of the value of play, and opportunities for gathering together precisely as we would group our children.

The gospel of play will, we are confident, win for itself a hearing as the gospel of wholesomeness and a fuller life. It will go far to create a better race of manly beings, a better social state, and throw a new light on the piety of grimness and "otherworldliness." What we have said has been applied mainly to city life, to the overpacked and unnatural crowd; but it is applicable, in a modified form, to country life. The people who live among the trees and brooks do get, in spite of themselves, a certain relaxation, yet they need what they do not get —the useless sport, the utter relief for a portion of each day from "trying to make ends meet." Play is instinctive, and it is instinctive in old age just as truly as in earlier life. Knuckling down to the hard grind of routine toil is unnatural, and whoever does it, whether millionaire or pauper, gains nothing by it. It is a habit of living unnecessary outside of the sweating shops. We are so convinced of this that we should like to see our municipalities and our townships take up the problem, and provide places where the whole people can gather together, give up the eagerness of business and lose themselves in simple sport.

A Free Church and an Endowed Opera

It was Count Cavour, the famous Italian statesman, who coined the phrase "a free Church in a free State." This is the policy which France has adopted. Now that the Government has cut off all subsidies from the Church and provided for their gradual extinction, there are a few discontented artists who demand that the Government shall withdraw them from the opera and theater, and they are raising the cry of "a free Opera in a free State."

But this turn of the phrase is not likely to be popular. Sects in art are often quite as exclusive and quite as polemic as those in religion; but the probability is that if they could combine sufficiently to have political importance they would ask a greater allowance from the Government instead of a diminished one. The outcry is not against the opera or drama in France, but against the method of its application. When a new author is turned down at the Comédie Française or at the Opera he is less likely to demand the abolition of the union between art and the State than to ask for the appointment of a more liberal Director. There is always an opportunity also for an author like Rostand or a player like Sarah Bernhardt to make a reputation outside of the Government theaters.

The discontent mentioned is local and exceptional. The way France has conducted its theaters, operas and the schools of music and drama which minister to them has been such as to give an impulse to art; talent has been developed and genius has not been fettered. The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor has just been conferred upon Sardou. Pierné, whose "Children's Crusade" has made an impression on both continents, is a graduate of the Paris Conservatory, as is also Saint-Saëns. To these among the living might be added a long list of actors and singers who have graduated from the Government schools and made their

reputation in the Government theaters. A simple glance also at the list of plays and operas given at the Government theaters and opera houses at Paris is an indication of the high artistic character of the plays presented. And one may speak with equal positiveness of the way in which they are rendered.

In addition to the price and the stamp tax on every theater or opera ticket the Government makes liberal provisions in its budget for the deficit between receipts and expenses. Thus the grant provided for the national theater in the French budget for the coming year amounts to nearly $300,000. There is, besides, a liberal provision for open-air concerts and appropriations for the national conservatories of music and declamation and for their auxiliaries in the different departments. In addition to this there are the grants given by municipal authority. Marseilles appropriates $49,000, Nice $39,000, seven cities make an annual appropriation of more than $20,000, six cities give over $10,000, nineteen cities over $4,000, and thirteen cities over $2,000 a year. The amount thus expended amounts to nearly half a million dollars annually. Now the Parliament is considering a plan of providing a large number of popular theaters in Paris, well distributed and at prices which will reach the multitude. Thus, while religion in France will hereafter be obliged to stand on its own feet as it does in this country, art is becoming more and more the subject of Government support.

American Sympathy for Russia

We print on another page in this issue portraits and short sketches of Alexis Aladyin and Nicholas Tchaykovsky, the two Russian patriots and revolutionists, who have just come to this country to organize sentiment in behalf of the oppressed subjects of the Czar and the bureaucracy. Ever since the unfortunate Gorky affair the American public has taken too little interest in the Russian revolution—the greatest political drama now being enacted in the whole world. But at last we believe that public sentiment is changing. A national relief committee has already been organized thru the efforts of Mr. Nicolas Shishkoff, a Russian noble and member of the Council of the Empire, who has just come to this country to raise money for the 20,000,000 or more starving peasants in the Southeastern provinces. It is said that a gift of only $5 will save a peasant's life until the crops are gathered at the end of summer. Those, however, who look beyond mere relief will contribute their money and influence to the committee formed to help Aladyin and Tchaykovsky, who are engaged in the more radical work of changing fundamental conditions. They and their comrades are fighting for the same life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as our forefathers did in the American Revolution. We hope that the American people will generously support both committees. But above all we urge American bankers not to loan money to the present Russian Government. It is principally foreign loans that enable the present bureaucracy to keep in power. Happily the Jewish bankers of the world are already refusing any further financial assistance. Let all other bankers follow their example.

Professor Sterrett's Expedition

We always rejoice in an American expedition for exploration or excavation in Egypt or the nearer East. Such is that now planned by Dr. J. R. S. Sterrett, Professor of Greek in Cornell University, who will take with him four young scholars who have all had experience as students in the American School of Archeology at Jerusalem, and so have a certain command of Arabic, while Professor Sterrett's previous expeditions in Asia Minor, and his service for years as secretary of the American school at Athens, have made him familiar with Turkish and modern Greek. The expedition hopes to leave Constantinople about May 1, and will cover a large part of Asia Minor, pass on to Urumia in Persia, and then go down the Tigris to Baghdad, and then to Susa, Persepolis and other famous Persian ruins, and then return and visit Babylon, Kerbela and Nedjef, and pass up the Euphrates to Carchemish; and thence thru Palmyra, Hamath, Antioch and Tarsus to the coast.

The primary object is education, that the men may be made familiar with the land by eighteen months in the saddle. Of course, they will take photographs, copy inscriptions, locate ancient cities, and reconstruct the map as far as possible. The expedition ought to cost nearly $15,000, of which over half has been subscribed by generous friends of science and knowledge.

Abraham and the Aryans

Sir William Ramsay is no wild scholar. He is the most competent living authority on explorations in Asia Minor, where he has been season after season following the Roman roads and the travels of St. Paul, and gathering old inscriptions, finding Hittite monuments and locating ancient cities. Now he says, in an address, that he believes great discoveries are in store, following the work of German explorers and the grant of funds by Lord Strathcona for five years of excavation of Hittite sites. We have mentioned Dr. Zimmern's great find of Hittite tablets, in cuneiform writing, at Boghazkeni, the Hittite capital, among which was a partial duplicate of the treaty with Egypt, which Rameses was so proud to record on the walls of Egyptian temples. Now Professor Ramsay says he believes the Hittites were Aryans, as Jensen first argued, and as Sayce now believes, and that these Hittites were the founders of Aryan culture; so that we Aryans must all go back to those Hittites for the source of the Greek civilization and our own. If so, it is of great importance to unravel the mystery which has so long shrouded them. The text of Professor Ramsay's address is not yet at hand, but it is not easy to believe that we must revise our conclusion that the original seat of the Aryans was in the highlands of Central Asia, from which they carried the Sanskrit language to India and the Iranian to Persia. But it is quite possible that along the line of the Hittite settlements in Asia Minor they moved over into Russia and Greece and all Europe. Professor Ramsay says, somewhat airily, that he will not be satisfied till we discover the record of the sale by the Hittite owner of the cave of Machpelah purchased by Abraham, for it must have been recorded on a clay tablet and be still somewhere preserved in a Hittite temple. That would be a great discovery, only to be matched by finding the fragments of the two tables of the law which Moses smashed on Mount Sinai. In this connection we must record another discovery by the lucky Theodore M. Davis in Egypt, that of the tomb and mummy of the most famous of Egyptian queens, Teie, the mother of the heretic King Amenophis, who tried to convert his people to monotheism.

The French Muddle

It is not wholly easy to see why the hopeful negotiations between the French Government and the French hierarchy have been interrupted. The main reason given by the bishops, in obedience to the Pope, is that M. Briand requires that the priest who takes a lease of a church for worship shall agree to keep the building and its furniture in good condition. The form of lease drawn up by M. Briand, and modeled on that proposed by the bishops, thus reads on this point:

> "The Abbé Z——, because of the free use accorded to him, will maintain in good condition the building and all its belongings, and will be responsible for all expenses and charges indicated by Art. 13 of the law of December 9th, 1905."

This agreement to keep the building and its furnishings in order was not included in the form of lease as proposed by the bishops, but it seems quite reasonable, considering that no rent is charged. The bishops—that is, the Pope—object that it recognizes the law of 1905. Exactly why such objection is made is not clear, inasmuch as the bishops' own draft of lease approved by the Pope also recognized the law. The bishops, we are told by cable, also object to a provision that no foreign priests or members of the dissolved religious orders should take leases of the churches. No such provision is in the form of lease and circular to the Mayors drawn up by M. Briand; but wherever it is to be found it does somewhat limit the freedom of worship, and yet does not seem politically without reason. The hierarchy appears to be over-sensitive and to stand unnecessarily on their dignity; but we must remember that they have no mind of their own, but obey orders from beyond the Alps.

The Remaining Concordats

With the end of the French Concordat there remain but seven countries that have concordats with Rome, namely, Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Monaco, Portugal and Spain, and Ecuador in South America. It is a long stride since Luther, facing Charles V. and Rome at Worms, said: "*Ich kann nicht anders.*" But all Europe, except France, maintains union of Church and State, even Protestant England and Prussia, and our States do practically the same thing when they give appropriations to private charities of various denominations. There should be constitutional amendments forbidding these subventions. Even the Pope, who refuses to receive the $600,000 a year allowed him by the Law of Guarantees, receives indirectly thousands of dollars from the Italian Government in the form of free transmission of his telegrams and despatches. During the Christmas holidays he received countless telegrams from all over the world, and the number increased by the French troubles, and all these were answered, not always in few words, and all franked. The number was so great that the public service was all upset.

A Religious Struggle in Brooklyn

Expulsion of religious orders, disestablishment, seizure of Papal documents at the Paris nunciature and a few more pleasantries between France and Rome, have made history *calamo currente*. But the chronicles of the Catholic Church in America will record ecclesiastical turmoils; happily, however, only internal. Such a one is that of the Franciscan Brothers of the Third Order, who are at sixes and sevens with their bishop, Dr. McDonnell, of Brooklyn. Long Island is singularly free of religious orders of men, for it has only two—the Lazarists and the Franciscan Brothers. The first Bishop of Brooklyn, Dr. Loughlin, kept out all the religious orders of men save these two. Now these Franciscans have waxen fat and kick against the episcopal yoke, which fain would retain them as a purely diocesan body, to whose members the priesthood is denied. The Brothers have asked Rome to raise them to the full Franciscan Order, but which order the cable despatches specify not. Some fourteen years ago Leo XIII wished to bring hegemony into the many branches of the Order of St. Francis. He summoned the seven generals of the seven divisions to conferences and labored hard to reduce the seven to one. Leo was a great Pontiff, an enlightened statesman, who could create the hierarchy of Scotland and that of far-off Japan; who could establish the Apostolic Delegation in Washington; who could keep in check the unruly elements in France and America; who could charge the whole astounded American Church with heresy in his encyclical on Americanism; who could settle satisfactorily the dispute of Germany and Spain over the Caroline Islands. But Leo could not compound the seven Franciscan generals into one. He got rid of three. There are still four Franciscan generals, ruling an equal number of branches—Capucines, Recollets, etc. We may be sure that all four, however, are as one against the Bishop of Brooklyn. How so skilful a diplomat and so cautious a man as Bishop McDonnell was unable to rise to the occasion and second the aspirations of the Franciscan Brothers is hard to understand; courage got the better of policy. We fear it will spoil his chance to change a purple for a scarlet biretta, and that he will be allowed to pass from Brooklyn only to Calvary Cemetery.

The growth of industrial education has reached such proportions that a far better equipment of our experiment stations and agricultural colleges is imperative. Apart from those of two or three of the Northwestern States, every one of these stations and colleges is checked in development and sorely limited in the good work that should be accomplished. The people should be alive to this point, and should wake up promptly. Delay just now is liable to do irretrievable damage to the hesitating State. The New York Association for the Promotion of Agricultural Education and Research calls loudly for an auditorium for public meetings, conventions, etc.; but still more it wants houses for the station staff, and an electric plant for lighting and motor pur-

poses. We notice very similar calls from half a dozen other States, all indicating that these stations are not receiving the attention which their good work deserves. It is an industrial age, and THE INDEPENDENT has done its best to adjust itself to the spirit of the times, and call its readers to the same apprehension of events and tendencies. Our whole educational system must be kept fully equipped for the new duties laid upon them and the new demands made of them.

The Diocese of Southern Ohio of the Episcopal Church has a case of heresy more serious than that of Dr. Crapsey, but it has been treated differently. The Rev. George C. Cox did not, like Dr. Crapsey, put a spiritual meaning on the Apostles' Creed while still claiming to believe it, but he frankly denied his belief in its statements. Thereupon his case was presented to the Standing Committee of the diocese, which decided, for prudential reasons, not to bring him to trial. This action does not have the approval of Bishop Vincent, but is final for the present. Such cases as those of Dr. Crapsey and Mr. Cox will settle whether the Episcopal Church is to be, what Phillips Brooks liked to call it, the broadest Church in Christendom, or is to be a refuge for those escaping heresy in other bodies.

It is now more than forty years since the conclusion of the Civil War. Those who took part in it have past away, or are old men physically too feeble to support themselves by manual labor. Congress has enacted the service pension bill, which gives a moderate pension to all men over sixty-two years of age, and there are very few under that age, and not many left above it. The law is a proper one, and will be no great drain on the Treasury, as nearly all have pensions already who would be willing to take one.

There is offered for sale at auction in London a bridal gift of Claude, Queen of France and consort of Francis I, who was King when Luther revolted, and whose wars with Charles V of Spain helped on not a little the growth of the Reformation. How did this beautiful specimen of French art—an exquisitely illuminated manuscript missal, written upon vellum, with page after page of miniatures—reach England? "Its presence there"—runs the cable dispatch—"is due to the current ecclesiastical troubles in France." That would imply that it was smuggled out of the country. It was to prevent just such loss of art treasures that France insisted on prompt inventories of church properties and possessions.

It is not all the Georgia counties that employ State convicts' labor, and the State Treasurer has distributed to them $53,000 profit for the hire of convicts for a single quarter. We restrain ourselves from speaking now of the character of this convict system, and observe that the counties—mostly northern counties, we presume, have the authority to use this money either for public schools or work on the public roads. Only 19 per cent. is given to the schools and the rest to roads.

It may as well be understood that the movement for simplified spelling is one of the livest movements a-going. Similar organizations will follow in England and Australia. There are 15,000 people in America who have pledged themselves to use the shorter spellings, and doubtless a multitude of others would if they only knew that by writing to the Simplified Spelling Board in this city they could get free the documents which explain the movement.

Why should not the United States build the Canal? We see no reason. The only reason suggested is, that a contractor could employ coolies, or treat workmen like slaves, and the Government not seem to be responsible. We believe that with one responsible engineer the Government could do the work better and cheaper. Under the proposed contract the greater the expense the more the profit to the contractors.

More prohibition, and yet more, is the purpose of the law just past in Tennessee forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in the whole State. Thus far local option has been growing and is effective. How prohibition will work in Memphis we want to see.

Insurance

Steam Boilers and Their Hazards

THE invention of the steam engine was a tremendous contribution to civilization. It revolutionized business and the methods used in transacting it, in a thousand ways. In manufacturing and in transportation its influence was particularly powerful. Distances were shortened and the flight of time itself was held back in the sense that steam power made possible a larger output in a given period than could have been before steam had been harnessed to the engine. The beneficence of steam was very great; but, on the other hand, a new hazard sprung up because of the introduction of steam into handcraft. Steam, like fire, is a good servant, but a hard master. The steam boiler, it was presently found, had a lot of new hazards which menaced life and property. The boiler would explode under certain conditions. Chemical solutions in the water used tended toward bad effects on perfectly good boilers. The deposition of scale or sediment became a hazard in connection with steam boilers. Sometimes boilers had serious defects in them, inseparable from the process of construction, and sometimes boilers collapsed or became ruptured. In the early days of steam engines it was doubtless considered that the hazards arising from all these various causes were necessary evils that went hand in hand with the subjugation and utilization of steam by humanity. Step by step it was found, however, that some of these hazards were not due to the so-called "hand of God," but were preventable, and an application of the insurance principle to steam boiler hazards was finally made. The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company was perhaps the first company to organize in this country for the sole purpose of safeguarding and making practicable the general use of steam for power purposes, and for the scientific construction, installation and maintenance of steam power plants. To accomplish all this it was found needful to organize a very complex system, which included the maintenance of a department of construction and drafting, the establishment of a department of chemistry, a rigid system of supervision and inspection, which calls for the existence of a corps of skilled mechanics permanently employed and located at strategic points thruout the United States. In connection with this particular brand of insurance, a high class technical journal, known as *The Locomotive*, is published, in which there is a broad survey of the general subject of mechanics and which has become a recognized authority on all questions relating to steam and the construction, installation and maintenance of steam power plants. By means of the scientific inspection of boilers, averaging 797 per day during the year, examinations for defects, leading frequently to the condemnation of dangerous boilers, and by means of pecuniary protection afforded against any loss or damage occasioned by explosions, collapses or ruptures of the boilers covered by its policies, this company has succeeded in minimizing the hazards incident to the operation of steam machinery. Owners of plants in which steam appliances are installed have for the most part recognized the protection afforded by steam boiler insurance, and those who have not yet done so may well think it over before they reject the insurance idea and its application in this field.

Governor Hughes and Otto Kelsey

THE Superintendent of Insurance in this State, Otto Kelsey, having refused to resign at the request of Governor Hughes, a public examination of Mr. Kelsey, almost if not quite unprecedented, regarding his fitness to hold his exceedingly important and highly responsible position, was made last week. Before the examination the Superintendent of Insurance, accustomed to machine politics, was exceedingly defiant. He had a considerable political following and the discomfiture of the Governor in his attempt to displace Kelsey was confidently expected. The examination conducted by Governor Hughes with all of the skill that characterized him during the Armstrong investigation, left the State's Superintendent in a very pitiful position and while his displacement as Superintendent of Insurance may be postponed it cannot now be absolutely avoided. The action of the Governor marked as it was with courage and boldness is a very hopeful sign looking toward the regeneration of politics.

Financial

A Great Mining Company

RECENT events have directed attention to the great Calumet and Hecla copper mining company, which is in no sense a speculative property. On the 15th inst. five shares were sold in the Boston market at $1,000 a share, the highest price ever reached for stock of a copper corporation. A quarterly dividend of $20, a few days later, brought the total of dividend payments up to the great sum of $101,350,000. The capital is only $2,500,000 (in $25 shares), and of this only $1,200,000 was ever paid in. Alexander Agassiz is the president, a man of scientific attainments, now advanced in years, who, as superintendent, developed the mine nearly forty years ago. The company has steadfastly maintained its independence, refusing to become a part of any combination. It is now purchasing control of other copper companies whose properties lie near its own, in Michigan, and within the last two or three weeks has obtained possession of majority interests in the Osceola, Tecumseh, Centennial and Allouez companies.

The Walker Case

IT has been ascertained that William F. Walker, the missing treasurer of a savings bank in New Britain, Conn., of whom we spoke last week, had been engaged in speculation of a disreputable character, and had also been swindled out of $350,000 of the bank's money by sharpers. It is said that he resorted to speculation only at a very recent date. Some of his former friends are still unable to account for his course except upon the theory that his mind became affected. For many years he had lived methodically and economically and had enjoyed the confidence of all. He was deacon and clerk of a Baptist Church, superintendent of its Sunday school, and treasurer of an association of Baptist societies, and he had been a director of the Y. M. C. A. He had seemed to regard all speculation or gambling with the greatest aversion, and had even refused a bank loan to an applicant upon the ground that the latter had been known to play a game of poker. According to the latest reports, it was in November last that he began to lose money in bucket-shops during his visits to New York, where he was accustomed to be treated by physicians for a serious ailment. Sharpers engaged in the "wire-tapping game" suspected that he had lost the bank's money and thought he might listen to their offer of an opportunity to regain it by joining them in defrauding a racing poolroom. He eagerly consented, and was deceived by their bogus poolroom and their machinery for tapping wires and stealing dispatches. In his first venture he lost $110,000, and in his second and last, $240,000. Then he disappeared, after sending to the officers of his bank a wild letter in which he asserted that the bank had been swindled by means of worthless bonds, and suggested that the loss be covered up temporarily by falsifying the accounts. The wire-tappers into whose trap he fell have fled to Europe.

....Orders for steel cars amounting to $150,000,000 are now in the hands of the car-building companies, whose capacity is said to be engaged for a year to come.

....Charles W. Morse and his associates have enlarged their combination of coastwise shipping by the purchase of the New York and Porto Rico Line, which has five steamships plying between Porto Rico and New York, and two in service between Porto Rico and New Orleans. It is understood that they paid $7,000,000 for the Mallory Line, and $6,500,000 for the Ward Line.

....The Astor National Bank and the recently organized New Netherlands Trust Company have been consolidated, and the enlarged institution will be known as the Astor Trust Company. It will occupy banking offices at 389 Fifth avenue. The entire capital stock ($1,250,000) has been taken by the respective Astor National, New Netherlands and Bankers' Trust Company interests. E. C. Converse is president and Alexander H. Stevens is first vice-president of the new institution.

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Survey of the World

Panama Canal Bids Rejected

In a letter addressed to Chairman Shonts, on the 26th ult., President Roosevelt announced the rejection of all the bids for work on the Panama Canal, the resignation (accepted) of Chief Engineer John F. Stevens, and the assignment to his place of Major George W. Goethals, of the Engineer Corps of the army, who will be assisted by Major David D. Gaillard and Major William L. Sibert, of the same corps. It also became known that Major Goethals would be made chairman of the Commission and that the President intended to appoint, as a member of the Commission, Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, whose Senatorial term was to end on the 4th inst. In his letter the President said, after referring to the terms of the bids:

"The purpose of the contract was to secure, in the building of the canal, the services of the best, the most experienced and most skilled contractors in the country, at the least risk to to them, and at the least expense to the Government. An investigation into the two bids above mentioned shows that this purpose of the Government has failed. In each bid the contractors of experience, whose personal services in the work are what the Commission has sought, have made arrangements to divide the profits under the percentage bid with bankers or others to whom the contractors have had to look for the needed capital; so that the contractors who are actually to do the work, have arranged to accept a comparatively small proportion of the profits accruing under their contract. In other words, the Government by this arrangement is made to pay a high percentage for the use of capital which it might itself have furnished at a much lower rate, while the percentage which the contractors are to receive for the real benefit they are to confer on the Government is reduced to very meager and perhaps inadequate compensation. No contract can ultimately operate to the benefit of the Government in which the contractor's energy, skill, experience and personal supervision of the work are not adequately paid for.

"The defect in the bids which I have described and which our investigation has made apparent may be due to a defect in the invitation for bids, which perhaps stipulated for too heavy a bond and the investment of too large capital by the contractors, or it may be because the bidders have taken an entirely different view of the money risk involved from that taken by the Government. Mr. Stevens, the chief engineer, who proposed the form of contract, which with modifications was adopted, advises against accepting either bid because acceptance of either would not in his judgment accomplish the purpose he sought. The considerations stated are by themselves sufficient to require a rejection of all bids and a change in the proposed form of contract."

It was expected, he continued, that Mr. Stevens would supervise the work, but "less than ten days ago" Mr. Stevens had asked to be relieved as soon as he could be replaced by a competent person, and his resignation had been accepted. The withdrawal of Mr. Stevens took away the special reason for proceeding under the present form of contract. Major Goethals concurred with Mr. Stevens in advising that all the bids be rejected. As to the assignment of Major Goethals, the President said:

"It is not my purpose by requesting this appointment to disturb in any way the present organization on the Isthmus, which is very satisfactory, nor to interfere with the admirable work now being done by the present assistant chief engineer, Mr. Ripley, and the various heads of departments. The work of construction is going on well and will continue to do so. The organization already created is increasing the excavation each month, and can be relied upon under competent leadership to make further and constant progress pending a period within which a new form of contract can be devised by Major Goethals and his as-

sociates if it is deemed advisable to do the work by contract. The services of the same high class contractors whose bids we are now rejecting, or others of similar standing, may then be invoked in the interest of economy and speed."

Major Goethals is a member of the General Staff. He is a native of New York and was graduated at West Point in 1880. His most important engineering work was the construction of canals and locks to facilitate the navigation of the Tennessee River. His associates (one appointed to West Point from South Carolina and the other from Alabama) have had experience in making canals



MAJOR GEORGE W. GOETHALS.

and locks. All three are under fifty years of age. Mr. Oliver resents the rejection of his bid, and holds that he had assurances that it would be accepted. "If the President and Secretary Taft," he says, "could be made to understand the true conditions without the aid of a lot of cuckoos, it would be better for all concerned." The president of his company, Mr. McDonald, suggests that the rejection was due to the opposition of the transcontinental railroads. Supporting a resolution calling for the correspondence, Mr. Tillman said on Saturday in the Senate that he suspected there had been an attempt to compel Oliver "to let in some of his competitors who were too greedy on the first bid." The resignation of Mr. Stevens is explained in various ways. It is said that he found the climate disagreeable and thought his salary inadequate; that he disliked Oliver, who, he thought, would claim all the credit for making the canal; that he resented the criticism of Senators, and lost heart for his task; and even that he was opposed to the President's railway policy. It is reported that he will go to Europe for rest. Three civil engineers will accompany Secretary Taft in his visit to the Isthmus, where he will study the problems involved in the construction of a canal with locks.

The Santo Domingo Treaty Ratified

At an executive session on the night of the 25th ult. the Senate, by a vote of 43 to 19, ratified the new treaty with Santo Domingo. We recently showed what the provisions of this treaty are. Two Democrats (Mr. Clarke, of Arkansas, and Mr. Patterson, of Colorado) voted with the Republicans, and another (Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana) was paired in the affirmative. The number necessary for ratification was exceeded by only one vote. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, was the leading opponent of the treaty. He argued that ratification would lead to the acquisition of both Santo Domingo and Hayti, and of "1,000,000 more negroes." The amendments adopted permit the President to appoint the receiver of customs without seeking confirmation by the Senate, and provide that the agreement which must precede any increase of the debt shall be with the United States instead of with the President. Owing to a prevention of fraud and of smuggling on the Haytian frontier, the customs revenue has increased, under American management, from $1,952,206 in 1904 to $2,223,324 in 1905, and $3,191,916 in 1906. Some think that it will be possible to retire in ten years the proposed refunding issue of $20,000,000 in bonds. ——The war between Nicaragua and Honduras had not been checked, at last accounts, altho a second note has been

sent by the United States and Mexico. Nicaragua has been quite successful, having captured one fortified town in Honduras on the 25th ult. and three more on the 1st inst. It is asserted that Salvador is assisting Honduras. Nicaragua complains that arms have been sent to Honduras from San Francisco. Shipments of arms for Nicaragua and others for Honduras were detained at New Orleans for some days by our Government, but were released on Saturday last.

The Harriman Railways

The Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the Union Pacific Railway system was completed last week, when testimony was taken for four days in New York. President Harriman was questioned for two days, and among the other witnesses was Otto H. Kahn, of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and until a few months ago a member of the Union Pacific board. It is impossible to make an adequate summary of the testimony within the limits of our space. We refer briefly to leading points. Mr. Harriman refused to say what price he had paid for stocks afterward sold by him to his company, or to give the date of purchase. He declined to say whether he had had a personal interest in certain large blocks of stock sold to the company by the banking house above mentioned, two members of which were in the board. He would not answer the question whether he had bought Union Pacific stock after July 19th, of last year, when it was virtually decided that the dividend should be increased from 6 to 10 per cent., and before August 17th, when the decision was made public. This question was suggested by reports current at the time concerning a speculation "pool" that was said to have yielded large profits to him and his associates. Refusal to answer was made upon the ground that the Commission had no right to inquire about his private affairs. The record of the handling of the Chicago & Alton road has excited much comment. A syndicate composed of Mr. Harriman, Mortimer L. Schiff, James Stillman and George J. Gould bought nearly all the stock of the company. Within six years, under their management, the capital stock was increased from $40,000,000 to $122,800,000, altho only $22,000,000 was spent for improvements. Large quantities of bonds issued by the syndicate were virtually sold to the syndicate at 65 and then marketed at from 90 to 96, a considerable part being taken by the great life insurance companies. The controlling owners also declared and paid to themselves a dividend of 30 per cent. The profit of these transactions appear to have exceeded $24,000,000. In due time 103,000 shares of the Alton stock were sold to the Union Pacific. The testimony showed that heavy commissions, amounting to several millions, had been paid to the affiliated banking house for its services in handling securities. Application may be made to the courts for an order compelling Mr. Harriman to give the information which he witheld from the Commission. Unofficial, but apparently trustworthy, reports are to the effect that in the judgment of the Commission a violation of the Sherman act is shown by the evidence as to the elimination of competition by control of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison and Clark lines; also by testimony as to the condition of the Illinois Central, Alton and Rock Island lines. Rates have been affected by the combination. The agreement relating to Senator Clark's road is held to be unlawful. It is expected that one result of the inquiry will be a suit by the Government for a dissolution of the combination, and that new legislation will be sought on account of the financial operations which have been brought to light.

Adjournment of Congress

The final session of the Fifty-ninth Congress closed at noon on the 4th. Both houses were in session on Sunday until late at night. In the Senate, the avowed purpose of Mr. Carmack to talk the Subsidy bill to death prevented action there upon that measure, which had been passed in the House by a narrow margin after an elimination,

by decisive majorities, of the provisions for payments to Pacific steamship lines controlled by Harriman or Hill railway interests. Among the measures upon which favorable action was taken not long before adjournment were the Currency and Philippine Agricultural Bank bills. The finished work of the session included the Immigration act (with the amendment relating to the exclusion of Japanese), the Service Pension act, an appropriation for two large battleships, an increase of members' salaries by 50 per cent., the Senate's decision that Senator Smoot was entitled to his seat, and the ratification of the treaty with Santo Domingo. Among the bills that died at the end of the session were those relating to copyright, child labor and the Philippine tariff.——Much surprise was caused on the 4th by the resignation of Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, which is to take effect on May 1st. On the 4th he completed sixteen years of service in the Senate. It appears, from the letter announcing to Governor Davidson his resignation, that his duty to his family requires him to resume the practice of his profession. In a public statement expressing his deep regret, Mr. Roosevelt says that year by year he has feared that the Senator would resign, because he knew "that every year of his stay in public life" had been to him "a direct financial loss which he could but ill afford."——Without waiting for the report of the committee appointed to investigate charges against Senator Bailey, the Texas Senate voted, 15 to 11, to exonerate him. After a majority of the committee had reported in his favor, the House gave him its support by a vote of 70 to 41.——The Pennsylvania House has voted unanimously to repeal the extraordinary libel law drafted in 1903 by Governor Pennypacker and enacted at his request. The press has ignored the law, and no one has attempted to enforce it.——There is no longer any doubt about the resignation of Governor Swettenham, who will soon leave Jamaica. He resigned on January 23d. It is said that the door was left open for him to reconsider and remain at his post, and that he has now decided finally to give up the office.

Relations with Japan

California's House of Representatives has passed a bill designed to prevent Japanese or Chinese from holding real estate in the State. It provides that no alien who does not become a citizen of the United States shall hold title to land for more than five years, and that the authorities shall compel a sale of land held by an alien if the holder at the end of five years has not become a citizen; also, that no lease of real estate to an alien shall be made for more than one year. In the California Senate a bill has been introduced providing that the Governor shall issue a proclamation thirty days before the presidential election of 1908, requesting voters to say on the regular ballot whether they favor or oppose Asiatic immigration. It is said that this bill will be passed. The attitude of the California Legislature may prevent the negotiation of a new treaty with Japan. At recent meetings of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League it has been suggested that Mayor Schmitz, upon his return, should be greeted with rotten eggs.——In Philadelphia a Japanese named Sintaro Ota, who took out his first naturalization papers there in 1905, recently applied for final papers. They were withheld, and Attorney-General Bonaparte has asked for a revocation of the first papers, on the ground that the laws do not permit naturalization of Japanese.——For the construction of railroads in Manchuria, the Japanese Government has bought 50,000 tons of rails at Pittsburg. It is understood that orders for the cars, locomotives and bridges will be given to Americans.

The Philippine Islands

The bill for an Agricultural Bank in the Philippines was passed in the Senate last week by a vote of 43 to 14. When the pending Philippine Tariff bill was offered as an amendment, it was laid on the table (upon Mr. Lodge's motion) by a vote of 47 to 11. Another amendment, proposed by Mr. Culberson and rejected, 18 to 39, disclaimed any intention on the part of the United States to retain possession of the islands permanently, and asserted that the United States would withdraw after the creation of a stable,

independent government. It is intended that the new bank shall loan money to agriculturists. An income of 4 per cent. will be guaranteed for it by the insular Government. —— Official reports from the islands show that considerable progress has been made in grading for the new railways in Cebu, Panay and Negros. In Cebu, 4,000 men are employed; in Panay, 1,500.——Recent sensational rumors in this country about an approaching war with Japan have been discussed with some signs of agitation by the Manila press. One paper professed to have been informed that the islands were to be invaded in March, and that Japan would give them independence. Another was confident that Japan would not wait for the completion of the fortifications on Corregidor Island, at the entrance to the bay. Public meetings were held in Luzon, and some of the speakers, it is said, expressed a purpose to turn against the United States if there should be war.

Municipal Ownership Defeated in London

After the most exciting campaign in the history of London over the question of the extension of municipal activity, the advocates of this policy were overwhelmingly defeated. For the eighteen years during which the London County Council has had jurisdiction over such departments as the schools, drainage, fire department, tramways, etc., it has been controlled by men who believed in increasing the power and scope of the municipality. The last Council was composed of 83 Progressives, as those are called who advocate municipal ownership, 34 Moderates, or as they are now called, Municipal Reformers, who take the conservative side, and one Independent. The election completely reverses the relative rank of the parties. The new County Council will be composed of 79 Municipal Reformers, 36 Progressives and 3 Laborites. The popular vote was about two to one against the continuance or extension of the present policy. The charges brought against the party which has been in control in the Council were extravagance, inefficiency and the falsification of reports in order to prove that the municipal enterprises were beneficial. No charges of personal dishonesty or graft were brought against the leaders of the Progressive party. It was charged by the Moderates, or Municipal Reformers, that the enterprises of the London County Council had placed a heavy debt of $100,000,000 upon the city, and increased the rates or taxes imposed upon householders from 21½ pence in a pound to 36 pence. The enterprises of the Council which have proved failures were made the most of, particularly the steamboats on the Thames, on which several hundred thousand dollars were lost; the municipal brickmaking plant, where it cost three times as much to make the bricks as they were sold for, and many instances of extravagant and unwise purchases of supplies. The Reformers organized a great popular demonstration and a mass meeting which filled Trafalgar Square to denounce the "wastrels." Fifty men in the procession carried hods of rotten bricks from the municipal plant, and fifty phonographs attacking the extravagance of the Council took the place of the usual brass bands. The reaction against the policy of municipal ownership was due partly to the present burden of taxation and partly to a dread of the indefinite extension of municipal activity, the Socialistic candidates having put forward a very sweeping platform advocating the assumption by the city of all means of transportation, electric light and power, the supply of bread, milk and coal, and the establishment of municipal pawnshops, restaurants, saloons, hospitals, banks, theaters and clubrooms. In their reply to the attacks upon their policy the Progressives claimed that altho a great deal of money had been spent, it had been profitably employed for the benefit of the people who most needed it, in making London a healthy city and providing cheap transportations. John Burns says the campaign of the Municipal Reformers was the "most vulgar and disgraceful that has ever discredited British public life." The Progressives claim that they were defeated by "money and mendacity," and that the result of the election indicates the "profound hatred which is entertained by the clerks and the trading classes toward workingmen." The elec-

tion called out an unusually large number of voters. At previous elections only about half of the electorate went to the polls. The total number of eligible voters is 840,000, of whom 118,000 are women, who, as ratepayers, have the municipal but not the parliamentary franchise. The vote of the women is said to have been largely against municipal ownership.

Great Britain and The Hague Conference

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is preparing to bring the question of limitation of armaments before The Hague Conference in a very effective way by reducing the army and navy estimates and making them also to a certain extent conditional upon the action of the Conference. He states that

"We already have given an earnest of our sincerity by considerable reductions in our naval and military expenditure, and we are prepared to go further if we find a disposition in other quarters. Our delegates, therefore, will not go to the conference empty handed."

The Premier argues that the burden of armaments is greater now than it was in 1898, and the sentiment in favor of arbitration and the peaceful adjustment of international disputes has attained a practical potency and moral authority undreamed of then. If, therefore, the question was in order in 1898, it is much more important that it be brought before the second Hague Conference, for it is now realized that there is no limit to the competitive struggle for sea power save economic exhaustion. It is understood that Germany and Austria-Hungary are opposed to the discussion of the limitation of armaments on the ground that no practical result can be obtained by the discussion, but, on the contrary, that it is more likely to produce international irritation and discord, and its inclusion would be more injurious to the prospects of world peace than its omission. Russia and France take about the same ground, but it is not probable that any Power will attempt to have the question absolutely excluded from consideration at the Conference. Great Britain, the United States, Spain and Italy will favor taking positive steps toward limitation. It is informally agreed by European Cabinets that the Drago Doctrine would be acceptable for discussion at The Hague Peace Conference.——The naval estimates for next year presented to the British Parliament provide for the construction of two large armed vessels of the "Dreadnought" type, or for three in case no understanding between the naval Powers is reached at The Hague Conference. The new naval program provides for the expenditure of $40,500,000 against $46,175,000 of last year. On April 1st there will be under construction five battleships, seven armored cruisers, eight torpedo boat destroyers, seventeen torpedo boats and twelve submarines.——Secretary of War Haldane has presented to the House of Commons his plans for the reorganization of the army. He estimates that it will effect the saving of over $10,000,000 and yet increase the number of men which can be called to the field at any moment. According to the new plan there will be two divisions, a field force and a territorial or home force. The field force of 160,000 officers and men will be ready for immediate mobilization. All the present auxiliary forces, yeomanry, militia and volunteers will be brought into one homogeneous body, uniformly trained and systematically organized. Of these there will be a special contingent of about 80,000 men, who can be called to the colors as soon as the field force is mobilized. They will be utilized for ammunition columns, the army service corps, railway work and other semi-civilian duties. Under the present arrangement only about 100,000 regulars could be put into the field at once, but under the new plan the force which could be made immediately effective would be nearly doubled. Volunteers are required to enlist for four years. If they want to resign they must give three months' notice and pay a fine of $25. The men in the territorial home service will have an annual minimum training of eight days and a maximum of fifteen.

Against the House of Lords

The House of Commons continues to pass measures which will be vetoed by the House of Lords, thus piling up the accounts against them for ob-

structing popular legislation. The most striking of these acts is the passage by a vote of 198 to 90 of a resolution in favor of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in England and Wales. The last time the question was brought up in the House was in 1871, when the proposal was rejected by a vote of 374 to 89. The resolution in this case was introduced by a private member, Mr. Everett, and the Government did not assume the responsibility for it, altho Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, personally spoke in favor of it. Mr. Birrell said he failed to see how the continuance of the established Church could be justified. The Church had done the State no good, and the State had done the Church nothing but harm. Personally, Mr. Birrell said, he believed that disestablishment, far from harming the Church as a spiritual body, would restore it to a position of spiritual authority thruout the land. The Government's hands, however, were already too full to assume any responsibility in the matter. The bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister was passed in the House of Commons by a vote of 263 to 34. This bill has been passed by the lower house eighteen times, but has always been rejected by the Lords. The new president of the Board of Education, Mr. McKenna, introduced a bill to remove the objection raised by the Nonconformists against the present education law by relieving the local education authorities of the cost of denominational instruction in voluntary schools. It is estimated that one-fifteenth of the funds furnished to the schools by the local authorities is expended in the denominational instruction, and accordingly the bill provides that this fraction shall be returned by the managers of the schools, and in case they refuse the school will be maintained as a public elementary school. Lord Newton has introduced into the House of Lords his bill for the reform of that body. It provides that the number of life peers appointed by the Crown shall be limited to 100, and that any hereditary peer may be elected to the House of Commons. Other peers, to be eligible to the House of Lords, must be elected or have filled some important Government office. The Government has not adopted any plan of attack on the Lords.

Woman Suffrage in Italy and England

The question of woman suffrage was brought up in the Italian Chamber of Deputies by a motion of Signor Mirabello, and several members made speeches in favor of it. Signor Luzzatti, ex-Minister of Finance, said the subject was now being agitated all over the civilized world, and that it must be settled in favor of the women sooner or later. He called attention to the fact that if women had been excluded from activity England would have missed two of her greatest sovereigns, Elizabeth and Victoria. Premier Giolitti in response admitted that many laws were unfavorable to women and needed amendment, but probably the greatest present need was the improvement in female education. The question of woman suffrage was referred to a committee for investigation and report.——Premier Campbell-Bannerman has promised to support the bill introduced into the House of Commons by W. H. Dickinson to give the franchise to women. A women's anti-suffrage movement has been started to oppose the bill in the House and a petition against it, signed by several thousand women, is to be presented to Parliament when the bill comes up for its second reading. The suffragists have planned a new form of demonstration, the holding of public prayer meetings, for the success of their cause, in Hyde Park on Sundays.

The Nunciature Papers

The Parisian newspapers, especially *Messidor* and *Matin*, have been publishing what purport to be summaries of the papers seized by the Government at the Nunciature at Paris when Mgr. Montagnini was expelled from France on the ground that he was interfering with the internal politics of the country. Abbé Jouin, of St. Augustine's Church, Paris, is to be tried on March 14th before the Correctional Tribunal on the charge of distributing in a religious building a writing tending to incite rebellion and civil strife, and for uttering seditious words from the pulpit. The prosecution in the case has the use of some of the Nunciature documents. According to the published quotations, the

Pope used all his influence to prevent the visit of King Alfonso to Paris. Letters from the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, congratulate Mgr. Montagnini on the agitation against taking the church inventories, and say that the Pope is pleased with it. In a letter referring to the election of 1906 Cardinal Merry del Val advises the Catholic candidates to call themselves Republicans, explaining that the Church expects to obtain nothing more from the Conservatives except subsidies. Mgr. Montagnini writes to the Cardinal describing the efforts of Catholics to buy up the Paris newspapers *Patrie* and *Presse* for use as official organs, and he complains that Coadjutor Archbishop Amiette, who has recently been conducting negotiations with M. Briand, is too liberal. Other letters reveal the disreputable character of one of the bishops. The Vatican in reply publishes in the *Osservatore Romano* the following note:

"In regard to the alleged revelations in the Paris *Messidor* on the subject of the documents taken from Mgr. Montagnini, the secretary of the Papal Nunciature, who was expelled from France, it can be stated that the documents have been misrepresented and used to make false statements, especially against ecclesiastics enjoying the confidence of the Holy See. The manner in which the French Government has behaved in the matter is clear. When the Church refused to accept the intolerable conditions set forth in the Government's circular the Government replied by seizing the papers of Mgr. Montagnini, and expelling him from France, and now that the Church refuses to accept in the contracts for the lease of the churches conditions which are not less intolerable, it is answered with violations of right, truth, and diplomatic customs, which are respected by all civilized governments."

It is announced that the Vatican will send a note to the Powers at the Hague Peace Conference accusing France of the violation of diplomatic usage in the expulsion of Mgr. Montagnini and the seizing of the archives. The papers found in the Nunciature, bearing a previous date to the breaking of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican have been given to the Austrian representative in Paris to be sent to Rome.

Foreign Notes

The Church has won in its struggle with the Spanish Government. Last August, during the *régime* of the Liberals, a decree was issued permitting Catholics to be married by the civil form alone. The Catholic bishops attacked this bitterly, and all Catholics who contracted civil marriages were excommunicated, and in case of death refused burial in the cemeteries. Finally the Liberals were overthrown and the King has now abrogated the obnoxious decree. This will make clericalism the dominant issue in the pending campaign. The publication by the *Diario de la Marina,* of Havana, of the charge that the United States Senators were bribed to declare war against Spain by the issue to them of over $37,000,000 of Cuban bonds created a great sensation when it was published in Madrid and is generally credited there. ——The second Duma opens in St. Petersburg on March 5th, in the Tauride Palace. So far as they can be classified, the members form three general groups —the Right, of 126 members, who will support the Government; the Center, of 164, chiefly Constitutional Democrats, who will attempt to force the Government to form a Cabinet supported by the Duma; and the Left, of 192, comprising Social Democrats, The Group of Toil, Social Revolutionists, who will use the Duma as a platform for revolutionist speeches. A raid, made by 1,500 selected police upon the rooms of the students in the Polytechnic Institute, in St. Petersburg, unearthed much revolutionary material, including twelve infernal machines, a number of hand grenades and rifles, 200 pounds of gun cotton and 400 pounds of dynamite. Several wagon loads of revolutionary proclamations and other incendiary literature for circulation in the army and among the workingmen were taken from the students' quarters. The opening of the Reichstag was marked, as usual, by a sharp debate between Chancellor von Bülow and Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, in which the Chancellor said:

"The defeat of the Social-Democrats was not so much the defeat of economic doctrines as a revolt against the policy of terrorism. Their defeat was a punishment for their narrow dogmatism and meddling interference with the private opinions of the members of their party, by which they tried to impose on them a mental yoke such as was scarcely known during the Middle Ages. His party associates likened Herr Bebel to Cromwell and Cæsar! Oh, Julius Cæsar and August Bebel!"

Monastery Bells

By ALFRED AUSTIN
Poet Laureate of England

I.

Sometimes when, weary, the sad soul rebels
Against the strife and discord all around,
One seems to catch the faint and far-off sound
Of melody that softly sinks and swells.
It is the sound of Monastery Bells
In solitudes by sanctuary crowned,
From meditation peaceful and profound
Calling grave Friars to prayer from silent cells.
Then yearningly one craves to have release
From the world's rivalries and worthless prize,
To find some spot where Glory's selfish sighs
And struggle's endless tribulations cease,
To join in vesper chant as sunset dies,
And pass life's evening in monastic peace.

II.

But when resound, as day dawns dim and drear,
Moanings of anguish, sobbings of distress,
From hearthless homes of famished loneliness,
With none to rescue, nothing to revere,
Again one feels one still is wanted here,
To aid, admonish, comfort and caress,
Smooth the hard pillow pallid sufferers press,
Stanch the fresh wound, and wipe away the tear.
So, tho one longs as ever to depart,
And to gross sounds and sighs live deaf and blind,
Sorrowing one stays with sorrow, still resigned
To work, unhired, amid life's hireling mart,
To cherish in the crowd monastic mind,
And in a world profane a cloistered heart.

Swinford Old Manor, Kent, England.

The Village Against the Czar

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

[This is the third of Mr. Walling's penetrating articles based on his personal observations in recent months among the Russian peasantry. In the first he showed how the peasants understand and support the radical and revolutionary demands made in their name by their deputies in the Duma. In the second he showed how far and widespread the spirit of revolution has gone in the villages. In the present article he shows how the peasants are learning to make war on the Government, and suggests what further forms of revolutionary action may be expected. The most recent reports in the Russian press more than substantiate Mr. Walling's conclusions. The well-known sociologist, Professor Novikov, states in a series of articles he is now publishing, that one of the most important of his predictions has already come true—namely, that the officials have retired from a large number of villages and are at present out of contact with the peasantry; that the "rural guards" do not dare to appear in bands of less than fifteen or twenty men, and that the relatively high officials, the zemsky natchalniki, who stand immediately beneath the governors, have in many cases retired from their official headquarters in the small towns to live together for safety in the larger places in groups of two or three. This article will be concluded in a subsequent issue.—EDITOR.]

THE threat and the imminent possibility of a costly, bloody and terrible revolution of the whole mass of the people is the driving force in Russia today. A general uprising is in the last resort the only possible goal for the revolutionary parties, it is being deliberately prepared for by the Government, and it is the only real argument with which the coming Duma can hope to influence the Czar. Whether the uprising actually does occur this year, next year or never is relatively unimportant. It is enough to shape Russian history that it is an imminent possibility. To understand the chances of the revolution, the motives of the revolutionists, the inner meaning of the policy of the Government, we must realize with all well-informed Russians that this mass move-



A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.
The burning of a village by official order. Some soldiers are seen by the fence.

ment is, under present conditions, just what may be expected to occur; we must see just what the Government is doing and may be expected to do to prevent it, and we must know what qualities in the people and what elements in the general situation give the revolutionists the remarkable faith in the people that inspires their action.

The Government is in a feverish strain to keep the peasants out of the revolution. This is the key to every action it has taken since Witte came into power. I myself have heard Count Witte say that he expected the Duma—largely a peasant body—to be composed of Jew-haters; that is, he actually thought (or said he thought) that the peasants would send forward extreme reactionaries in answer to the call of the Czar. Here is the reason for the convocation of a body that proved to be so hostile to the Czar. A majority of reactionary peasants was expected by the Government, and this majority was to have offset the revolutionism of the zemstvos, the intelligent townspeople and the workingmen. But instead of sending reactionary representatives to the Duma, the peasants sent Aladydin and his *confreres,* and these men called on the peasants, when the Duma was closed, to revolt against a government that had "betrayed" them, was guilty of "treason," and had forfeited all claims to authority and the obedience of the people.

Not only the institution of a representative assembly, but all the other real government changes in Russia in the last two years—along with innumerable false promises of changes—have been aimed at the growing peasant discontent. Take, for instance, the new "freedom of worship." Immediately after the October Manifesto, the popular faction of the Russian Church, the ritualists or Old Believers were given religious freedom, while the Jewish and other religions remained in about the same position as before. Why were the Old Believers preferred? Because among them are fifteen to twenty million peasants. Then con-



PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN FULL GLORY.

sider the only important change in the system of taxation. Witte had not been Minister for many weeks before the peasants were relieved of thirty-five million roubles of direct taxation on the land—and this year a similar burden has been removed. All this burden rested specifically on the peasants. While all other forms of taxation were increased, those of the peasants were lessened by seventy million roubles. Then shortly before the closing of the Duma came the gift of the crown lands—a drop in the bucket for the individual peasants—but a very real loss to the Czar. Then a few months ago the special legal disabilities of the peasants were removed. They were given, for the first time, freedom to come and go, and access to the same justice (!) as the higher classes. Finally the property disqualification—the inability of the peasants to sell or mortgage their share of the village land—has been abolished, and it is said that the village commune, along with its common responsibility to the Government for the taxes of individuals, must disappear.

All these concessions were made during or after the time of hundreds and thousands of armed peasant revolts. And what is the outcome? The peasants feel that they have forced the Government to terms. They are not grateful, as they would have been had the changes been freely granted. Thev are only crying for more. For, of course, none of these reforms hit at the roots of the evil —the peasants' poverty, the terrible indirect taxation, on which the Government lives, the oppression by local officials, the want of the least trace of individual freedom, or of that public life which can only come from local and national self-government. Besides, most of the things that have been given do not yet avail. Every vestige of new or old freedom or legal form is overgrown by a monstrous growth of military courts, military governors and political executions and exiles without trace of legal procedure. And every reality has been diluted and adulterated by a mass of false and broken promises. The whole policy and strategy, the sum of the striving of the Government, has been intended to allay the rising tide of peasant rebellion, and it has failed.

The Russian peasantry has always been an eminently rebellious people and the tradition of rebellion has been revered and kept alive for hundreds of years. Over two centuries ago, almost immediately after the institution of serfdom, occurred the revolt of the Volga pirate, Stenka Razin, in which millions of peasants took part. More than a hundred years ago half of peasant Russia was infected with the rebellion of the serfs against the masters under the pretender Pougatchev. In this rebellion hundreds of thousands of peasants died, apparently in vain, for freedom. But neither the authorities or the peasants have ever forgotten the event. As I passed thru a Volga province last summer, the peasants of a certain village had asked the priest to say a mass for the souls of the Pougatchev and Stenka Razin!

All thru the present century every province of Russia had witnessed the horribly bloody suppression of peasant revolts. In 1854 and 1855 the rebellions covered a large part of Russia and the partly enlightened Alexander II told his landlords that they must either consent to the proposed emancipation of the serfs or see it accomplished by a movement from below. Even this Czar, so autocratic in the last half of his reign, realized the power and probable will of the peasants in *extremis* to overturn the whole structure of the Russian State. The great emancipation then was accomplished neither from philanthropic motives nor from economic consideration, but from a highly justified fear of immediate revolution.

After the emancipation the peasants again showed their unwillingness to accept unless thru sheer impotence either autocracy or the well disguised shadow of reform that the emancipation turned out to be. After passing thru the hands of the landlords' commissions to which the Czar referred it, the proclamation contained neither freedom nor the even more needed land. The State simply became the master and extortioner instead of the landlord while the latter got an even firmer grip on all the better parts of the land. The following years were most busy ones for the Czar's Cossacks and dragoons. The peasantry of whole provinces was in rebellion, there was vio-

lence in every direction and there were many hundreds of outbreaks sufficiently serious to justify the call for military aid.

Never since the emancipation has the ceaseless stream of village rebellions been interrupted. Five years ago, before the Japanese war, there were half a hundred revolts in two Governments alone, and the peasants had to be mercilessly beaten and executed into submission. And last year again the spirit and fact of rebellion became general thruout the nation—more a situation that is general in the land. National crises arise. The reaction on the villages is general, almost universal—all the villages are prepared for similar action by the same events. Some village makes a desperate beginning and the outbreak spreads like wildfire over the land. To the outsider it all looks blind and wild. The observer in the village is neither shocked nor surprised. So it has come about that the spirit and manner of the peasants' revolts have kept a general



TROOPS BOMBARDING A PEASANT'S COTTAGE WITH A MACHINE GUN.

general, perhaps, than ever in the history of the Empire.

The Russian villages have never lacked the will or the courage to revolt. They have only been wanting in the physical possibility of revolting together. No army can act as a unit, divided into a hundred thousand contingents and scattered over the half of a hemisphere. Yet if not much more co-ordinated and organized now than before, the revolts have become more and more general, and more and more imbued with a common idea. The villages discuss for months and years character and have evolved together as a single movement. From year to year, and recently even from spring to summer and summer to fall, the character of this movement has changed and ripened to its present form.

The first roots of revolution go down to the very sources of the peasant nature. The Russian peasant was originally enslaved only by the utmost cruelty and bloodshed, after centuries of the same relative freedom as our Anglo-Saxon forefathers enjoyed before the Normans came. But the enslavement came a thou-

sand years ago in England, in Russia it was only three centuries ago—ten or twelve uneventful generations—and they never forgot their former freedom. The Russians were so little serfs in spirit that they attached the smallest importance to their emancipation in 1861 from a yoke they had never accepted in their hearts. The system had only succeeded in keeping alive the spirit of rebellion against all authority.



INTERIOR OF A RUSSIAN COUNTRY MANSION.
Army officers and Government officials naturally consort with the landlords.

The State religion had no deeper hold. No people of Europe so thoroly paganized the early Christianity with their own popular legends and their own true popular saints. After a certain system of religious forms got accepted, no people ever resisted so successfully the efforts of the State to assume control. Several centuries ago the Czar attempted to "reform" the Church, really to assume control of it in the name of modern ideas. At once a large part of the people excommunicated in their minds, at least, both the Czar and the church authorities and among a good fourth of the Russian people today the priest remains without spiritual authority of any kind. Many other peasants, literally millions, separating entirely from the Russian Church, have formed some of the most rational and some of the most spiritual sects in existence, never paying the slightest regard to the continuous persecution of the Government. These sects also are living things growing under our eyes. As to the rest of the peasants—the so-called orthodox—they follow the set Governmental forms and are inspired with a sincere, if broad and loose Christianity. But nowhere do they show any deep respect either for the priests or their state-directed utterances from the pulpit. Not in Catholic Italy or Protestant England is there more resistance to the Church as an institution, more independent religious feeling, more rebellion against established creed. The peasant is imbued and permeated in his religious feeling, that is in the depths of his nature by a thoro spirit of revolt.

In morality and law the opinion of the village and not that of the priests fixes the living moral code. This code is vital

and flexible, irregular and changeable, but on the whole most elevated and most humane — witness any great Russian writer from Turgeniev to Tolstoy. In the same way the St. Petersburg law is set at naught in the peasant's mind. *In fact* it must be obeyed—but only its letter, not its spirit.

It is backed by whips and bullets, imprisonment and exile, and it will not be denied. But it comes from outside the village assembly. The peasants are told by the Government not to try to understand it, but to obey. This exactly expresses their own feeling. So they obey its letter without trying to understand its spirit, and fully half of the Czar's orders are reduced to nought. The peasants are born and bred in an atmosphere of unconscious and even conscious passive resistance to both Church and State.

They were ordered from St. Petersburg not to interfere in the passing of property from father to son. But the villagers have always been accustomed to a certain form of socialism—all the land being considered at the bottom the common property of the village. When an heir had too little he was given something from the village store; when he had too much something was taken away. So the Czar's orders were disobeyed—in spite of his absolute power; his terrible Cossacks and wrath were as nothing against the quiet village will, the common and almost religious feeling of the people that all the land belongs to the community. The majority of the villagers not only equalized the shares between heirs, but they equalized landed wealth among all the families of the village. The Czar's Government seeing at every point in the present revolution the danger of this rebellious village spirit, has decided to abolish entirely the commune's control over individual property. It can be doubted if it has the power. In the village, the village meeting is the sovereign rather than the Czar.



SARATOV, AN ESTATE BURNED BY THE PEASANTS.

Before the Duma met, before even the

peasants' union had conceived the plan, the peasants' spirit of resistance had already led to boycotting taxes and recruits. Many villages had refused taxes on various grounds—disloyal to the Czar, but good in the mind of the village assembly. Many others had refused the last levies of recruits during the war. The first great revolutionary measure ever endorsed by the Russian people as a nation came neither from professional revolutionists nor any upper social class, but from the people themselves.

So when the Czar dissolved the Duma, and the representatives of all the nation wished to find a means of general national resistance, they adopted as a national measure the peasants' plan of the boycotting of taxes and recruits, and they had to rely solely on the peasants to carry it out. But they were not only endorsing the practical sense of the peasantry; they were actually adopting a proposition made by peasants at all the congresses of the peasants' union more than a year before, and adopted and spread broadcast over the land. The peasants themselves, and not the statesmen of the Duma, had decided to use this form of passive resistance as a national means of coercing the Government.

It was also the peasants themselves who discovered that this form of inactive resistance left every advantage in the hands of the Government, which, of course, did not scruple to use force. By the time the Duma had adopted the proposition, it had already been sufficiently tested among the peasantry to be rejected by them as a practical proposal. The day of passive resistance had passed and the peasants had already found other more effective and less passive ways of making their power felt.

The first and most natural action was against the landlords, who constitute the main support of the throne both in St. Petersburg and in the country. As soon as the Czar had granted the October manifesto, the peasants began to make their preparations. They argued that the manifesto must have given something of a very concrete nature to the nation at large, as was evident to them by the enthusiasm with which it had been received in the towns. They knew that the only reality to them as country people was the land. Therefore the manifesto must sooner or later enable the peasants to acquire the landlords' landed property. They began to consider themselves as the future proprietors of the landlords' estates. The latter protested in vain.

Had the landlords not lived at the people's expense, the peasants answered, and had they not stood between them and the Czar? Did they have any place in the village religion, the village morality or the village law? Had they not pillaged the peasants after the emancipation, and since that time had they not taken advantage of the peasants' economic weakness and starvation to mercilessly lower wages while they pitilessly raised rents? To take a business advantage of a starving neighbor may be good in America; it answers neither to the law, morality nor religion of the benighted Russian peasants. When the landlords heard how the peasants reasoned they began to hire armed guards. Evidently, said the peasants, they proposed to thwart the will of the Czar. The peasants would see about that.

Suddenly the latent class-hatred between the village and landlord broke out into a gigantic class war. The country side from Poland to the Urals and from the Black Sea to the Baltic was lighted up within a few weeks by the fires of thousands of country mansions—in all some $50,000,000 of property was destroyed. Everywhere the movement was similar, since it was everywhere invited by a common situation and founded on the same peasant nature. It consisted in two parts—first, the peasants moved as a village against the neighboring estate often in day-time, always with their horses and carts. They took possession of all the landlords' movable property—implements, animals and grain—and divided it in more or less equal proportions among them. They usually claimed to act either in the name of the people or that of the peasants' union. The second part of the program was almost always the burning of the landlord's house as a war measure against this common enemy of the people lest he should return and claim possession of what he claimed as his own. The landlord himself and his servants were rarely attacked. There

was little or nothing of the spirit of personal vengeance.

This was the most universal plan of action in the months of November and December, 1905. With the coming of the winter snows, all the most active movements must relax. The peasants had time to think over the successes and failures of this first plan of revolt, and on the whole it was voted a failure. Cossacks came to the villages—not to all at once, there would not have been enough Cossacks in the Empire to do that—but to one at a time; they took back the landlord's property, beat the peasants into submission, killed a few of the ringleaders, perhaps, and sent others to Siberia or the prisons in the towns. The landlords got back enough of their livestock and provisions to enable them to return. The plan had failed in every aspect. The peasants were neither on a better economic footing nor had they achieved the least measure of freedom. They had only further embittered the landlord and police.

But was the spirit of rebellion crushed by the twenty-five thousand exiles and arrests and the hundred thousand flayed backs of the insurrectionists? I was in Russia at the time and this was the mooted question among all profound students of the revolutionary movement. Had the peasants done their best and become finally discouraged? Events soon proved that the peasants had lost nothing of their rebellious instinct. They had only been forced to change the tactics of revolt. The spring had hardly commenced when a new movement, equally widespread with the last and covering nearly all the rich agricultural section of Russia, began. A strike of agricultural laborers was organized against all landlords who worked their own land, and a movement against high rents was directed against those who farmed out their estates.



A PEASANT'S EXECUTION.
The revolutionists pick off couriers and patrols from ambush.

The strike was highly organized, aggressive and violent. In all cases the action was by village, often in pursuance of resolutions of the official village meeting. In one government of the South not only were whole villages represented in district committees, but the district

committees sent their representatives to a central convention of the whole government, of the size of an American State. The strike was aggressive because the peasants were asking for an increase of the rate of wages per hour, that amounted often to two or three hundred per cent. It was violent in that strike-breaking peasants were not only beaten by their neighbors, but often also their houses were burned over their heads. Its results were highly satisfactory from the peasants' standpoint, the rate of wages per hour being more than doubled. Peasants who were getting thirty or fifty kopecks for a twelve or fourteen hour day were often paid one or two roubles for a day of ten hours. Many crops were damaged by the delay in harvesting, and in some cases those landlords who could not afford to pay the wages demanded were told that they might sell their land to the village, but that the peasants' terms would not be lowered. The movement against high rents was equally successful, some villages in the East paying fifteen roubles where they had paid forty before.

This was the movement of the spring. The summer again marked another step forward toward revolution. The landlords had been beaten on the economic field, but they had returned more embittered than ever by their new difficulties and more ready than before to make a new use of their allies, the Cossacks and police. So after the Duma had met and it was evident even to the most credulous villages (some never had believed) that the Czar was going to grant none of the people's demands, the aggressive economic movement was supplemented by a still more aggressive attack against the landlords, who were justly blamed for a large part of the Czar's stubbornness. And this is the new turn the peasants' movement took. The principle of the boycott was applied to the landlords, their servants and the police. Every relation between the landlord and the village was made a source of trouble and even of combat. Some villages refused to pay taxes to the zemstvos in order that the landlord might be forced to build his own roads. Others refused to allow the landlord's horses and cattle even to cross the village land, or to furnish horses and lodging to the police. They beat, burned out or expelled from the village any peasant who did the landlord or the Government a service.

But this was only the first step. In very many villages the movement went much farther. Last fall the peasants were burning the landlords' mansions in the day-time. This summer they were burning their farms and granaries at night. Last fall the destruction was merely a matter of warfare. Now it is the result of a bitter spirit of revenge. This spirit has gone still farther, and very many guards and superintendents and a considerable number of landlords have been killed; also many of the village police and even members of the newly created military arm, the rural guards.

The reign of terror in some sections is already very similar to that of the towns and mining regions. Recently, in the province where Odessa is situated, fires and murders became so frequent that the Governor actually felt himself constrained to establish a *night* patrol. Does not this order indicate that the rural revolution in this section has gotten beyond the control of the authorities? Imagine the practicability of patrolling large sections of rural Russia by night! Everywhere, too, the landlords are forced to hire Cossacks or special watchmen to guard their estates—an equally impractical proposal. In some districts the nobility do not even dare to go out to pick berries or mushrooms without their Cossack guards; in others almost every landlord has left the country for the capital or provincial towns. With the sudden fall of rents in the country has gone up an equally general and rapid rise in the rents of good houses in the provincial towns.

[*Concluded next week.*]

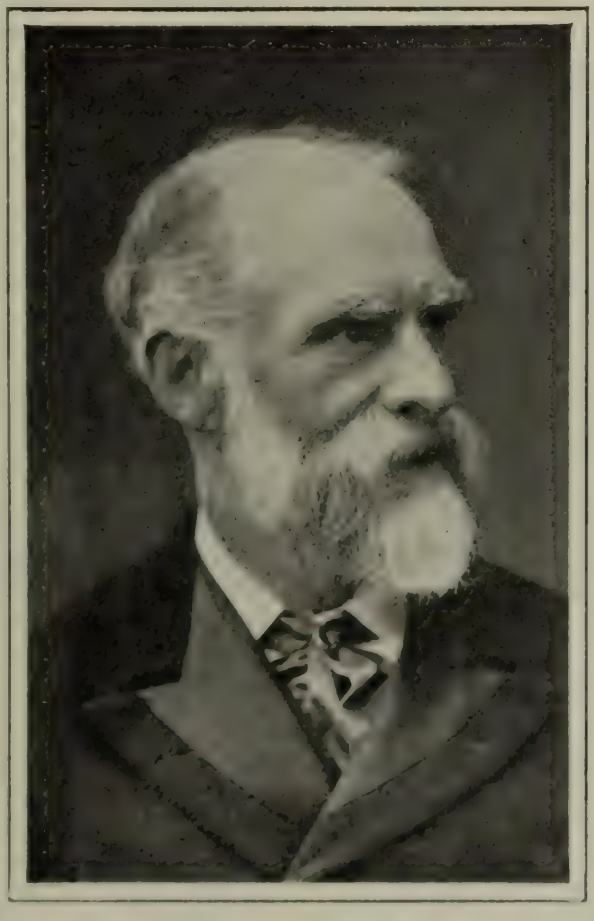


James Bryce: Ambassador

BY SETH LOW, LL.D.

[In his preface to "The American Commonwealth," Mr. Bryce thanks Ex-Mayor Low for the valuable assistance rendered in the preparation of his great historic treatise. Now Mr. Low gives our readers this high appreciation of the new British Ambassador to the United States, who has just arrived on our shores.—EDITOR.]

IF it be a compliment to send to a country as Ambassador a man who understands that country most profoundly and sympathetically, the British Government has certainly paid such a compliment to the United States in sending Mr. Bryce as Ambassador to Washington. It is to be noted, also, that Mr. Bryce made his profound study of the United States when it was much less usual in England than it is now to give attention to matters on this side of the Atlantic. In his own person, Mr. Bryce illustrates the statesmanship that looks ahead, as well as that which studies the past. It is the unique achievement of Mr. Bryce in authorship that he has made, in his "Holy Roman Empire," one of the most profound studies of the past fifteen hundred years; and in his "American Commonwealth," one of the most comprehensive and successful inquiries ever made, by any author, as to contemporary conditions in a country not his own. The capacity to see things both as they were and as they are is a rare one, and the fact that Mr. Bryce has this gift in a very great degree is one of the chief elements in his equipment for the work he will have to do as Ambassador to the United States. He will bring to his task all of the illumination that comes from a profound knowledge of history, and all of the enlightenment that is born of a sympathetic understanding of current events. Behind all of this there is in him a genuine sympathy with men and things American, which has been the happy result of his intimate knowledge of us, resulting from his many visits to this country, his broad observation and his deep study. He early laid to heart the truth which William Dean Howells once expressed, that no European fully understands America until he learns to pardon our crudity for the sake of our earnestness. How completely Mr. Bryce has learned this lesson is shown by a remark which he made to the writer many years ago, when he said that "if American institutions had done nothing else than produce the character of Lincoln, they would have justified their right to be." This reminds me of an observation made by President Roosevelt in the writer's hearing a short time ago. We were speaking of the humorous passages in "Martin Chuzzlewit," in which Dickens described conditions in Eden, in Southern Illinois, as they appeared at that early day to the eye of the humorist. The President remarked that, after making all allowances for the humor, it was a profound encouragement to realize that out of such condi-



JAMES BRYCE.

tions came a generation that fought the Civil War to success, and, as he added, "Lincoln himself, in a sense, came right out of Eden." In other words, out of all the crudity pictured by Dickens came the earnestness which did not flinch in the times that tried men's souls, and which helped to make our country the world power that it is today. Few Europeans, if any, comprehend the significance of all this as thoroly as Mr. Bryce, and, because he does so thoroly comprehend it, his equipment for his honorable post is very unusual.

It is said that imitation is the sincerest flattery. The British Government, in sending Mr. Bryce to Washington, has followed the example set by ourselves. It has long been the habit of the United States to entrust important diplomatic positions to men of large ability in letters and public life, instead of appointing to such positions only trained diplomatists; but, in sending to us Mr. Bryce, she has sent to us a man of the type of John Hay; a scholar, a historian, and a man of public affairs. It cannot be doubted that in doing so she has paid to this country a compliment which will be appreciated; for she has sent to us the type of man that we value and understand. As to the broad principle involved, there is much to be said on both sides of the question. The trained diplomatist acquires a skill born of experience, and in some ways ought to be, and probably is, a more efficient representative of his country in its diplomatic relations. The drawback to such a man is that, by reason of the nature of his career, he lives most of his life out of his own country, with the result that, not infrequently, the country that he is representing is the country that he used to know many years before, when he lived in it, and not the country as it has grown to be by the development of the years during which he has been engaged abroad; precisely as most college graduates think of their college as it was when they were students, and realize, only in the dimmest way, the changes that have come over it since they were graduated. The advantage of the American policy is that it secures for the country, at any important moment, representation by a man of ability, who is thoroly acquainted with conditions at home, and who, in that very important sense, is better equipped to represent his country abroad than any one can be who has lived for a long period outside of the home atmosphere. Whatever may be the abstract advantages of either policy, however, Great Britain, in sending to the United States a man fresh from a long experience in Parliament, and with administrative experience, not only in the Foreign Office, but also in Ireland, has certainly sent us a man as completely equipped on the home side as a man can be. Mr. Bryce thus embodies in himself, probably to a greater extent than any other subject of King Edward, a knowledge of conditions in the country which he represents and a knowledge of conditions in the country to which he is accredited. From such an Ambassador everything is to be hoped that makes for the strengthening of good relations between Great Britain and the United States. His appointment by Great Britain can only be considered, in the language of diplomacy, as a very "friendly act," and we of the United States will give to him the welcome that is due to an old and tried friend.

If it be permitted to speak of Mrs. Bryce in such an article, it ought to be said that she is in every way well equipped to help her husband in his new work, as she has done in the old. She herself has American blood in her veins and has many friends here, and she is one of that class of English women who are thoroly interested in public affairs at home. Those who know her gladly join in offering to her a welcome no less hearty than that extended to the new Ambassador.

New York City.

The Prerogatives of the President

BY ISIDOR RAYNER

United States Senator from Maryland.

WE pride ourselves upon Gladstone's encomium that the Constitution of the United States is the most wonderful work ever struck off in a given time by the brain and purpose of man. This is not quite correct, however, for, as we all know, the Constitution was not a spontaneous production. It was the result of compromise and of violent and heated controversy. The conflict in the Convention was at one time so irrepressible and the crisis so serious that it became necessary for Benjamin Franklin, who was not renowned for his piety or celebrated for his devotion, to move that in future the sessions be opened with prayer. But we also know, emphatically, that there never was the slightest division upon the subject under discussion, and that as soon as the Convention was assembled and organized the first formal resolution that was presented read as follows:

"That a national government ought to be established consisting of separate legislative, executive and judicial departments."

From that day to the advent of the present Administration no one has ever doubted the supreme wisdom of this distinction. It is the theory toward which every other article of the Constitution gravitates as the center of attraction. It is this imperishable distinction more than any other provision which the instrument contains which makes the Constitution of the United States now read in every living language and at every university and college and seat of learning where political science is taught.

Article I says that all legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States. Article II says the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. Article III vests the judicial power in the Supreme Court of the United States and in other tribunals.

This is distinctly a proposition relating to the distribution of governmental functions, and cannot be considered in the light of a grant of any specific powers. Nearly three-quarters of a century ago the greatest political philosophers who ever illustrated the pages of American history settled this contention before the Senate so effectively that it has been considered a constitutional axiom until the present day. As luminous a constitutional argument as Webster ever made was upon this precise point: that the President derives his authority from the subsequent provisions which contain the grant, and the entire grant of power; and that it is not in the slightest degree enlarged by the clause which I have quoted.

The disciples of the new school of constitutional elasticity are bewildering the mind of the rising generation upon this proposition. Why, as a matter of fact, if Congress were to pass a law today, reposing in the President a governmental function beyond the specifications of the Constitution and not necessary to the exercise of any power contained in those specifications, the enactment would be absolutely void. If the law itself would be void, what right has the President, without its sanction, to trespass beyond the confines of his prerogatives?

Either that opening clause is what it has always been held to be, simply a distribution of power, preliminary to the detailed specifications, or it is an absolutely unlimited grant of executive power.

The President is either acting under special and delegated powers, or he has unlimited executive functions. He is either a special agent of the people who must look to his credentials and commission for his authority, or he has the unlimited power of a general executive agent. Which is he?

Is it not true that there are many executive functions claimed and acts performed by monarchical rulers which the framers of the Constitution could never have intended to repose in the President, and that it was their special and obvious effort to circumscribe and limit his functions?

A great many persons who are not fa

miliar with the source of organic power are losing sight of fundamental distinctions, while they look at results and not at instrumentalities. I am not surprised at such a view on the part of the general public, who naturally think of results, with no great care or anxiety as to how they were accomplished. But I am surprised that men occupying the highest positions in the general Government and instructors and text-writers upon constitutional law should at this hour justify a doctrine which goes far beyond individual results; which strikes down at its very altar the oracle of our faith and substitutes for it a worship which can be only temporary and cannot possibly endure. The day is bound to come when the illusion will disappear, when the people will retrace their steps, and as they flee from the pagan temple they will bear upon their shoulders the Ark of the Covenant and the scroll of the ancient law.

Every word of the Constitution of the United States is written. Not a line or a letter has any one the right to insert. The Supreme Court may interpret it, it may construe it according to the spirit, but it can never add to the text. The Supreme Court may hold that a given act of the Executive is not an interference with legislative functions. It may broaden the right of the Executive to negotiate a treaty. But if it were to decide that the President had a right to conclude a treaty without the constitutional ratification, it would surely lead either to impeachment or revolution. Every judgment, decree and order which the Supreme Court renders must be under and not above or beyond the Constitution. It can set aside an act of Congress, but it cannot abridge or extend the limits of the charter. And what the Supreme Court cannot do by expression the Chief Executive ought not to be allowed to do by implication.

The President has the constitutional right to veto any act of Congress, but he certainly has no right to use the vast public patronage at his disposal to compel obedience to his views. He has no right to make compacts with the Speaker of the House of Representatives or its committees to accomplish the legislation he desires or to prevent legislation. Beyond his messages, in which he is given the right at any time to suggest such measures as he may deem proper or necessary, he has no right to interfere with legislation, to force Congress either to adopt his recommendations, or, if it rejects them, bring about a breach between the legislative and executive departments that is detrimental to the best interests of the country. It constitutes an assumption of dictatorial power to which the people of this Republic will, in the course of time, refuse to submit.

I care not how great the achievement or how much the result may conduce to our progress and welfare; I care not what benefit, advantage or prosperity we may derive from the accomplishment, the principle is dangerous. The new sect of political scribes who advocate the righteousness of these things have commenced to edit a revised edition of the Constitution. They call it the unwritten Constitution. They are framing an apocryphal collection of epistles and promulgating their heresy from academic chairs and lecture platforms. They do not propose to add any additional chapters to the original manuscript, but they insist that under the general welfare clause, which is only a repetition of the phrase which was used in the Articles of Confederation, this Government has implied powers which are not enumerated in the charter. When they approach the Executive Department the implication becomes unlimited. Under their distribution of executive power the President can perform all functions not directly allotted to the other branches of the Government.

It is true that Congress can and has enacted a great many laws enabling the President to perform the duties confided in him by the Constitution, and that he is given the broadest discretion within which to adopt and exercise whatever methods are proper for the purpose of carrying out the powers which are granted to him. But he should never abuse his constitutional prerogative by invading the domain of the other departments. He should never, under color of title, assume authority upon subjects which have no relation to his office and do not in the remotest degree appertain to the performance of his executive functions.

Day after day Congress is struggling with questions of constitutional law, as

if it really had anything to do with their settlement, laboring under the vain delusion that it has the right to legislate; that it is an independent branch of the Government; that it is one department and the Executive another, each with its separate and well defined distinctions; imagining these things and following a vision and a mirage, while the President is at work dominating the legislative will, interposing his offices into the law-making power, assuming legislative rights to a greater extent than he could possibly do if he were sitting in the Senate Chamber as a member of this body; dismembering the Constitution and exercising precisely and identically the same power and control as if the Constitution declared that Congress shall pass no law except with and by the advice and consent of the President; adopting a system which practically blends and unites the legislative with the executive functions.

It is a system which has prevailed in many of the ancient governments that have forever gone to ruin. It is a system which still obtains in governments, the rebellious protests of whose subjects are echoing over the earth today, and whose tottering fabrics I hope are on the road to dissolution.

I earnestly deprecate this tendency to override the organic law of the land, proclaiming to the world that while the other branches of the Government are controlled by the Constitution, the Executive is above and beyond it, and that whenever his views and policies conflict with it he will find some way to effectuate his purposes unrestricted by its limitations.

It is but another step to visit upon the judiciary the same influence which is now felt by the legislative department. Already there has been a hint even of that, in the President's criticism of Judge Humphrey. I am inclined to think that Judge Humphrey's decision was correct and would have been sustained on an appeal if an appeal could have been taken; but, right or wrong, it did not come within the functions of the President to reprove the judge or animadvert upon his opinion.

Is it possible to imagine a condition more intolerable than a system under which the judiciary should feel that their judgments and sentences must conform to the wishes of the Executive, and that if they are objectionable to him the judge is to be subject to his censure and reproof? In the past history of the common law this system has made the arm of Justice the adjunct of the Crown, to fortify the abuses of the tyrant and suppress the liberty of the subject.

I know how often it is said that people do not care what means are used, what methods are followed, whether the Constitution is violated or not, if the result accomplished is for their benefit—the end justifies the means. I do not believe it. I do not believe the people favor tampering with the Constitution and by insidious inroads upon its provisions paving the way for a dictatorial government.

The division of governmental power into legislative, executive and judicial functions is the arch that supports the Constitution. Underneath it is the chasm in which every government of the past ignoring the distinction lies buried in wreck and ruin. Weaken the arch and the entire fabric will crumble. Keep the keystone inviolate and the majestic structure

"Shall time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky."

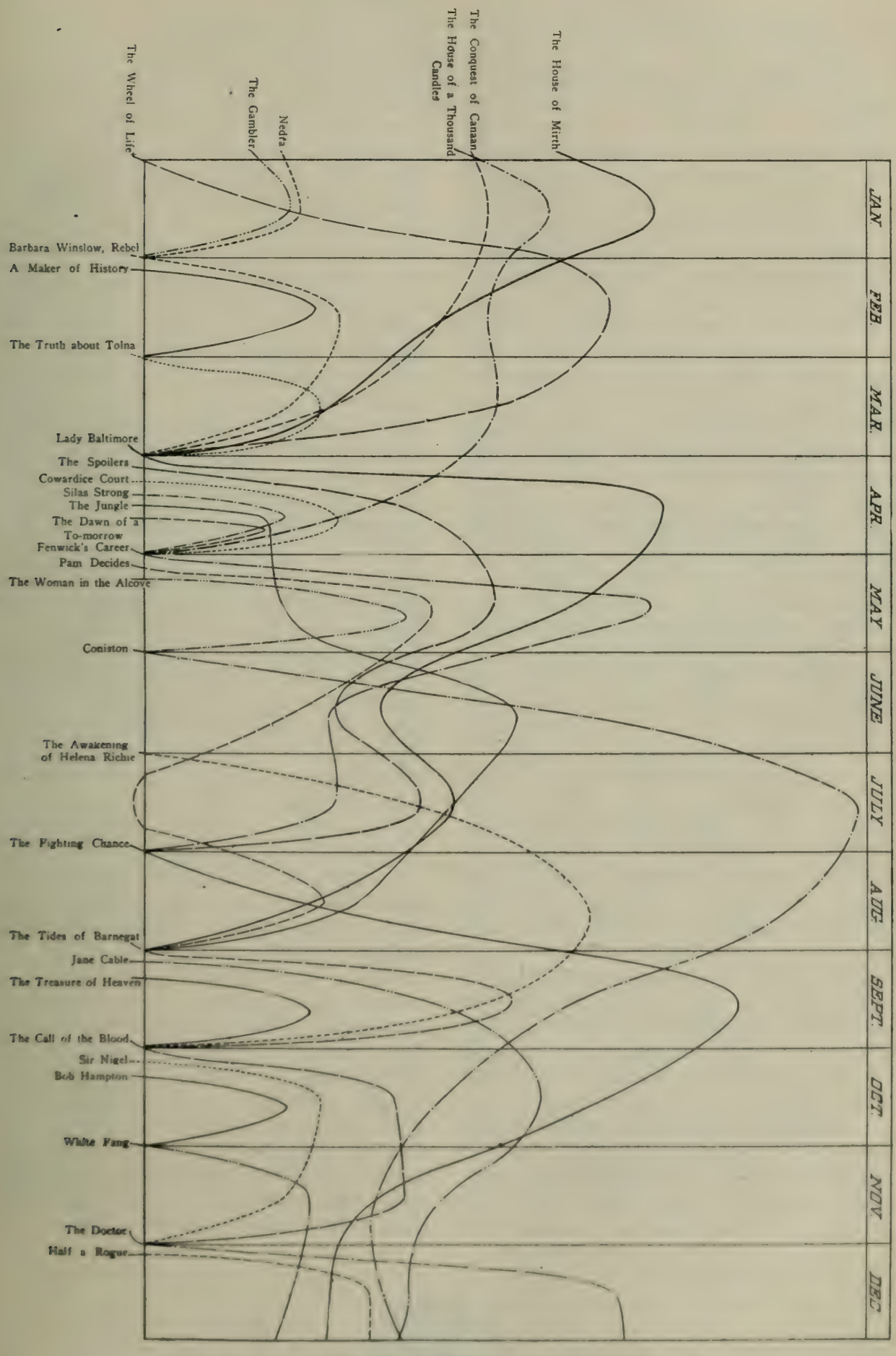
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Rise and Fall of Popular Novels During 1906

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

THESE are hard times. The literalists are determined to hamper us by the facts. We shed them like feathers everywhere, only to find at the end of the year that they have been classified and we have been numbered and set down in the table of universal statistics. Even the most irresponsible of all created beings, writers of fiction, have not escaped. Not that any one cares for more than six weeks about any books they write, but the matter for record is, How well did they sell, and is the author still on the list of the six most popular writers in the country? This would have led to much complimentary discussion and might have divided the honors among a dozen or more novelists, but unfortunately the *Bookman* has been keeping the score with mathematical accuracy for the past seven years. And we find that Winston Churchill is the only one mentioned there among the ten most popular writers who still holds his own in this year's list. At the beginning of 1906, according to the same authority, "The House of Mirth" was "at the top with 263 points, 'The Conquest of Canaan' following with 183 points." These are correct "quotations" from the live stock market of fiction. Apparently the idea is to show the worth of the human imagination in dollars and cents. And the author's worth is gauged by the number of his books sold during a given period, altho that may really indicate his worthlessness. Nothing is said of the reason why these were the most popular novels, because that would be merely speculative and has nothing definite to do with the business. And it is the business that counts. But when we consider that "the public" which we speak of in such general terms is divisible into many common factors, and that the class of people who are responsible for the popularity of one book have little or nothing to do with the success of another, it is at least interesting to consider some of these differences of taste.

Ellen Glasgow, for example, whose "Wheel of Life" was another novel widely read at the beginning of the year, owed her popularity to what one publisher told me was the "highly respectable, but unintelligent middle class," for Miss Glasgow never had an idea that was original, but they are all "moral," like the plays we see at the Thalia Theater on the Bowery. As for George Barr McCutcheon and Meredith Nicholson, they are men who know how to tell a tale man fashion even if they break every law of nature to do it, and that is reason enough to account for their success. But Mrs. Wharton's novel requires a different explanation. Long ago some one said that she had "distinction" of style. It is a kind of greenroom distinction now; that is, too distinct. Besides, "The House of Mirth" indicates that she has become a gossip about the doings of the debauched rich, with exactly that pietistic air of reproach which all gossips have. What she writes is not exactly the truth, it is the neurasthenia of the truth, which is different and sells better. Now, the people most interested in this kind of scandal are comparatively poor and morally respectable. If you want to know the worst about the rich, ask their grocer's wife. This brings me to the point. "The House of Mirth" was very widely read because there are so many people in this republic, male and female, with the grocer's wife's curiosity and point of view. And they are not the same readers who lifted "The Conquest of Canaan" to "183 points." How Tarkington manages it nobody knows, but there is a moral sanity, a whimsical upward push, a tearful, half intoxicated adoration for goodness and beauty in all that he writes, which makes his books irresistible to people who have the heroic instinct and a witty understanding. No other novelist among us holds hands with Heaven behind Satan's back so cunningly as does Booth Tarkington, and the gift makes his books sell like half-inspired



THE RISE AND FALL OF POPULAR NOVELS DURING 1906.

Based on the *Bookman's* tabulation of trade statistics of the six best selling books in each month of the year.

psalms in a world where there is still a confused hankering after prayer and forgiveness.

The accompanying chart, which not inappropriately resembles a chart for showing the rise and fall of a sick person's temperature, is of interest because the lines on it indicate more clearly the rise and fall of popular novels during 1906. Of the ten which attracted most attention in April and May, "Lady Baltimore," "The Jungle" and "Fenwick's Career" are the most important. The latter undoubtedly sold upon the author's reputation, but this is not the case with the other two. An English teacher in a great college objects to Owen Wister's story because "the technique is faulty and the form bad." I quote this to indicate why young people who hope to write should never take the average professor in English too seriously if his mind is founded upon nothing better than a high school grammar and a sophomore rhetoric. A corpse may have the coffin technique of stiffness and be of perfect form, and yet be fit only for worms to devour. That which gives "Lady Baltimore" a unique place is the quaintly sweet, half heroic, half bombastic *life* of the characters in it; and that rare peace of the earth in it as if she had turned upon her side toward the sea and the sun to rest and dream and bloom. "The Jungle" defies definition, except upon the grounds that horror is a motive that is almost universally fascinating. People of all classes read it because they heard that it would make their gorge rise and their hair sit up—and it did. Sinclair says that he aimed at the heart of the world and hit its stomach. Any one but Sinclair, whose literary sense of direction is not his strong point, would have known where such a blow would land. And even those of us who do not like to be made sick at the stomach must admit that it is the one novel of the year—or of the years, for that matter—which resulted in any kind of actual reform.

The unrivaled popularity of "Coniston" is due to some conditions as well as to the fact that it is a story of unusual literary merits. In the first place, it came out during the vacation period, when it will be seen, by referring to the chart, that all the notable novels had an increased sale. Then Mr. Churchill was a kind of romantic candidate for the Governorship of New Hampshire. And it may be that his too numerous opponents bought the book, read it and made sad inferences from his astonishingly intimate interpretation of a character like Jethro Bass. People in a political campaign are apt to miss the literary point in a work of art for the sake of their own argument. Some of us who read Margaret Deland's novel wonder why it was not more popular. For one, this writer thinks that many who did read it missed the author's meaning. Besides, the whole world is playing "hooky" now and refuses to be chastened just yet for its sins, as the good old Dr. Lavender tenderly chastened Helena Richie for hers. "The Fighting Chance" is a better book than "The House of Mirth," altho the author deals with nearly the same class of satin-shod sinners whom Mrs. Wharton thinks she knows. But its popularity probably depends in a great measure upon the same ignoble curiosity of good people.

The rising curve of "White Fang" is strangely short when we remember how popular Mr. London's books were only two years ago. Very likely this is as good as any work he has ever done, but the trouble is with Mr. London himself. In his effort to be a socialist he has kicked off too much of his own social breeching. Nothing makes a man more commonplace. People do not take the same romantic interest in him now that he has become a sort of bloody-headed political factor. Writers of fiction should be very careful how they connect themselves with even figurative "revolutions" and more figurative "world movements." It is very crass and usually fatal.

NASHVILLE, TENN.



The Struggle Against Tuberculosis

BY PROFESSOR E. VON BEHRING

[Since the following article was received the cable announces that the "Royal Commission on Tuberculosis," which was appointed in August, 1901, and over which Sir Michael Foster presided, has just issued a long report which holds that cow's milk, in the majority of cases, is responsible for tuberculosis infection. This supports Professor Behring's present article, but for our comment on his theories we refer the reader to our editorial pages. —EDITOR.]

"BY what remedies and methods can we, at the present time, alleviate the sufferings which the Koch tubercle bacillus causes in man?" Before I attempt to answer this question from my own standpoint, it will be well to consider first the history of the tuberculosis-producing virus in the human organism. Like Proteus, the tuberculosis virus in the human being leads an existence of changing forms. The virus represented by the Koch tubercle bacillus increases at the expense of the physical forces of the human organism, produces poisons and leads to death, if there is no opposition to the production of the poison. Generally, however, the human organism reacts and wages a kind of warfare against the entrance of the tuberculosis bacilli. These bacilli are enclosed by cells (*leucocytes*). A second cellular wall is formed around the first, and then a third, and so on; but the inner walls collapse in time when the inner tumor, which we call a tubercle, becomes larger. These tuberculosis centers then form suppurating cavities, which spread continually as gnawing ulcers and cause destruction in all forms of tissue. It is to these ulcers we owe the words *lupus, cancer, carcinoma, noma*, etc. The terms *noma, carcinoma, cancer, chancre,* however, have been for a long time applied to such disorders of the tissues as are not caused by the tuberculosis bacillus, but by other infectious material. Only the word *lupus* has remained as the technical term for tuberculosis, but only for the ulcerating process on the exterior skin, and especially on the face. As a matter of fact, in tuberculosis, it is always a question of the formation of ulcers and the ulcerative process. Even the well-known lung cavities are only ulcers in the lungs.

Foes of tuberculosis, however, can be restored, more or less, to perfect health. They can become calcified, they can cicatrize, and even disappear entirely, being replaced by healthy tissue of exactly the same nature as that in which the ulcer originated.

Because of the variation of individual cases, and the great difference in its localization, in spite of its existence for countless ages, the origin and development of tuberculosis were not understood until recent years.

Chronic pulmonary consumption, catarrh of the lungs, cheesy pneumonia, miliary and *submiliary tuberculosis, scrofula, lupus, caries* and *necrosis, tumor albus, intestinal consumption, inflammation of the peritoneum* (*peritonitis*), *of the pleura* (*pleuritis*), *of the cerebral membrane* (*meningitis*), formerly were all treated in different chapters in medical books. But now we count them, for the most part, as tuberculous, since Ariadne's thread has been found to guide thru the labyrinth of pathology, in the form of the discovery of the tubercle bacillus by Robert Koch twenty-six years ago.

To have discovered the tubercle bacillus, to have established its nature and the possibility of its breeding, is *one* of the great works of Koch in tuberculosis. It was a difficult task to accomplish, and without the methodical work of that great investigator in this field, it could not have been brought about. The second great work of Koch, however, was more difficult still, and, in my estimation, more important for all future studies in tuberculosis of an ætiological and therapeutic kind, namely, the discovery of *tuberculin* sixteen years ago.

Tuberculin is a substance, soluble in water, produced from the artificially cultivated tuberculosis bacillus, which operates quite differently on animal organisms after tuberculous infection than it did before. A small portion of tuberculin, which would be quite harmless for an individual in an uninfected state, may, after tuberculous infection, cause disease and death.

On account of the diagnostic tuberculinizing of the soldiers in several Bos-

nian regiments by the Austrian military physician, Franz, together with many other systematically conducted experiments, it is now known that "to be infected with tuberculosis" does not mean so much by far as "to be consumptive." Many people who feel and remain healthy react to tuberculin, and thereby demonstrate that they have been or still are under the influence of a tuberculous infection, without ever suffering from diseased lungs.

But those results of the tuberculin investigations are of the greatest importance which prove that the tuberculin reaction is a reaction of immunity, and is necessitated by the formation of protective forces and salutary opposing bodies in the organism of infected individuals.

With this assertion I have arrived at the boundary which separates Koch's sphere of investigation from mine, and where the roads divide in the science of the beginning, duration and cure of tuberculosis. And all those who would help in solving the present phthisiogenetic problems have the choice of either marching with Koch in opposition to me, or with me against Koch.

I will now try to make clear in as few words as possible the principal differences between Koch's standpoint and mine on the tuberculosis question.

1. According to Koch the cause of most cases of tuberculosis in human beings is due to breathing air containing tubercle bacilli thru the larynx into the lungs. In opposition to this view, I assert that in so far as epidermiology is concerned, a person rarely gets consumption in this way. Rather, such individuals get consumption who have had the germ of the disease brought into their bodies with the milk in childhood. Further, the milk bacilli work thru the medium of the digestive organs and lymphatics and thus into the blood, and generally the lungs are infected by the blood. Finally, such tuberculosis bacilli as are inhaled with the air or reach the mouth and nostrils by infection, first go round by way of the lymphatics and blood vessels before reaching the lungs.

2. According to Koch's teaching, the tubercle bacilli which enter into the human organism thru cow's milk are not capable of producing tuberculosis and consumption, while I assert that the tuberculosis bacilli originating from cows are not only as dangerous as, but more dangerous even than, those originating from consumptive persons.

If, as I believe, in the majority of cases, human pulmonary consumption is due to anthropogenetic (of human origin) tuberculosis virus, it is of no consequence that this possesses a higher degree of power for creating tuberculosis than the taurgenetic (originating from oxen) tuberculosis virus. But it is a matter of importance that the chance of infection by anthropogenetic virus is more often presented to human individuals.

3. Koch regards infection in adults as the most powerful cause of the origin of pulmonary consumption. I maintain that the decisive tuberculosis infections occur in childhood. Indeed, in most cases where consumption develops at a later period in life, I assert it is the result of germs acquired in infancy thru the medium of the mother's milk, the nurse's milk, or with cow's milk in the bottle—in a word, as babies. And once more I would reiterate what I have so long maintained, *"Babies' milk is the principal source for the origin of consumption."* And, *"Consumption is the last verse of the song which is first sung to the suckling in infancy."*

4. According to Koch, tuberculin is a certain means of determining whether a person is tuberculous and may be expected to die of consumption.

My own investigations, on the contrary, prove that we can indeed determine by means of the Koch tuberculin whether a person is or has been under the influence of tuberculous infection, but the establishment of a hyper-sensitiveness with regard to tuberculin is by no means a proof that the person possessing this hyper-sensitiveness harbors tubercle germs in his organism. For, by experimenting with animals, we can produce the highest degree of tuberculous sensitiveness, and still not find the slightest tubercle on dissection. This is regularly the case in vaccinating infections with relatively weak tuberculosis virus.

5. In Koch's plan for fighting tuberculosis, the removal of tuberculous sputum is of great importance. He is of the opinion that by this means the disease will finally be extirpated. According to my idea preventing the sputum from turning

to dust should not be neglected, and the public should be taught not to soil the floor of dwellings, railway carriages, tramcars, etc. Soiling linen with the matter ejected from the lungs, is to be avoided also, even for æsthetic reasons, but the principal source of consumption, viz., babies' milk, cannot be stopped by prohibition of spitting or sputum disinfection.

6. The means for counteracting tuberculosis in cattle published by me in 1901 by an immunizing treatment of calves with the help of weak, tho virulent anthropogenetic tubercle bacilli, was recognized even by Koch some years later, and was put into practice. However, Koch's views and mine are diametrically opposed as to the scientific bases of bovo-vaccination. According to Koch the human tuberculous virus is of a different kind from bovine, and as a consequence of this difference, is capable of immunizing cattle, from which it follows that for immunizing human beings, the bovine virus could be successfully employed. I must consider as a grave and very dangerous mistake, this teaching which encourages and recommends the use of bovine-phthisis virus for therapeutic attempts in human beings.

7. The official sanitary and legal organizations, advised by Koch with regard to the feeding of children with cow's milk, have generally taken the position that suckling infants and children fed on milk are not exposed to an infection from cow-milk tubercle bacilli. I must oppose also this consequence of Koch's theory as leading to error and being extremely dangerous.

With regard to the treatment of human tuberculosis the tuberculin treatment of Koch must stand in the first place for curing new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. But I consider my new tuberculosis remedy, "Tulaselactin," of the greatest importance as a means of immunity among babies.

It must be left for the future to decide the outcome. My program for an effective treatment of human tuberculosis is taken from the experiments with animals, which have given certain indications of the value of tulaselactin with regard to the treatment of human beings. Here, I can only point out the following indications:

First—It is still doubtful whether such stages of tuberculous disease as come under the head of pulmonary consumption can be favorably influenced by tulaselactin.

Second—By means of intravenous, subcutaneous, and stomachic application of tulaselactin, not only can tuberculous cattle, pigs and sheep be protected from infection, but what is more difficult, even rabbits and guinea-pigs may receive a considerable degree of protection against tuberculosis if the subcutaneous treatment of these animals is begun with 3-10 milligramme of my tulaselactin and the dose gradually increased for fourteen days.

Third—The highest degree of immunity is not to be expected till from five to twelve weeks after ceasing the immunizing treatment.

Fourth—The immunizing tulaselactin treatment is to be judged in exactly the same way as that immunizing method which I called "Mithridatizing" in previous works.

Fifth—The advance of the immunizing process is checked by the quantity of protective matter in the blood serum, with mithridatized individuals.

Sixth—The protective matters that I have discovered go from the blood into the milk, and it is therefore possible to immunize the young animals by feeding them with the milk of animals treated with tulase, or with the milk of their own mother, if it has previously been immunized against tuberculosis.

Seventh—It is still to be determined by continual experiments with animals whether, for practical purposes, the protection of the young animals by means of immunized milk is preferable to a mithridatizing treatment. We may assert, however, that the mithridatizing treatment is followed by immunity of longer duration.

Eighth—Such animals as appear hypersensitive to tuberculin, after diagnostic injection, and which therefore prove that they are infected with tuberculosis, can be successfully subjected to the mithridatizing tuberculous method of immunizing; but they must be in a good state of nourishment and the clinical research must show no manifest tuberculosis disease. Accordingly, I expect that even persons who react on tuber-

culin, if they are not yet phthisic, can be cured and rendered immune against tuberculosis by means of the tulaselactin treatment.

Ninth—The question whether tuberculous individuals can be freed from tuberculous infected lungs by means of the mithridatizing tulaselactin process, can only be answered with certainty after extensive therapeutic statistics.

Tenth—Cows, in a good state of nourishment, which showed no other signs of tuberculous disease but the secretion of tubercle bacilli with the milk, rabbits proved by experiment to have ocular tuberculosis, pigs with tuberculosis in the glands, and guinea-pigs with chronic pulmonary consumption, were successfully treated by me with tulaselactin. From these therapeutic experiments I have the right to recommend a tulaselactin cure in similar cases with human beings.

In short, as a result of all this, we may assert that in all probability tulaselactin will play a useful and practical part in the treatment of scrofulous diseases, especially consumption, in the shape of a preventative immunizing effect on milk.

My observations on animals show that the principal source of infection is in the dwellings of consumptive families. Interiorly and exteriorly the newly born child, in the first weeks of its life, is only pathologically as vulnerable as an adult. We can only protect the child of a tuberculous family from tubercle bacilli by taking it away from the mother, by removing it from the tuberculous infected dwelling, by transferring it to some place that is free from tuberculosis, and by feeding it on milk that is free from infection.

In rich families, who have roomy dwellings at their disposal, these instructions can be followed in various ways. But for the great mass of people it is quite impossible to protect children in a consumptive house by any prophylactic means so far recommended. The only rational method of protection is to remove the child to a house that is quite free from tuberculosis and to feed it with cow's milk free from tubercle bacilli.

The question of removing the child that is threatened with tuberculosis from infected rooms to a place free from tubercle bacilli is, of course, closely connected with the dwelling-house question, which has been so much discussed lately, and the realization of which is now beyond any doubt. But another method can be and is tried in many towns in Germany for the purpose of protecting young children. Babies' homes, and the milk kitchens, are formed for the purpose of taking newly born children from phthisic and tuberculous homes where the parents are in poor circumstances, and rearing them healthily instead of waiting till they are infected with tuberculosis, and by scrofulous symptoms, atrophic conditions, *Tabes meseraica,* catarrhal, meningitic and other diseases, show that the tuberculous virus has begun its work of undermining health and youthful strength.

I destined tulaselactin in the first place as a preventive treatment for children free from tuberculosis, and only secondly as a curative treatment for children infected with tuberculosis. Lastly I destined it for theoretic experiments in cases of manifest tuberculous infections which we divide as scrofulous forms, as pulmonary tuberculosis and phthisis, and which besides manifest themselves in separate organs and parts of the body, in the many various forms already described. In order to introduce tulaselactin into medical practice, I had to go the roundabout way of treating phthisis with tulaselactin and therefore have not yet got to my real object, the preventive treatment of newly born children.

I have already mentioned that I have not as yet convinced myself of the therapeutic worth of my remedy thru experiments on human beings, but on animals. But we can never know in advance whether that which is valuable as a remedy for cattle has the same value for human beings. Indeed, we know for a certainty thru the epoch-making work of Koch, that human beings behave quite differently from guinea-pigs and other animals with regard to remedies produced from tuberculosis virus. If any one tried to come to the conclusion that because a dose of 100 milligrammes of a remedy derived from tubercle bacilli was harmless for a guinea-pig, therefore it would be harmless for mankind, and if he consequently tried therapeutic experiments on human beings, he would soon find his conscience loaded with the knowledge that he was shortening the lives of

his patients and injuring their health. Nevertheless, a remedy destined for the treatment of human diseases must somehow and somewhere be tried for the first time on men. I have received offers from all over the world from consumptive people to treat them with my remedy without my taking the responsibility for any evil effects. But I have never received any offers from healthy people to treat them with my remedy with a view to preventing tuberculosis. Especially no consumptive fathers or mothers have had the idea to request me to inoculate their children to prevent the tuberculosis that threatens them. But the contemplated preventive inoculation of children is of importance for me, and what is more, of children at the earliest age, for the older a child becomes, the less we can reckon on its being free from tuberculosis and fitted for preventive inoculation.

A preventive remedy for tuberculosis can only find favor among healthy people, when they are not only convinced of its effectiveness and harmlessness, but when they realize the greatness of the danger.

There are not only families but whole districts where this danger has been quite realized on acount of the statistics on the subject. But, so far, there have been quite false ideas regarding the time when the work of the consumption germ begins. The commencement of the infection is not the age of the puberty when the *habitus phthisicus* tries in vain to produce a disposition for tuberculous infection, not yet the time of the scrofulous diseases of children, but it is in reality the earliest age of childhood. *Phthisis incipiens* and scrofula are nothing but the manifestations in early childhood of the later tuberculous infection.

So I had to begin my preparatory work by urging (thru the medium of lectures and published articles) on the earliest age for the period for commencing the preventive treatment, if we are to count on similar success to that attained by Jenner's system of vaccination for small-pox. And, as I have proved with my experiments on animals, especially calves, in this manner a lengthy immunizing is possible and practicable for tuberculosis as well as for small-pox.

BERLIN, GERMANY.



"DOUBT."

The above picture represents a large piece of sculpture in marble, the work of Henri Cordier, a well-known French contemporary artist. It was exhibited at the last Paris Salon and the author expected it would be bought by the State. But the French Minister of Fine Arts objected that the old man in the work was a portrait of Voltaire and consequently the sculptor was criticising the Government—a curious example of the way the religious question just now enters into everything in France.

Mr. Rhodes as a Historian

BY WILLIAM GARROTT BROWN.

Author of "The Lower South in American History," Etc.

WITH the sixth and seventh volumes, issued together, Mr. James Ford Rhodes apparently makes an end of the work which he originally called "A History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850."* On the title pages of these new volumes that title is completed with the words, "to the Final Restoration of Home Rule at the South in 1877." This date, Mr. Rhodes tells us in a preface to Volume VI, he has decided to substitute for 1885, which he had originally chosen for the limit of his work, and I think it is true that 1877, as marking the end of what may be called the North-versus-South period of our history — the period, that is to say, in which the great sectional controversy dwarfed all other issues—is a better stopping place than 1885, which was chosen as marking the return of the Democratic party to power in the nation.

But it is not certain that Mr. Rhodes has laid aside his pen for good. By the language of the preface to Volume VI he leaves himself free to go on with his story when he shall have made the preparation which he thinks he needs for dealing with the problems of our more recent past.

However that may be, he can pause from his labors in the certainty that no serious student of American history can afford to neglect what he has already done. He has completed a task which, in view of the ever-increasing difficulty of thoroness in history, owing to the ever-increasing mass of accessible material, might well be considered enough for one lifetime. He has written what is, on the whole, the fullest and the best account we have both of the Civil War and of the period of Reconstruction.

I wish that the number of serious students of American history were great enough to make for such a work a large public; or, to put it slightly differently, that the interest in history extended more widely thruout the present reading public. Apparently, there has been a growth of interest in history in recent years. Many new historical societies have been formed. In the colleges, chairs of history have multiplied. In the publishers' lists, titles in "history and biography" fill much space. But I do not think that formal histories have gained much in popularity.

Perhaps the reason is that not many works which, *populo judice,* can be called great histories, have been written of late. There has not appeared recently—that is to say, since the scientific, "laboratory" methods of studying and teaching history established themselves in the higher places of learning—any dangerous rival to Thucydides or Tacitus or Gibbon or Macaulay. The coming of such a personage is, of course, not a thing to be accounted for, and he appears too rarely to make it reasonable to assign reasons for his non-appearance. But there are, I think, two tendencies in most recent history work which are decidedly unfavorable to the production of great history books,—that is to say, of histories which are great books.

One of these is the tendency to specialization, which has fruited in countless monographs and has led naturally to the assembling of monographs in what are known as co-operative histories. The co-operative history doubtless meets some needs of scholars, and may perhaps also, in time, find its way increasingly to the book shelves—or the center tables—of that other class of book buyers who make their purchases chiefly from the peripatetic agents. But it does not bid fair to make much trouble for the latest novel, or even to deprive the old-fashioned literary history, all written by the same hand, of such favor as it may still enjoy. I call that kind of history old fashioned because the second tendency I have in mind is to dissociate history

* History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850. *By James Ford Rhodes.* Seven vols. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50 per volume.

from literature. Time was, when to call a man a historian implied that he was a man of letters. That is at present hardly true.

The two tendencies are more closely related than may appear at first blush. They both, I think, spring from the same general inclination among workers in history; an inclination which manifests itself in the preference for accuracy in detail over brilliancy or wisdom in generalization, and for the witness of documents over the more intuitional sources of enlightenment about the past. They are merely two signs of the same movement; and that movement, I take it, is in fact a movement along the line of least resistance.

This last phrase needs both explanation and proof; but I will be brief.

I suppose it will be admitted that the rarest and highest of gifts is the gift of creative imagination, in the form in which it enables its possessor to achieve great works of art, and that your really great historian, certainly your great literary historian, must, equally with your great painter, sculptor, poet, novelist, dramatist, possess that gift. But still rarer than the possession of that gift alone is, of course, the combination of it with those other gifts and qualities—industry, good judgment, patience, fairness—which the historian also requires. It is no wonder, therefore, that great history books are extremely rare; rarer than great books of any other kind. I am not sure but that they can be numbered on the fingers of one hand. Nor is it strange that, since the great majority of men who go into history are without the gift of creative imagination, they should stand, more or less consciously, for an unimaginative, unliterary way of



JAMES FORD RHODES.
Courtesy of the World's Work.

studying and teaching and writing it. To look a bit deeper still into the matter, it is not strange that, once scholars of this character have possessed the field, and have worked out for themselves creditable careers as writers and teachers of history, the seminaries and other advanced courses in history in the universities should come to attract, more and more, the student of plodding industry and a prosaic habit of mind, and correspondingly to repel him of the lit eye and the winged words. This, certainly, is the impression I have got from a good many years of observation of the life of universities.

I use this approach to a glance at the work of Mr. Rhodes because I fancy we may in this way come to see more readily his place and stature among his contemporaries. True, no writer of much consequence, no man of much consequence, is wholly explained by contemporaneous tendencies and influences. Only too often, the foremost poet, philosopher, novelist, dramatist, historian of a generation spends his life battling with the theories of his fellows, defying and outraging their standards. Mr. Rhodes, whom most of the critics credit with the best single piece of work in American history that any man of his generation has done, cannot be quite satisfactorily pigeonholed. It would be incorrect to set him down as a thoro and typical representative of the most modern school of workers in history, whose chief characteristics I have just been indicating. It would be glaringly incorrect, on the other hand, to call him a reactionary, a literary historian of the old school. He stands, I should say, between the two schools.

On the whole, however, he has more in common with the new school than with the old. His standards and methods are more like those of the typical German University professor than they are like those of such men as Macaulay and Froude. He has avowed so high an admiration for the late James Rawson Gardiner that I think we may consider Gardiner's history of the period of the Great Civil Wars in England to have been the principal model for Mr. Rhodes's account of the period of our American civil war. The two books are alike in many respects; in thoroness, in the signs of great labor, in candor, in literary form. Neither is commended by any particular grace or charm of style; both are straight-forward, careful, unadorned, serious narratives. They occupy, likewise, similar positions relatively to the historical literatures of their respective countries. It does not seem that the praise Gardiner's work has won is of a nature to establish him among the English men of letters of his time. What he wrote does not seem to be regarded as *belles lettres*. Similarly, widespread as is the commendation of Mr. Rhodes's performance, it does not seem to be regarded as primarily a contribution to literature, nor can Mr. Rhodes be regarded as primarily a man of letters.

Yet on the other hand, as compared with the mass of present-day historians, particularly as compared with the men of the universities, Mr. Rhodes perceptibly leans towards the old literary tradition. He is measurably old-fashioned. Certainly, it was an old-fashioned, a quite distinctly personal, individual enthusiasm for his subject, not a mere scientific, impersonal interest in it, that set him upon his great task and has kept him at it for nineteen years. And what he has written is a history, not a mere series of monographs. A thoroly human quality prevades it all. Nor has it the true academic flavor—so stimulating to a few intellectual appetites, so deadly to others. Scholarly as Mr. Rhodes always is, in so far as scholarliness means thoroness, his manner no more suggests the *savant* than it does the conscious fine writer. His style is more like Grant's, in the "Personal Memoirs," than it is like either—let us say—Bishop Stubbs's or Froude's. It would not be very wide of the mark to say he writes like an American business man of the best type. Critics of a certain sort would probably say he has not "style" at all; and if we should take style to mean only—as it does not, of course—a cultivated quality, an attained manner, a premeditated form, they would be right. But I prefer to say that Mr. Rhodes, thruout his entire work, sticks—and wisely—to his natural style or way of telling things, and that the marked characteristic of this natural style is not eloquence or elegance or sonority or grace,

or anything else that sounds particularly distinguished, but a certain heavy strength.

He is not a master of either the sentence or the paragraph. He has none of the artist's fondness for words, nor his instinct for the right word. He does not even—and this goes rather deep into the psychology of literary effects, I fancy—he does not even let the reader feel that the choice of words is an affair of much moment. I doubt if any half-dozen lines, of all his hundreds of thousands will ever find their way into a volume of choice prose extracts, or even into the school readers. Moreover, his habitual narrative pace is slow, as well as heavy. He does not bring much life and movement into his pages.

Nevertheless, his way of telling things serves its main purpose fairly well. It does not weary, as in the long run brilliancy and cleverness nearly always do. It does not overstrain the attention, as a great wealth of allusion sometimes does—as witness, for instance, Symonds's well known "History of the Renaissance in Italy," from which I happened to turn to Mr. Rhodes's last two volumes. It wears better, in fact, than many a prose style of far greater distinction.

Taking the book in the large, we must decide, I think, that it is not a work of art. Mr. Rhodes had not the imagination to make it that, and it is pretty clear that he did not try; that he did not at all regard himself as an artist. Because this is so, I cannot think that his will prove the "final" history of the most stirring part of all our American past. It is unreasonable to apply that adjective to any history, however true and full, that is not also a masterpiece of imaginative narrative. Should such a masterpiece appear, even tho it should fall short of Mr. Rhodes's standard of accuracy and fullness, it would nevertheless take higher rank as a book than his does; it would have a kind of value which his lacks entirely.

But if we must, accordingly, deny him a place among historians of the first rank—a small company, truly—if he plainly misses the highest excellence possible in history, he as plainly attains the excellence that comes next to the highest; we must admit him to the second rank. Lacking the supreme gift of imagination, he lacks hardly one of the more solid qualities which it is so desirable—and so well-nigh impossible, seemingly—to find in combination with it.

First among the merits of his work I should set simple truthfulness. On the last page of his last volume he quietly declares: "While conscious of my limitations, I have endeavored thruout this history of the great conflict, to which I have devoted nineteen years of my life, to maintain such standards of research and of judgment as should elicit the utmost of truth." And most competent critics, however they may differ with him on specific questions, will, I think, concede that he has been honest and intelligent in the search for truth. What is more, they will concede that he has stuck to the truth as he has found it. Curiously enough, very modest historians will claim to have done that, but I am not sure that any historian finds anything else harder to do. It is particularly difficult when one is writing of events that have come within one's own lifetime. Mr. Rhodes, moreover, is writing of a long, bloody, civil war, and of the reconstruction which followed it—a process that stirred up even more bitterness than the war itself. Yet readers representing both sides seem, as a rule, to find his book truthful, fair. Is there any other account of either period of which so much can be said?

One reason, I think, why in this respect Mr. Rhodes has succeeded so exceptionally is that he is not only truthful and fair-minded, but candid. He wins his readers' confidence so generally because he so freely takes them into his confidence. It were hard to find another historian who supplies so lavishly the means to test his own accuracy; not merely lists of his authorities, but generous quotations from them. Frequently, he is not content with exhibiting his sources, but must show also the steps by which he has come to his conclusions. It is impossible either to accuse him of taking on too much the air of authority or to suspect him of any purpose to deceive.

Truthfulness, fairness, candor—all moral qualities, at bottom—would not, however, suffice to make him the admir-

ably safe guide he is thru this so troubled period of our past if he were not also otherwise exceptionally competent: if he did not understand his country and his countrymen, if his mind were not matured by experience, and by a thoughtful observation of human nature and of life, if, in fine, he did not have the sense to avoid countless easy errors of fact and inference such as the historian of any epoch is always in danger of. He not only traverses evidence with thoroness and patience, not only sifts and weighs it in the right judicial temper, he has also an excellent judicial instinct. The very best part of all his work is the judgments of causes and men. The book is not only just and fair in its general views, it has a cumulative effect of specific rightness. One finds in it remarkably satisfying accounts of all those particular incidents and episodes and characters of its period concerning which controversies have arisen.

I am not sure that "satisfying"—or, better still, since more American, "satisfactory"—would not come nearer than any other word to summing up one's feeling for the book. Within the limits I have tried to indicate it is not easily overpraised. That, however, breeds regret—regret that once more a work so excellent as history should not be also excellent as literary art.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

How I Captured John Brown

BY JOEL CLARK ROCKWELL

[The following account is taken stenographically from the author's lips, and has never before been given to the public. Its timeliness is apparent in view of the recent celebration in Kansas of the work of the abolitionist hero, John Brown, in connection with what is known as the Border Ruffian War. Mr. Rockwell was born in 1823. He settled early in Weston, Mo. He was the original owner of the quarter section on which the city of Atchison, Kan., is now built; there he erected and owned the first six houses of that city; and from there he did a freighting business, by "prairie schooners," across the plains to Salt Lake City.—EDITOR.]

MOST people have heard "John Brown's Body" sung, but very few have any idea about John Brown. At the time when I took him prisoner, in 1857, feeling ran high in connection with the Border Ruffian War, as it was termed, which concerned itself with the question of the admission of Kansas as a slave State. I was living in Missouri, opposite Kansas, at the time. Missouri, being a slave State, and bounding Kansas on the east, was anxious that it should be a slave State also. But the Civil War settled all that soon after.

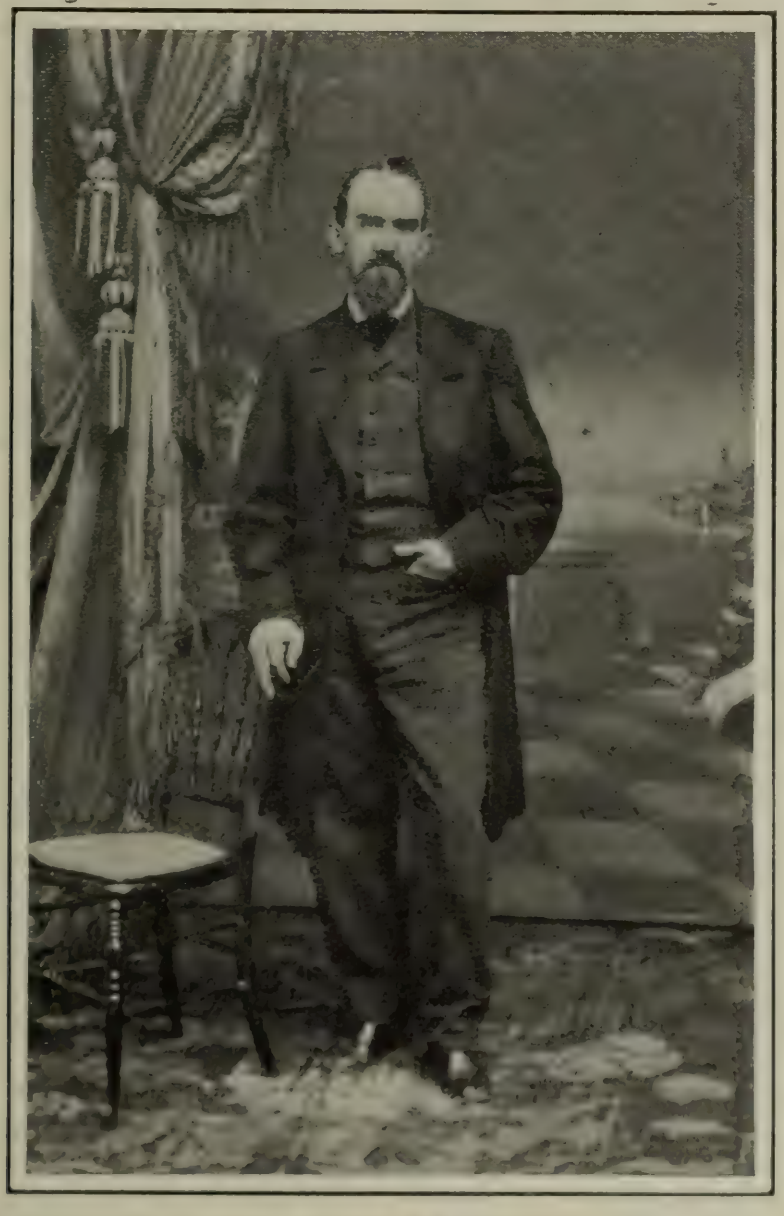
About that time John Brown, who had already become a conspicuous anti-slavery agitator in the East, got up a company of young men and came to Kansas and located at Lawrence, on the Kansas River. His followers themselves acknowledged that he was a fanatic, crazy on the subject of slavery, and willing to forfeit his life for the negro. Brown outfitted his young men as agents for selling sewing machines, books, etc., and sent them across into Missouri. They walked around the country and, wherever they found opportunity, told the slaves that, if they would come to the Missouri River at night, some of their party would meet them and get them across into Kansas, where the people of Missouri dared not come. Some welcomed this direction, and were taken over the border.

At that time my partner owned a valuable negro, whom we called "Dick," together with his wife and three children. My partner turned him over to me as so much property, at $2,700. Dick was quite a musician. Their owners always gave the slaves their time at Christmas and New Year's, and they had for their own whatever money they could earn during that season. Dick found that by going to Leavenworth, Kan., he could find a few days' occupation as a musician. I passed him over. But when the holidays had expired he did not return. In three months I found that John Brown had him in his corral

at Lawrence. When he had fifteen or twenty such he would take them by night 300 miles to Council Bluffs, and thence by rail to Chicago and Canada, this route being known as "the underground railway." At this time he had already gotten about one hundred negroes thru to Canada.

One old negro, to whom John Brown's traveling agents had given the countersign, turned traitor, and revealed the secret to his master. Then some of the border ruffians colored their faces and gave the countersign one night at the river crossing; and when the men came over for them they seized them and marched them up a hill on some property belonging to me and hanged them. When I went out the next morning I saw them suspended from a tree.

John Brown always kept back in the dark and did his work thru his men. Dick did not get started very soon, because they did not have enough negroes for the expedition. The postmaster at Weston, Mo., wrote to me that Dick was at Lawrence and was to be taken in a few days to Canada. They were going to start on a certain day, so as to reach a noted spring by a certain time. I got four other men to co-operate with me, one of them John Woods, noted for his fighting qualities, and we planned that when they came to the spring we should take them prisoners, if possible, and at least capture Dick, whose wife and children were about crazy over his long absence. From our place there was a ferry crossing to Fort Leavenworth. We made arrangements with the ferry-



JOEL CLARK ROCKWELL.
(In 1857.)

boat captain to wait and take us back into Missouri that night.

The country was prairie and barren of trees, but around the spring there were bushes where we secreted the horses and ourselves. We had not been long in concealment when we saw three covered wagons, prairie schooners, coming; and these all stopped at the spring. Soon who should appear but Dick, sent down to the spring with two pails, for water.

"That is Dick," I said.

"Are you afraid to speak to him?"

"No," I answered; and then, advancing a little, I said, "Hello, Dick."

"Hello. Mas'r Rockwell."

"Do you want to go back to wife and children," I asked, "or to go with John Brown? You can do as you like," tho I had no idea of letting him go.

"I want to go back home," he answered.

"All right," I said. "Who is up there in those wagons?"

"John Brown and sons, his son-in-law and others, about sixteen men."

"Are they armed?" I inquired.

"John Brown has a pistol," said Dick; "but I think no others are armed."

We got on our horses and rode right up and found John Brown driving one of the wagons. He held up his hands at our demand and gave up his pistol. The rest readily submitted to our show of force, and before 10 P. M. we put John Brown on one of our horses, and, while I rode by his side, drove to the ferry. To our astonishment not one of the slaves tried to get away or made any complaint. As for Brown, all that he seemed to be afraid of was that he would be lynched. Once across the river and in Weston, we found that the crowd had a stake driven and a fire made ready to burn him.

One-half the population were Germans; and they were Union men, whose sentiments somewhat offset those of the rest of the people. John Brown begged hard and said that he was willing to be punished by the law if we would only not let the mob do him violence. We kept a guard over him in the hotel over night. In the morning he wanted to make a speech in the public hall. The news went all around, and men came in from the country for their negroes whom they had lost. I made all agree that not one of the negroes should be abused or punished on being taken back. As for Dick, he cheerfully went back to his family and his work. The multitude gathered in the hall and John Brown made his speech, and at the opening, if you could have let those men loose whose negroes he had kept, they would have devoured him. He had ruined many and many a farmer there, whose only means of support was their negroes and what they earned. It was like running a farm with no horses to try to do the same with no slaves. So when this tall, dark-complexioned, coarse-featured man, looking like a regular old farmer, at last stood before them to begin his address, they would have voted, to a man, to hang him. But when he had finished speaking, and the vote was taken as to whether to take him to St. Jo and leave him in jail till he could be tried by the law, there was not a single vote for lynching.

In Kansas they knew what we were doing all the time. Men went up on the west side of the river as far as St. Jo, and crossed over above the city where we had him in jail. Procuring horses, three of them rode at 11 P. M. to the jail, and having placed handcuffs on the wrists of one of their number, and a second representing himself as sheriff of Holt County, they applied to the jailer for safekeeping for this pretended notorious horse thief. The jailer readily admitted them and was about to lead the way to a cell when to his own wrists the handcuffs were dexterously transferred, and the three men called out, "John Brown!" The abolitionist answered from his cell, whence he was immediately released and hustled over the river into Kansas.

John Brown did not remain in Kansas; but the next that we heard of him was at Harper's Ferry, where he performed his most famous exploit, October 16th, 1859, in capturing the arsenal, for which he was hanged at Charlestown, December 2d following. His body lies on his old farm in the Adirondacks, near Saranac Lake, at North Elba, once the Mecca of the fugitive slave, in those earlier days when the old hero made his brave attempt at founding a negro republic.

Literature

The Cage

THE scene of this story* is laid in the lumber-yard districts of Chicago, and the story itself consists of a number of crucial instances and inevitable energies by which the people there passed from one set of ideals to another. The first vision we have is that of Freda, the minister's daughter, as she sits upon the back porch watching the sunlit roofs, which she thinks cover the vast caldron of life within which God will stir some day with grace and joy and holiness. Yet the story goes on to show the failure of the old minister with his theological dispensations to woful men and women whose powers and principalities of darkness become real in the long working hours, the squalor, and unimaginable miseries of their actual conditions. The substitution of Socialism, with its tremendous hopes of a new Heaven and a new earth, is very deftly done, and shows what an amazing opportunity socialists in general neglect when they fail to enlist the sympathy of the churches in their redemptive processes. Nothing quickens sooner to a sense of the world's misery, or is more easily harnessed than the mind of the average preacher who is at his wits' end for a remedy, and who would take up with any socialist who would leave him God to worship and a few doctrinal essentials of the spiritual life. But that is the trouble. The socialists are also dogmatists, who make too few concessions to an elder faith.



MRS. CHARLOTTE TELLER JOHNSON.
From a photograph by Hollinger.

But now, having introduced the gospel according to Marx, it is only the question of a few chapters, in which the conservative reader's mind is prepared and convinced for what is to come. This is "the strike," which is always the climax in socialistic fiction, and then comes the throwing of the inevitable bomb. After that we have the chaos out of which all socialists evolve their order. Bridals and death scenes come close together, and the reader begins to understand that he has been reading the history of actual occurrences in Chicago. But the book closes with everybody serene, warm, comfortably fed, decently married, and with the boon of shorter working hours.

This, however, is merely the conventional interpretation of Mrs. Johnson's really wonderful story. She has combined the romantic and the economic element in such proportion that each enhances the other. She is, in fact, among the first American writers of fiction to realize that we are not only at the beginning of a new economic movement, but that it is distinctly a romantic movement, and that it is to develop a new sentimentality; just as the Crusades were the tidal waves of a new romanticism in the middle centuries which gave birth to chivalry. The sacrifice is tremendous, but the hopes which survive it are also tremendous. "It

* THE CAGE. *By Charlotte Teller.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

is like a horrible picture," says Freda one day to her lover when she realized the struggle, "men fighting, fighting, and going into the dark." . . . "Not into the dark," he replies. "This is only the dawn of the world, grand and somber, yet with flashes of great light now and then; not enough to show the way, but enough to light the faces of the men who are struggling in this dawn. . . ." That sentence indicates the lift in the book, the change of spiritual scenery from the first horror-haunted stage of this new mind to the clearer vision, which is accompanied by that ecstasy of a life so new that it is still a mere prophecy, but as inevitable as birth after gestation.

And Freda is not the fanatical female agitator who has been for some time the hag heroine of socialistic fiction, but she is the right heroine of the new order. She is slim, pretty, adorable. She has an epic sense of what is transpiring about her, and candle-like power of shedding light upon it—her own light. Then, again, she is like a phrase of fine music. Above all, she is enchantingly feminine, with a new kind of archery fitted better to that life which shall come after "the Cage" has been broken. By "the Cage" the author means the tyranny of the law.

This is Mrs. Johnson's first book, but the unaffected style, the ease and strength with which she has put together the varying phrases of a difficult situation so as to produce a perfect illusion, indicates that she may win high rank among the writers of the new fiction.

Lafcadio Hearn

It would be an interesting speculation to trace the influence of isolation upon style; it is without question favorable to the writing of letters; and we fancy a leisureliness in the compositions of men who live in far away lands, in fact and in spirit isolated from their kind.

We doubt whether Stevenson could have written his letters of wonder and charm in London, and we know that Lafcadio Hearn could not have composed the marvelous series comprised in these two large volumes* if he had remained in New York, among

"things that seemed less buildings than fortifications—astonishments of loftiness and silent power, colossal dreams of stone trying to touch the moon——;" "the moment I get into all this beastly machinery called 'New York' I get caught in some belt and whirled madly in all directions until I have no sense left. This city drives me crazy, or, if you prefer, crazier. One has to live by intuition and move by steam. Now there are cubic miles of cut granite and iron fury between us. I shall at once find a hackman to take me away."

The fourteen years of life in the Far East were rich in literary accomplishment, not only in the production of the greater part of his books, but also, in the second volume of *Letters,* so appealing in their beauty. Hearn seemed to develop a new soul in Japan—"one of his souls" as he would have said in the whimsical fancy he cherished of a many-souled personality, grew sweeter and stronger in that "grey-and-blue" country, which we think of as "Toyland," where even the trees "seem to know what people say about them—seem to have little human souls." He grew out of and away from the purely pagan, Verlaine-Gautier phase of his earlier worship, wherein the Greek "the divinely natural, impulses of man were always the supreme law, and divinely right—*because* natural." The youthful artist, working in any medium, is prone to be impatient of the prejudices of Anglo-Saxon pudency. The beautiful is to him always its own justification for being, and his inexperience makes him unafraid of the nudities of art. Yet many years after, when the boy had himself become the father of a boy, and began to think of his son's future, he said:

"What shall I do with him? Send him to grim Puritans, that he may be taught the way of the Lord? I am beginning to think that really much of the ecclesiastical education (bad and cruel as I used to imagine it) is founded on the best experience of man under civilization, and I understand lots of things I used to think superstitious bosh and now think solid wisdom."

The little son who taught his father so much moral philosophy, is the theme of many letters which show a human and lovable side of the literary artist otherwise so sensitively self-absorbed, and "Yakumo Koizumi," at the head of his feudal, Japanese household, so unselfishly toiling for their support; having no longer "any wants personal," only anxious about his family, especially the little lad so like his sensitive father, is a much nobler, more attractive man than

* The Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn. *By Elizabeth Bisland.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6.00.

Lafcadio Hearn, seeking self-development at any cost to others or to himself, and scornful of the sweet home pieties. His life was so romantic from his birth at Lefcada in the Ionian Isles, to his death in Japan at the early age of fifty-four, that it needs no meretricious art to make it absorbing. Mrs. Bisland tells the story well, with the full understanding given by thirty years of uninterrupted friendship. But it is best told in the letters that compose three-fourths of the work—letters not likely to be excelled, in our day, for personal charm, exquisite phrasing and wide intellectual interests. We think of Stevenson, and we pause—yet not even he wrote better to his intimates, and it is hard to tell how much of his attraction is due to his fine and debonaire courage under circumstances which mean defeat to most of us. Hearn showed courage, too, thru countless discouragements, and a heart-tragedy which the letters hint but never reveal, and some of his finest work is like "Poetry—the crystallization of all human desire after the impossible, the diamond created by prodigious pressure of suffering."

"I do not believe that any one can expect to obtain real success before he is thirty-five or forty. You cannot even forge yourself a good literary style before thirty and even then it will not be perfectly tempered for some years."

"If you like anything I have done, it is because I have taken horrible pains with it. Eight months of work on one sketch, then eight months on another, not yet finished."

But his work, tho no less careful became in time less painfully wrought, and his enforced seclusion from literary people of his own race, in the interior of Japan, threw him back upon his friends afar who were richer by his letters.

Sex and Society

ANY book which purports to probe thru the conventionalities and which has inscribed such a title as *Sex and Society*[1] upon a red cover is sure to create a sensation while the public is in its present nervous state. Professor Thomas's articles began to raise a commotion while they were still appearing in the *American Journal of Sociology*, and he had to stand a simultaneous attack from opposite quarters. Both the woman suffragists and the anti-suffragists took him for an enemy and rivaled each other in the virulence of their criticism. This would lead one to suppose either that the book occupied the safe middle ground or that it was carelessly worded. Both suppositions are true. Professor Thomas does not take an extreme position nor has he promulgated any very novel or startlingly radical theories, but he has not taken enough pains to make his meaning plain and to guard his words from misconstruction. Any sociological statements on the sex question ought to be provided with fenders.

Most of the misconstructions of the theories of Professor Thomas have arisen because he has not distinguished clearly between those feminine peculiarities that are inherited and those due to custom and tradition. He is not to blame for this, for neither he nor any one else in the world knows enough to make such a distinction. We cannot tell what kind of creature "the normal woman" is, still less what she might be, because neither under savagery nor civilization has she had a chance to exist. Professor Thomas's failure to emphasize the extent of our ignorance on this fundamental question has made him liable to the charge of underestimating the abilities and character of women. But probably nothing less than a footnote at the bottom of every page would have protected him from it.

Professor Thomas first considers in detail the organic differences in the sexes, arriving at the conclusion that

"Man is fitted for feats of strength and bursts of energy; woman has more stability and endurance. While woman remains nearer to the infantile type, man approaches more to the senile. The extreme variational tendency of man expresses itself in a larger percentage of genius, insanity and idiocy; woman remains more nearly normal."

He then discusses the origin of social traits and customs as shown in the lower races, the genesis of modesty, the mental and physical differentiation of the sexes, due to diverse employment, and the various forms of marriage, drawing his facts and illustrations from a wide

[1] SEX AND SOCIETY. Studies in the Social Psychology of Sex. By William I. Thomas. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50.

range of reading and presenting them in a manner comprehensible and interesting to the general reader. The most important part of the book is that which deals with the survival of the usages of savagery in modern life, such as the double standard of morals, the theory that women should be barred from useful work, the proprietary view of marriage and the practice of chaperonage. We commend the following paragraphs to those colleagues of the author who are attempting to segregate the students in the University of Chicago and thereby deepening the intellectual gulf between the sexes which he deplores:

"The world of white civilization is intellectually rich because it has amassed a rich fund of general ideas, and has organized these into specialized bodies of knowledge, and has also developed a special technique for the presentation of this knowledge and standpoint to the young members of society, and for localizing their attention in special fields of interest. When for any reason a class of society is excluded from this process, as women have been historically, it must necessarily remain ignorant. But, while no one would make any question that women confined as these in New Ireland and China, as shown above, must have an intelligence as restricted as their mode of life, we are apt to lose sight altogether of the fact that chivalry and chaperonage and modern convention are the persistence of the old race habit of contempt for women, and of their intellectual sequestration. Men and women still form two distinct classes and are not in free communication with each other.

"Women may and do protest against the triviality of their lives, but emotional interests are more immediate than intellectual ones, and human nature does not drift into intellectual pursuit voluntarily, but is forced into it in connection with the urgency of practical activities. The women who are obliged to work are of the poorer classes, and have not that leisure and opportunity preliminary to any specialized acquirement; while those who have leisure are supported in that position both by money and by precedent and habit, and have no immediate stimulation to lift them out of it. . . . The general ill-health of girls of the better classes, and the equally general post-matrimonial breakdown, are probably due largely to the fact that the nervous organization demands more normal stimulations and reactions than are supplied. The American woman of the better classes has superior rights and no duties, and yet she is worrying herself to death—not over specific troubles, but because she has lost her connection with reality. Many women, more intelligent and energetic than their husbands and brothers, have no more serious occupations than to play the house-cat, with or without ornament."

Professor Thomas says that "child-bearing is an incident in the life of the normal woman of no more significance . . . than the interruption of the work of men by their indoor and outdoor games." Mrs. Commander has written a book to prove the opposite, that child-bearing has become so severe a tax upon women who desire to maintain a high standard of life that race-suicide is inevitable unless there is a radical readjustment of industrial conditions. It is well that the publishers put a question mark after the title on the cover, for the limitation of families cannot be called *The American Idea*[2], since it has prevailed much longer and more extensively in Europe than in this country. With Mrs. Commander's ideas our readers are somewhat acquainted thru her articles in THE INDEPENDENT. She does not have so much to say about the life of savages as Professor Thomas, but she has inquired persistently and promiscuously into the life of today, particularly into the reasons given by men and women for their disinclination to have large families. She finds that it is among the well-to-do women, who have the most liberty and leisure, who have little housework and no outside employment, that child-bearing is most generally avoided, while laboring women and those in the professions are more willing to have children, notwithstanding the interference with their work.

Two Humorists

MR. BERT LESTON TAYLOR, the robust mocker of the affectations and frauds of the recent boom period of fiction, the inventor of "Bilioustine" and "Book Booster," the laughing castigator of the commercialization of a form of art, has written a novel.[1] It is a serious novel, not a parody like that delicious fragment, "The Stovepipe of Navarre," but none the less is satire again its author's chief aim. Unworthy successes of fiction are forsaken in the tale for the parasites of the world of music. Each autumn brings to the metropolis shoals of trusting students securely caught by

[2] THE AMERICAN IDEA. Does the national tendency toward a small family point to race suicide or race development? *By Lydia Kingsmill Commander.* New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

[1] THE CHARLATANS. *By Bert Leston Taylor.* Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

the golden promises of a class of unscrupulous teachers and directors of conservatories, who, since they must live, purpose to live as well and comfortably as possible. Mr. Taylor attacks a fraud of vast proportions. He amuses his readers, by the way, with clever caricatures of *poseurs,* professional and amateur, of pretenders of drawing-room and concert hall, with sounding of the hollowness of make-believe that underlies so much gushing enthusiasm for all the arts, so much ostentatious cultivation of culture.

Thus far the purpose and the satire. What about the vehicle, the story itself? Truth to tell, Mr. Taylor does not reveal himself as a born novelist, nor can it be said that his first effort betrays a serious preliminary training of his pen for its exacting new employment. As fiction the book stands on a par with many of the stories its author has satirized so freely in the past. It is wofully lacking in literary distinction, and even in literary promise.

Racy of the soil, always close to common American humanity, whether it be inland, along shore, afloat, or *in partibus,* Mr. Arthur Colton, on the other hand, is as felicitous and finished in his manner as he is in the selection and arrangement of his material. He knows how to conceal his art, how to efface himself; he freely allows his characters to speak for themselves, in their own peculiar way, according to their own individuality, with utter unconsciousness of a larger and possibly critical audience beyond the pages of the book; best of all, his humor is always spontaneous, never applied from without, in his own person, ever an integral part of the situation and of the processes of ratiocination of its protagonists. A born story teller, he is not forgetful of the results of taking infinite pains. He has been called the "American Jacobs," but his talent ranges far wider, and he never repeats himself as the English humorist is apt to do. Whoever listened to Captain Buckingham's yarns of his adventures on "The Belted Seas," and took notice of the lifelike kitkats of his company of listeners, will rejoice as heartily, but in a different manner, over the group which circumstance brought together in the course of *The Cruise of the Violetta.*[2]

The World Machine. The First Phase: The Cosmic Mechanism. By Carl Snyder. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

Nothing in Mr. Snyder's previous work has led us to expect so good a book as this is. His "New Conceptions of Science" was carelessly written; full of errors and of rash, extravagant statements. He has not altogether broken himself of the habit of indulging in dogmatic generalizations and startling metaphors, but he has in this volume achieved a real success in a difficult field. No one, except one who has tried to do it, knows how hard it is to make the significance and importance of a scientific discovery comprehensible to the layman, and to make it also interesting and dramatic, as Mr. Snyder does, is a greater triumph still. He traces the history of the development of our ideas of the physical universe from Aristarchus to Arrhenius in graphic sentences, grouping each advance in thought about a particular individual, and giving human interest to his narrative by interweaving picturesque bits of biographical detail, so that we feel that we are acquainted with these great benefactors of the human race. This method is, of course, the same that has been often successfully employed in histories of literature and art, but historians of science have been too apt to ignore personalities as unworthy of mention, and to confine themselves to describing the development of abstract ideas as tho they grew spontaneously, like a plant. This impersonal style of historical writing is certainly less interesting than the semi-biographical method, and the latter also gives a truer idea of how science really progresses, of how it is accelerated and retarded and deflected by the idiosyncrasies of its leaders. Even scientific men by profession are apt to have very vague ideas of the personality of their predecessors. Their names are merely adjectives attached to some law or piece of apparatus. But in reading these pages we know them as real people and are the more interested in their work. The only books like this

[2] The Cruise of the Violetta. By Arthur Colton. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

are Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe" and White's "Warfare of Science," but the first of these is now antiquated and the second is too polemical. It is a useful book for the public library, because it gives to the general reader more information on the history of science than he can find anywhere else in a readable form. We would especially commend Mr. Snyder for steering skillfully between the two opposite temptations that beset the writer of a history of



HALF-GROWN LITTLE GREEN HERONS ON DRESS PARADE.
From Blanchan's "Birds Every Child Should Know." Doubleday, Page.

science, that of exaggerating the chance element in discoveries, and that of representing them as due at a certain date and always coming in on time like an express train.

Birds that Every Child Should Know. The East. By Neltje Blanchan. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

If "every child" knew all that, in the opinion of his teachers, he "should know," he would be as wise as Macaulay's schoolboy. Not only children, but most of their elders, can learn something to their advantage about the bird life of the eastern part of the United States from this book. Nearly a hundred species are described and talked about in an informal, interesting way, technicalities being avoided as much as possible, perhaps too much for convenience of identification. The author, Mrs. Doubleday, occasionally "talks down" to her readers in a way that a child who has got beyond the Mother Goose stage and is proud of it would be apt to resent. The best feature of the volume is the series of sixty-three pages of photographs of wild birds, mostly nestlings, all skilfully taken and admirably printed.

The Philosophy of Religion. By Dr. Harald Höffding. Translated from the German edition by B. E. Meyer. New York: The MacMillan Co. $3.00.

Professor Höffding, of the University of Copenhagen, is one of the ablest and most distinguished of living European writers on philosophical and religious subjects. His works on psychology and ethics and his occasional writings on metaphysical topics have secured him a reputation for a thoro grasp of philosophical problems and skillful literary presentation. His *Philosophy of Religion* is a work of high value. The first section, entitled epistemological, treats of the relation of faith to knowledge, the distinction between understanding in the

scientific sense and religious estimation. Attention to the considerations here brought forward would save many a religious writer from confusion and inconclusiveness. The second section, on the psychology of religion, is devoted largely to the author's principal thesis, that the essense of religion is faith in the principle of the conservation of values. Professor Höffding builds upon the Kantian distinction between judgments of value and judgments of knowledge, and he finds the realm of religion in the former sphere, and particularly in the sense that values must be preserved. This is an original and suggestive account of the significance of the religious sentiment. It is the equivalent in philosophical form of Browning's exultant faith:

"There shall never be one lost good!"

That this is the real meaning of all religions, of crude polytheisms as well as such widely differing systems as Buddhism and Christianity, is difficult to realize and still more difficult to prove, but Professor Höffding's endeavor to establish it is worthy of careful consideration. Knowledge of recent philosophical discussions on the part of the reader is presupposed. The point of view is that of the student of modern philosophy, not that of the practical apologist. The author conceives the problem of the philosophy of religion to be to describe and analyze faith, not to justify belief nor to defend a particular creed. He has none of the enthusiasm for his notion of religion which has given Schleiermacher's celebrated definition its remarkable influence for the past hundred years. Yet his underlying thought is the same—that religion is a real and necessary element of the life of man, and that it is possible to describe it in such manner that it will be seen to be indispensable to human development. Apart from the main argument of the book there are many criticisms and suggestions of real insight and power. Mr. Meyer's translation is a faithful piece of work.

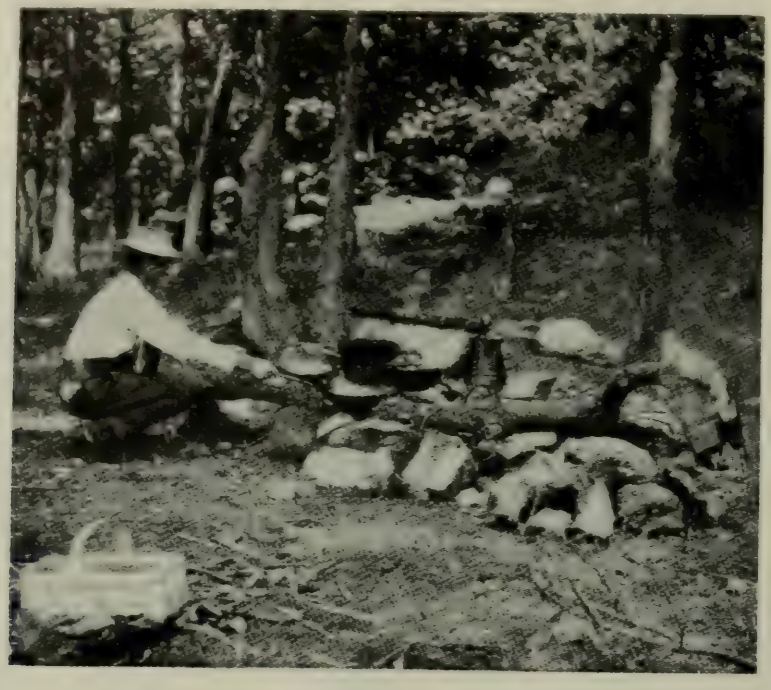
Richard Elliott, Financier. By George Carling. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

It is curious to observe how old conditions will survive under new guises. Hardly had the historical novel been laid aside for a generation or two than we turned to the later fashion, the literature of "graft." This is the day of the story of frenzied finance, of dishonest ways of growing rich, of the love that is the root of all evil. No masterpiece of this new fiction has yet been produced—hardly as yet a formidable "best-seller." These tales are all notably lacking in literary quality; one calls them novels merely by courtesy. Our hurried young writers of this class of reading matter, making hay while the sun shines, have produced nothing thus far worthy to be placed by the side of such early specimens of the *genre* as "Dombey & Son" or "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné," nothing, even, to compare with Charles Dudley Warner's "Little Journey in the World," or Harold Frederic's "Market Place," or Norris's "Octopus." Mr. George Carling adds another tale to the list, and it is a sordid one, but perfunctorily relieved by a touch of easy sentiment. Wealth is its theme, and wealth acquired by the easiest dishonest methods. The grasping hero outwits the great Standard Wool Company, is punished by it, resumes the battle, and so on, till melodramatic retribution ends the record. The only feature of the book that carries conviction to the reader is its exposition of the tricks of "graft." There is a certain unwholesome fascination in these details of the ways of dishonesty on a gigantic scale.

Correspondence of Two Brothers: Edward Adolphus, Eleventh Duke of Somerset, and His Brother, Lord Webb Seymour, 1800 to 1819 and After. By Lady Gwendolen Ramsden, with portraits and other illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.00.

This is one of those records of cultured English life welcomed by readers of, for example, the Hare biographies. The Seymours were prominent in a social circle made up of some of the finer spirits of the time, earnest, scholarly men who contributed to political and scientific progress. Hallam, Mackintosh, Playfair, Davy, and—chief among them—Francis Horner, whose early death was one of England's greatest losses in the period when the interests of the people were beginning to be recognized as of paramount importance. The intimate correspondence here found on the con-

cerns of such men is valuable not only for the facts and contemporary views given, but for the characters revealed by it. The Duke of Somerset, tho not a supreme man in any sense, was an active appreciator of the needs of popular education and a supporter of Sir Robert Peel. Lord Webb Seymour, a man of leisure, used that leisure in study and travel, and his journals, of which the volume contains much, are charming in their appreciation of nature, and their independent and modest judgments of art and literature as well as of men.



AN IDEAL CAMPFIRE.
From Kephart's "Book of Camping and Woodcraft." Outing Co.

The Book of Camping and Woodcraft. By Horace Kephart. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50.

Here is a complete guide to the art of camping in comfort. Mr. Kephart buttonholes you gently, fixes you with his woodman's eye, and if you can escape the longing to start for the wilderness at the first vacation moment you must be an unusual man. For he tells just what to wear and to carry with you, just where to pitch your tent and how, and he sings the joys of the forest trail in a hearty voice, full of invitation and manly cheer. If game is scarce, the author is ready with a long list of edible pot herbs and salads, nuts and fruits, occupying twenty pages or so of the book; there are minute and practical directions how to dress game and fish, what to do in case of accident—in short, the claim of the title page that this is a complete "guide to those who travel in the wilderness" is thoroly substantiated by the text. If you contemplate a camping trip next summer this is a good time to study up and get your kit ready.

A Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels. Edited by James Hastings, D. D., with the assistance of John A. Selbie, D. D., and (in the reading of the proofs) of John C. Lambert, D. D. Vol. 1, Aaron—Knowledge. Large 8vo, pp. xii,. 936 Charles Scribner's Sons. Sold only by subscription. $6.00.

Dr. Hastings is not easily satisfied. First he issued his four-volume "Dictionary of the Bible," and scarcely was it issued when he added a fifth volume to fill its gaps. And now he announces an equally bulky *Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels* in two volumes, of which the first is at hand. The authors of the articles are both English and American, with a few Germans. Among the Americans we count Professor Bacon, of Yale ("Aristion"); Gilbert, lately of Chicago Theological Seminary ("God"); Professor Zenos, of McCormick Seminary ("Apocalyptic Literature"); Professor McPheeters, of Columbia, S. C. ("Authority in Religion"); Professor Vos, of Princeton ("Covenant"); Prof. Shailer Mathews, of Chicago University ("Day of Judgment"); Professor Terry, of Northwestern University ("Eternal

Life"); Prof. F. H. Foster, lately of Pacific Seminary, later of Olivet, Mich. ("Humanity of Christ"); and Professor Kilpatrick, of Toronto ("Incarnation"). Other authors are Professors Alexander, of Vanderbilt University; Armstrong, Hodge and Warfield, of Princeton; Beattie and Dosker, of the Presbyterian Seminary of Kentucky; Dorgan, Eager and Sampey, of the Baptist Seminary at Louisville; Denio, of Bangor; Principal Falconer, of the Presbyterian College at Halifax, N. S.; Professors Farmer, of McMaster University, Toronto; Gates, of Andover; Goodspeed and Newman, of Baylor University, Waco, Tex.; President Moore, Presbyterian Seminary, Richmond, Va.; Principal Patrick, of Manitoba College; Professors Riggs, of Auburn; Robinson, of McCormick Seminary; Sheldon, of Boston University; Stewart, of Lincoln University, Penn.; and President Wood, of Newton Seminary. If there be one of these who may be regarded as somewhat advanced in theology, he has no chance to show it in the article assigned to him. For any more advanced articles we must look to English writers, like Marcus Dods, who writes on "Inspiration." The *Dictionary*, which is full of all sorts of articles that can be attached in any way to Christ and the Gospels, is learned and decidedly conservative, and is adapted for both the exegetic and homiletic use of the preacher.

Literary Notes

....Mr. Robert Grier Cook last week gave an exhibition at his offices in New York of the Caruso caricatures and the plates illustrating the catalog of the J. P. Morgan collection of Chinese porcelains, which he has published.

....The daily Greek newspaper of New York, *The Atlantis*, has published a very good modern Greek-English and English-Greek dictionary, complete in one volume. It attempts something more than the usual pocket edition. The price is $2.

....Those of our readers who have written to inquire where they could learn something more about pragmatism will be glad to learn that Professor James's lectures on that subject are being published in the *Popular Science Monthly*, beginning with the March number.

....A new edition of *Ridpath's Library of Universal Literature* has been issued. This work has been so long before the public that no review of it is necessary. In its 25 volumes of moderate size it gives brief biographical sketches of more than 2,300 authors of all ages and languages, with short extracts from their works.

....Two hundred and seventy-six illustrations in two hundred and seventy-six pages appear to be the justification for a reprint of *Thackeray's Ballads and Songs*, brought out by J. P. Putnam's Sons at $1.50. The drawings are by H. M. Brock and catch the eye by being in the manner of Hugh Thompson. In make-up the book lacks distinction, and seems, moreover, peculiarly out of the harmony with the subject matter.

....*A Boy's Experience Abroad* is the narrative of the European travels of a youthful author, C. F. King, Jr. "My father told me that if I would be good at school and catch up in my studies, and also if my brother, Cabaniss, was good and caught up in his studies, and I would agree to write a complete diary about my trip, he would take me with him on his vacation to Europe. And so this is the result." The book is very well illustrated and is as interesting as could be expected under the circumstances. (C. M. Clark Co., Boston, $1.50.)

....The peculiar individuality of Coventry Patmore's verse will always limit his circle of admirers. Nevertheless, it is fitting that there should be a definitive edition of his poetical work, and nothing could be in better taste than the volume *Poems*. (New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.75.) An introduction by Basil Champneys gives a brief sketch of the poet, and, what is more to the point, a delicate and illuminating estimate of his poems. In his youth Patmore was praised by Thackeray; he and Tennyson were at one time warm friends, tho afterward estranged; and he numbered among his intimates Carlyle, Ruskin, Browning and men of similar distinction. Of himself he says: "I have written little, but it is all my best. I have never spoken when I had nothing to say, nor spared time or labor to make my words true. I have respected posterity; and, should there be a posterity which cares for letters, I dare to hope that it will respect me."

....The Virginia Company, which established and maintained the first permanent English settlement in America, has left but few of its records for the historian of today. When it was overturned in 1624 King James suppressed its papers as well as its privileges. A copy of its *Court Book*, which escaped the confiscation, and is now in the Library of Congress, has been printed in full by the Library. Since only extracts from the book have been printed hitherto, the appearance of the volume in this Jamestown Memorial year is eminently suitable. It forms two volumes of over 1,300 pages, large quarto, printed on Old Stratford paper, with special type for special characters, and some facsimiles. It is preceded by an historical and bibliographical introduction of over 200 pages by Miss Susan M. Kingsbury, A. M., Ph. D., the editor, and a preface by Prof. Herbert L. Osgood, of Columbia, under whose general advice the material was prepared for publication. It is a very handsome piece of book-making, and is sold for $4, post free.

Editorials

Doing the People

A RAILROAD official the other day published a plea for "justice to the railroads." The comment of an up-State Reuben was concise and unequivocal, notwithstanding its grammatical form: "They don't deserve no justice, and they ain't a-goin' to get none!"

It is pretty generally acknowledged that the railroad corporations and the people are not just now on the best of terms. There is a popular impression that the railroads are retaliating upon the people for their State and Federal legislation, and for certain exemplary punishments, like those inflicted by Judge Holt upon the New York Central. Quite possibly there is some retaliation going on, but we do not imagine that it is the immediate cause of all the horrible railway accidents from day to day reported. The notion that railway directors sit up nights to plan out the details of such massacres as that on the Harlem line the other night, we imagine, is somewhat exaggerated.

However, the neglect of roadbed and rolling stock and the overworking of employees may accomplish a good deal in the way of homicide and other destruction which is not specifically planned, and that this form of retaliation is being tried there is some reason to suspect.

Not only so, but in certain particular ways the railway officials, by their own admission, are trying to make the public "tired' of "meddling legislation." The Pennsylvania and the New York Central lines are in so many words threatening to make the running time from New York to Chicago for all trains twenty-eight hours, if Illinois follows the example of Ohio and Indiana in two-cents-a-mile legislation. They say that fast trains can't be maintained except on an extra fare basis.

This threat will undoubtedly influence a large class of voters who do not ride on palatial trains, as well as the rich people who do. The average voter is quite as much swayed by what he dreams of doing some day or other as by what he does or has once done. Stock gambling is kept going by the fools who have never yet made fortunes in that way, but who confidently expect to make them pretty soon. The unscrupulous use of "the rights of property" is made possible by the millions who are less concerned that they are now impoverished by the trust magnate and the grafter than they would be by the certainty that they could no longer hope to become grafters and magnates themselves. So many a rural legislator will think twice before he votes to lay off the eighteen-hour train that he or his "wimmin folks" might some day take a ride on.

Nevertheless, the general welfare will be promoted if Congress and the State legislators go right on with their contemplated legislation. It would be a good thing for everybody if, for a term of years, the more than luxuriously equipped fast trains should be dropped out of service. There would be an opportunity then to improve the quality of the service which the common herd has to put up with. It is to be feared that the average railroad traveler has not taken the trouble to make such comparisons as he ought to make between the trains that he has to depend on and those that more highly favored individuals enjoy. He rides in cars that are shaky, flat-wheeled, malodorous, filthy with bacteria, indecent in their sleeping accommodations, poorly provided with dining car service, and habitually behind time—all that the resources of the roads may be concentrated upon speed and luxury for the millionaires.

A detailed comparison of these points would reveal the untruthfulness of most of the statements about the alleged superiority of American railway service under private management to the German service under state management. It is true that the luxurious fast trains in America are in most respects superior to the best German trains. On the other hand, the second and third-class service in Germany is immeasurably superior to the service that a majority of Americans are acquainted with.

The simple truth in the whole complicated story of the American railroad business is that discrimination has been

carried to the point at which the public balks. In both the freight and the passenger service the people in general have been "done," cleverly and comprehensively, in the interest of a small and powerful privileged class. The railroad officials are now assuming that by the method of retaliation against legislation and control they can keep on in their good old trade of "doing" the general public. We sincerely hope that the public will take them at their word, enforce reasonable rates and equality of treatment, stand by a while, and see what will happen.

Separation in Great Britain

It is no meaningless warning that the House of Commons has given to the Established Church of England in a definite vote in favor of disestablishment. It is true that this was no bill to create an act of disestablishment, merely a resolution of principles, and not a Cabinet proposal, but offered by a private member. Yet it is startling and most hopeful to see that the Prime Minister voted for it, and that it carried the House. And be it remembered that this means that not a few Liberals who are members of the Church of England must have voted for it. Not for some thirty years has a direct vote on the subject come before the House, and then it was overwhelmingly defeated.

Public sentiment has developed in a generation. Within this time the Church has been disestablished in Ireland, by the courage of that good churchman, Gladstone; and by this time everybody sees and knows that it is as indecent to give ecclesiastical favor to a small minority in Wales as it was in Ireland. Even in England half the people are Nonconformists.

Besides, there is a rapid growth in favor of disestablishment in the Church of England itself, and especially in the Ritualistic ranks of the clergy. A sense of the authority of the Church which is of the essence of High Churchism as well as of Ritualism, must act against the Erastianism which sets the State over the Church. There is no Catholic nation in the world in which the State has such supreme power over the Church as is the case in England. In France, under the Concordat, Napoleon could only nominate the bishops and the Pope had the power of accepting or refusing them, and then the Pope instituted them. In France Napoleon had no right of judgment in an ecclesiastical trial. But in England the King, or his Prime Minister, who may be a Dissenter or a Free-thinker, appoints the bishops; and when a case arises of Church rights or Church faith, the House of Lords, whoever the members may be, have the final decision. It is a most illogical and unchristian condition of things by which the Church is ruled by persons who may have no interest and no faith in it. Think of John Morley in solemn conclave with the Cabinet and advising King Edward who should be Primate of England, and whether candles and incense shall be used in worship; and yet such a case might occur.

France has settled the difficulty logically, for France is logical. It declares for the absolute separation of Church and State. England will not do it in this Parliament or the next, for England is patient and not logical. This Parliament, the best for a generation, will dissolve in a year or two, and will be replaced by another Parliament of a different political faith. This Parliament is too good for the people to hold to. Already the by-elections are going conservative, and the election last Saturday in London shows an extraordinary reversal of public opinion. A bill to abolish the State Church in Wales may carry the Commons, to be again defeated by the Lords. The proposal to restrict the authority of the Lords is essentially just, but justice is slow-footed, so that we must probably wait for ten years longer, until the next Conservative Parliament is replaced by another Liberal one. We cannot sufficiently thank the wisdom of our fathers who insisted that there should be no union of Church and State in this country.

The Harriman Inquiry

After testifying before the Commission in New York, Mr. Harriman went to Washington for recreation. There he expressed for publication some of his opinions about railways, fair play, President Roosevelt and the disagreeable atti-

tude of unsuccessful men toward those who have accomplished something. Of Mr. Roosevelt, who had received him and his little son courteously at the White House, he was kind enough to say: "He means well, but he does not know how." It was unfortunate, he remarked, that the President had not subjected himself "to more discipline" and been trained in business affairs. "He could do great things if he only had more fixity of purpose." Turning to "the reform agitation" which had driven him to the witness stand, he deplored "the tendency of unsuccessful men to assail those who are successful."

Those who are curious to learn what the president of the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific and other railway companies means by success, and what he has accomplished by fixity of purpose, have only to read the record of his recent testimony, and of the evidence submitted in connection with it. There is no more shameful chapter in the history of American railway finance. The whole country has been shocked by it. Following the life insurance scandals, and in some degree related to them, the railway buccaneering of Mr. Harriman and his allies has seemed, to the honest people of the United States, an additional and intolerable disgrace. But the chief offender, regarding his career as an example of that "success" which excites the hatred of the envious, compares his own wisdom with the undisciplined ignorance of the President of the United States, and mourns as he thinks how great a pirate was lost when Theodore Roosevelt was trained in the ways of honest men.

Owing to what he calls "the unfair methods of the Administration, as carried out by the Interstate Commerce Commission," Mr. Harriman says, "there is now no incentive for a man to be successful." But he is "sure that in the end the old American spirit of fair play will prevail." We are confident that it will, but nothing could be more annoying and discouraging to Mr. Harriman and his kind. Fair play! Were any traces of it perceptible in the looting of the Chicago & Alton, in the 30 per cent. dividend to the Harriman syndicate, in the sales of the syndicate's bonds to the life insurance companies, in the withholding of Southern Pacific earnings reports, in the Union Pacific dividend incident of last August, or in the sales of millions' worth of stock to the Union Pacific by its own directors?

Some weeks ago we set forth the history of the sale of nearly $50,000,000 worth of Illinois Central stock to the Union Pacific, and the record of the August dividend incident, so far as it could then be obtained. Mr. Harriman has since refused to testify as to the missing parts of that record. Why? Are they to his discredit? Is he ashamed of them? Do they not indicate the discipline of his mind and his fixity of purpose? But those were only two in a long series of similar incidents of which now, thanks to the Commission, the public has knowledge. Mr. Harriman should understand that his refusal to disclose the character and extent of his personal interest in those transactions tends inevitably to confirm those suspicions which are most discreditable to him, as the company's controlling officer.

That he has been its controlling officer is shown by the undisputed record, and especially by such action of the company's board as the passage of the resolution of July 26, 1906. And this leads us to a consideration of the responsibility of the directors. A few of these were intimately associated with him in official and other transactions. It is not surprising that he should have had their support. It could not be expected that Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Stillman would oppose him. Two of them had joined him in the sale of a great quantity of Illinois Central stock to the company. But how did it come about that all the other members of the board, together with the Southern Pacific directors, gave their approval to his acts and granted to him extraordinary power?

Their names appear in the record of the meeting of August 15. Have Messrs. Charles A. Peabody, Henry C. Frick, R. S. Lovett, A. J. Earling and R. W. Goelet nothing to say now as to all that has been done with the approval of the Union Pacific board? They were present at that meeting (to which we refer mainly because the record of it is accessible), with Messrs. Harriman, William G. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and James

Stillman. The absent directors were Messrs. P. A. Valentine, David Willcox, Marvin Hughitt, W. D. Cornish, Oliver Ames and J. F. Smith. Have these gentlemen also been in full accord with Mr. Harriman? Has his exercise of power been satisfactory to them? Was their support given to him with respect to all the transactions that are now exciting so much public interest? If not, it is time for them to say so.

What is to be the effect of the investigation? Undoubtedly there will be a demand for legislation more stringent than the new Rate law. We are speaking only of the financial operations and not of the evidence concerning the elimination of railway competition west of the Mississippi and south of the Hill roads. A majority of the people will insist upon the enactment of laws to prevent, if possible, such transactions. When railway men shall complain of such legislation they will justly be reminded that it is the fruit of the offenses of our greatest association or combination of railroad lines. If it shall appear that relief cannot be obtained by legislative regulation, then the railways will be confronted by a popular demand for Government ownership, to which they will be forced to submit.

Why Stevens Quit

ALTHO we are obliged to confess that the resignation of John S. Stevens as Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, after eighteen months' service, is as much of a surprise to us as it is to any one, yet we cannot resist the temptation of recalling the fact that we foretold his downfall a year ago. We had "the highest authority," as the Washington correspondents always say, for this prophecy. The said authority in this case was nothing less than the Holy Scripture, and the proof text is to be found in the twenty-sixth verse of the sixth chapter of Luke, and reads as follows: "Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you." Surely, if that verse ever fitted any man it was Mr. Stevens. High and low, Panama and Washington, silver men and gold men, all joined at that time in a chorus of praise, the only differences being in the vocabulary used to express it. He was foreordained to bring order out of chaos; he was the right man in the right place; he was Johnny-on-the-spot, the spot being wherever he was most needed at the moment; he was no quitter; he was going to fight it out on this line if it took all summer.

And now, just when the bothersome details of preparation and organization had been cleared away, when the vast machine which he had set up, was ready to be put in motion, and when he was about to be made the head of the Commission, and practically autocrat of the Isthmus, he quits. At first we were puzzled to know why, and being unwilling to suffer the humiliation of being the only periodical which was not able to explain the psychology of Mr. Stevens to its readers, we diligently searched the columns of our contemporaries, so we can now give what seems to be a tolerably complete summary of the reasons for his actions. Mr. Stevens resigned because he discovered that the foundations of the Gatun dam were unsafe; because he found that the construction of the canal would injure the transcontinental railroads; because Mrs. Stevens wanted him to come home; because Chinese were or were not going to be employed; because his books became covered with a thick green mold; because the Senators found fault with him; because he was not getting enough glory; because he did not like Oliver, who is not going to get the contract anyway; because the Panama Canal is not a big enough job to occupy his talents; because the President dictated to him; because he dictated to the President; because he did not approve of the form of contract, which he drew up himself; because he wouldn't work under army officers; because other people got more money; because his health was poor; because he could not play golf on the Isthmus, this being so narrow that a slicing shot is apt to lose a ball in the Atlantic or Pacific hazard; because he was offered another job; because he was crazy. Taken altogether, these certainly constitute a sufficient reason. Far be it from us to discriminate between the opinions of our esteemed contemporaries, and may an equal distance be placed between us and the temptation to add any of our own to the list. All that Mr. Stevens himself

has said is that the President knows why he resigned and can tell if he wants to. No tear is discernible in the presidential eye and Mr. Taft administers no reproof. The Secretary seems, in fact, to have exhausted his powers of admonition on Wallace. Dauchy, Shonts, Stevens and a lot of valuable men of lesser distinction have been allowed to slip out of the harness without a word of remonstrance.

Now we are to have a regime of army engineers, men who have to go where they are ordered and who cannot resign. The voluntary system never has worked well in the tropics. That is why slave labor or its modern equivalent, contract labor, has been often regarded as indispensable in great undertakings. We have been carrying on the canal campaign for only three years, and already have to draft our engineers. It was in Panama, or some country near there, that a Governor sent this memorable answer to the President who had issued a requisition on his province for more troops to defend the liberties of the nation: "I am sending you according to order ten more volunteers. Please return the rope." We call the attention of the Canal Commission to the admirable economy implied in this request.

We have confidence that the army men will do their duty in this new and difficult field as they have elsewhere. Certainly the sanitary department which has been under military management has not been inferior to the construction department, which has been hitherto under civilian control. An army officer is used to having things said about him in the papers without talking back. Mr. Stevens, however, could not have been affected by the published criticism of Isthmian affairs, because he told us that he never read any newspaper or magazine articles on Panama unless he was ordered to by the Government.

The unfortunate thing about swapping horses while we are crossing the Isthmus is the delay. Two years was the time allowed for the preparatory period. By May 4th next we will have spent three years in preliminaries, and Major Goethals, the new Chief Engineer, is to have six months if necessary to look over the ground and decide on his plans of work. If he decides then that part of the work can be best done by contract, another postponement will be necessary. In the meantime, of course, the digging of the Culebra Cut can go on, but the real crux of the canal, as now planned, is not the cut, but the great dirt dam at Gatun, with its double staircase of locks. If work were to begin on this now, it is not likely that it would be completed by the time the rest of the canal is dug. Yet this is the part which is most likely to be done by contractors, because it requires more specialized skill than dredging or digging in the canal prism. We have made a good deal of fun of the Frenchmen. Perhaps we will wish we had not when we observe that we have done less work and spent more money than the De Lesseps Company did in their first three years, notwithstanding that we have ninety-five ton steam shovels where they had pickaxes and spades.

Consumption: Its Origin and Prevention

We publish this week an article by Prof. E. von Behring, of the University of Marburg, Germany, in which he advances what cannot but seem to most people unfamiliar with recent medical literature some rather new and startling ideas with regard to the epidemic reign of that most serious scourge of humanity—consumption. It has commonly been considered that our knowledge of the causation of this disease was rather exhaustive, especially since the detailed studies of it which have followed the discovery of the tubercle bacillus by Professor Koch. As Professor Behring is one of the most distinguished bacteriologists and as his discovery of diphtheria antitoxin has stamped him as a practical inventive genius of great capacity, his ideas must be given an attentive hearing. This is all the more necessary, because in recent years Behring's time has been almost exclusively devoted to the study of tuberculosis, and he has succeeded in accomplishing some excellent work of the most informing character. Any-

thing that he says in the matter receives the immediate attention of his colleagues thruout the world, tho, like the expression of any other medical scientist, no matter how distinguished, it needs to pass thru the fires of criticism to be cleansed of personal dross before reaching general acceptance.

Koch's and Behring's ideas as to the source of most cases of tuberculosis are almost diametrically opposed. Koch considers, as indeed do most of the authorities in tuberculosis, and it is supposed to be a commonplace in etiology, that pulmonary consumption in human beings is caused by breathing in, in contaminated air, tubercle bacilli, which find lodgment in the lungs and set up an active disease process there. Behring asserts that consumption is very rarely acquired in this manner. Most people, according to him, have acquired the disease in early childhood thru contaminated milk, and tho it remains latent for many years, it eventually develops a virulence which causes it to spread in the tissues, and thus may make the local affection a fatal infection. The bacilli that find their way into the human system thru the milk are absorbed by the intestines and carried to the lungs thru the blood and the lymph. Behring even insists that when consumption, as in rare cases he admits it is, is acquired thru the air, it is because the bacilli which gain entrance thru the mouth or nostrils are swallowed with the food and then are carried once more from the digestive tract thru the blood and lymph to the pulmonary tissues.

The most striking difference between the two German authorities in their views as to the causation of tuberculosis of the lungs is that Koch regards infection in adult life as the most important factor for the development of pulmonary consumption, while Behring asserts and maintains that the decisive tuberculosis infections occur in childhood. He reiterates emphatically his opinion that "babies' milk is the principal source of consumption, and that consumption is the last verse of the song which is first sung to the suckling in infancy." It has long been well known that infants were very liable to contract consumption if they were allowed in rooms inhabited by consumptives. This was more true in the past than it is in the present. Every time a consumptive coughs a certain number of germs are scattered over an area of from three to five feet in his immediate neighborhood unless the precaution is taken of applying a handkerchief to the mouth. These germs may be demonstrated by exposing culture media in shallow dishes within a short radius of the coughing consumptive. Such germs as find their way to the floor are likely to be picked up by children in creeping, and when they became dried are disturbed by every one who moves in the room, tho usually they do not rise more than a foot or two, so that they are dangerous only for the little ones. Behring's reasons for considering that consumption is frequent in childhood, however, are quite apart from this.

The conclusions to be drawn from the views of these two acknowledged authorities are startlingly different. Koch would end consumption by taking care of the sputum of consumptives, and insists that if he could sterilize all the secretions and excretions of patients suffering from the affection he would be able to eradicate the disease. Behring considers that this is only a secondary means of protection for human beings, and that while undoubtedly the scattering of sputum should be prevented, the thoro enforcement of all the regulations in this matter would not prevent further development of tuberculosis, since most of it comes, not from other human beings, but from animals, and especially from the cow. Koch considers the care of cattle as a work of only slight value for the prevention of human tuberculosis, while Behring insists that it is the most important element in the consumptive problem. The two men could not well be further apart in their views, and the fact that both are leaders in thought only emphasizes how much medicine at the present moment is in this regard in a state of transition.

One thing, however, is perfectly clear from this discussion, and that is that it is above all, in the early years of life, that precautions must be taken to pre-

vent the acquisition of this dread disease, which carries off so many young people just as they reach adult life. Both these specialists are a unit in declaring the susceptibility of the child, and it is evident that not only the infectious possibilities of inspired dust must be recognized, but that also the possibilities of food becoming an agent for the carrying of infectious material must never be forgotten. There have been curious ebbs and flows of medical opinion in this matter, and at times the food infectious factors have been thought quite negligible. The results are so serious that evidently both sets of precautions should be taken, and not only the better housing, but the better feeding of the poor in our large cities must be looked to if the upper classes are to be free from the danger of tuberculous contagion, which the presence of the poorly fed in crowded centers of population always brings with it.

With regard to Behring's suggestion that he now has a vaccine which will prevent the development of consumption if used in healthy children, only time can tell the story. A little more than a century ago it looked like utter foolishness to think that people would submit voluntarily to having an attack of cowpox in order to escape the danger of smallpox. Now all the world is agreed that this is a perfectly sensible mode of action, and tho in spite of all the improvements in vaccine materials and the precautions taken with regard to it, there is a slight death rate from vaccination, all the world of sensible people willingly submits to it. It is possible that tuberculous parents may realize the dangers for their children with sufficient poignancy to make them readily permit their children to be treated by Behring's new method, but the outlook is even less hopeful than it was one hundred years ago for vaccination. In the meantime Behring's methods applied to cattle are known to be successful in preventing them, and it is possible that the widespread use of his vaccine material may so lessen bovine tuberculosis that there will eventually be no tuberculous milk to become a source of contagion for infants. This is the more hopeful side of his article.

Senator Spooner's Resignation

Senator Spooner, one of the ablest and most useful and most experienced members of the United States Senate, has sent in his resignation of that office to the Governor of Wisconsin. He gives only one reason for this act, two years before his term expires, namely, that he cannot afford to keep the office. To his great honor he has refused to engage in private business while in office, fearing that it would interfere with his public duties. This is a conscientiousness that might be commended to other legislators, some of whom are in prison for overdoing private business. But while we honor his scruples while in office, we are not quite so certain that he sets a good example in resigning for the sole reason given that he feels it his duty to himself and his family to return to a more lucrative profession. That raises the question what are one's duties to himself and his family in the matter of money. The Senatorship will give a fair and sufficient income for one to live very modestly, and even to save enough to educate one's children. To be sure, he cannot in that case entertain very much, but he can live decently. If a soldier must put his country before his own life or the comfort of his family, may not any other citizen be drafted to a similar service? It is not necessary to leave wealth to one's children; they may be better without it. But it is necessary to obey one's country's call, with something of that same spirit of self-sacrifice, and even the sacrifice of one's household, which Socrates expressed when explaining why he did not escape the doom of death. But we may presume that Senator Spooner modestly believes that Wisconsin has many other citizens who can serve the State and the nation as well as he. Yet they have not his experience.

Mrs. Eddy's Sanity

Whether or not Mrs. Eddy is legally competent to manage her own affairs is likely to be settled by court proceedings, inasmuch as her son and other relatives have brought the question for decision. The effort has been assiduously made by those who are next to her to prove her

in good mental condition, but her son, who visited her a few weeks ago, declares that she is so weakened in body and mind as to be incompetent, and that seems to be the public impression, growing out, partly, from the result of the attempt not very long ago to show her to a body of newspaper reporters. That call was cut so short that it left an unfavorable impression, notwithstanding her letter to THE INDEPENDENT and the assurance of her attendants. Whether or not she is in sound mental condition is, we presume, of no ecclesiastical importance, for it has never been pretended that she was immortal, or that she would not, in the ordinary course of nature, grow feeble as she grew old and die like other frail mortals. Christian Science does not exclude death or senility. And we should be surprised if so shrewd a woman, and so well guarded, and one who had so clear a view of the value of money, had not made her will years ago —her advisers would not have failed to see to that. Doubtless her wealth—and it must be very large—will go, as it should go, to the support of her organization. It came from the devotees of Christian Science and should go back to them, rather than to her relatives, with whom she had and sought no close relations. It is a pity that the leaders of new religious revelations, like Dr. Dowie and Mrs. Eddy, could not go up in glory like Elijah, or disappear at a good old age like Moses on Mount Nebo, with eyes undimmed and natural powers unabated, while some Elisha watches the fiery chariot ascend. and receives the prophetic mantle, or some Joshua survives to lead the victorious host. But they die like common men and perish like one of the people.

Technologic Sense

One of the most hopeful signs of intellectual and moral sanity on the part of institutions of education appears in the refusal of the authorities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to allow the senior class to graduate in cap and gown. Fifty years ago graduating classes appeared on the stage drest like other young gentlemen, in masculine attire. Then, like an infection which becomes an epidemic imported from abroad, a craze came over our colleges. It was thought that collegians were somewhat different generically from other humans, and must have their heads roofed with square boards, and their bodies swathed in black gowns, a separate third sex, like men, women and priests. Then even the grave dons foregathered in council and decided to distribute the polychrome scale of hoods between universities and professions, so that the reverend doctor of divinity might be distinguished from the prismatic hue of the learned doctor of laws. Thus modest scholarship was transformed to the dudish display of clothes, so that an academic procession became a show of flowing silk and quatre-cornered head-gear and variegated colormaniac linings of hoods, which we gazed upon instead of on discrete and discreet scholarly men. It ought to be the policy and the principle of educated men never to separate themselves conceitedly from others, but to remember that they should know enough to be the most democratic of all men and be one with those about them, and above all things make no display of assumed privileges. It is as vulgar for collegians to make a show of superior learning, which very likely they don't possess, as it is for millionaires to make a show of their wealth. We are not surprised that this protest comes from an institute of technology, for its students and graduates are devoted to studies that put them in blouses, and ally them most to the work and business of ordinary mortals.

The London Election

The election to the London County Council has gone against the Progressives and in favor of the so-called Reformers. It is a temporary misfortune, but not so great as it might seem. For eighteen years a Progressive majority has been providing a better London with public utilities provided out of the public purse. Under better sanitary conditions the death rate has been reduced. The fire brigade has been doubled and fires reduced to a minimum. Some 2,500 acres of parks and breathing spaces have been opened to the people, and filled with games and

music and temperance refreshments, and the drink bill has gone down. The South of London has municipal tram cars said to be the finest in the world, and they pay, after providing $1,500,000 for street improvements. They have supplied steamboats for river travel and excursions that already almost, but not quite, pay the cost. The complaint is of increase of taxation; but that increase has been very moderate, and to make it seem large the enemies of municipal ownership, in their attack on "progressive Socialism," have had to add in the capitalization of tramways that pay a profit. What they really fear is the equalization of taxation, under which the money of the Westminster district would have to bear their burden of supporting the expense of caring for the slums. And with Westminster have been the breweries and all the public houses; and they have raised a terrible cry for retrenchment and against "Socialism." Their ends are divid-ends, and they are temporarily successful. But what has been secured cannot be immediately lost; only further progress and fair taxation will be postponed.

Under the ban the Sacred Congregation of the Index has, at its last session, placed the following books: The Abbé Lefranc's "The Conflict of Science and Religion," Paris; "Jesuitism and Its Abuses," and "Crisis of the Company of Jesus," Madrid, by Sigismundo Pey-Odeix, and "The Biblical Question in the Nineteenth Century," Paris by the Abbé Houtin. The usual prohibition is added as follows, in good Latin:

> "Therefore, let no one, of whatever rank or condition, dare in future, in any place or in any language, either to publish, or to read, or to possess the aforesaid condemned and prohibited books, under the penalties assigned in the Index of Prohibited Books."

The last of these books we have in our library. Will it be allowed to give it away or must we make an *auto da fe* of it?

Goldwin Smith thinks simplified spelling would not do anything to make English a universal language, because the language has no grammar, no declensions and conjugations. It had them once, but the people did not like them and sloughed them off, and English does very well without them, and is for that reason in a fair way to be an easily learnt common tongue. Goldwin Smith also fears that simplified spelling would jettison our books. That seems the littlest of all bogeys. Those who read THE INDEPENDENT easily can easily read all the books that spell *honour* for *honor*. It is a slow, gradual reform, hardly noticed by the ordinary reader.

If we can believe the newspapers, the Rev. Dr. Burr, lately pastor of the Baptist Church at Newton, Mass., committed suicide by allowing himself to be run over by a railroad train. It is said that his liberal views—open communion, so far as we know—caused his removal from his pastorate, and that he could not be given another Baptist pastorate. We much doubt that statement; but this sad tragedy suggests a third way for those guilty of too liberal views, in addition to those recommended to the "Undistinguished Heretic."

We regret to record the death of Wendell Phillips Garrison, son of William Lloyd Garrison. For a year or so in the middle sixties he was one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT and was always its friend. His main work, however, was in the conduct of *The Nation*, which he made for a time the leading literary journal in the country. He was a man of the highest ideals, able, faithful and useful.

Secretary Taft has scored one victory with the present Congress—he has persuaded Congress to enact the bill for an agricultural bank in the Philippines, such as has done so much for Egypt. That will do a little to remove the suspicion in the Philippines that Congress has no care for their interests. And yet they are frightened at the thought that Japan will capture them as it has taken Formosa.

President Roosevelt's second term is now just half thru, and men now ask what he will do when he leaves the White House. He has always been in public life and we hope he will remain so. New York will need a new Senator just then, and who could better represent the State?

Insurance

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

THE new Mutual Life Insurance Company, now fully reorganized and under the presidency of Charles A. Peabody, may justly be pardoned if it indulges in a bit of complacency regarding its financial condition and the progress it has made during the past sixty-four years. The company and its policy-holders may alike be congratulated upon the figures of last year's transactions, now published, from which it appears that the Mutual obtained $87,347,284 in new paid-for insurance. At the close of 1906 the company had in force $1,517,257,180, while its income arising from premiums aggregated $58,317,866.55, and the total sum held in trust for the company's policy-holders was $495,864,649.58. In benefits to policy-holders the company is unexcelled. It paid to members and their beneficiaries during 1906 in death claims, endowments, dividends, surrender values, etc., $37,736,684.24. In the same year it added to the funds held in trust for policy-holders, $25,003,483.68. The total benefits to policy-holders during the year were $62,740,167.92. The company received from policy-holders in premiums $58,317,866.55. The benefits to policy-holders during the year exceeded the amount received from them by $4,422,301.37. In the matter of gains for policy-holders the Mutual has broken all previous records, and that, too, in the face of circumstances that were tremendously adverse. Since the date of its organization the company has paid to policy-holders and their beneficiaries $739,350,923. It holds for policy-holders, etc., $495,864,650. Total benefits to policy-holders have been $1,235,215,573. In sixty-four years it has received from policy-holders $1,134,005,635. Excess of benefits to policy-holders, $101,209,938. That is to say, in the sixty-four years of its existence, the Mutual Life has paid to policy-holders and their beneficiaries, and still holds in trust for them, more than one hundred million dollars in excess of all that it has received from them. The present management is a decided improvement over the previous regime in the way of conservatism and economy. The company has never, for a single moment, had its solvency questioned, and its traditions as one of the giants have not only been preserved, but carried triumphantly forward from one towering landmark to another.

George W. Perkins Not Guilty of Larceny

THE Court of Appeals, by a decision reached at Albany on February 26th, upholds the opinion of District Attorney Jerome that, irrespective of the moral and ethical aspects of the case, George W. Perkins, as a vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was not guilty of larceny in the use of funds of the company for contributions to the Republican campaign fund in 1904. The decision reached affirms the order of the Appellate Court, declaring that no crime appeared from the facts stipulated. The opinions of the Appellate judges all agree, however, that his conduct is open to criticism in disposing of the company's money for the purposes stated and that he gave the money illegally.

The victory for Mr. Perkins was won by a narrow margin, since the Appeals bench stood four to three in his favor.

Insurance Reformation in Missouri

GOVERNOR FOLK, in his recent message to the Missouri Legislature, recommended a number of acts bearing upon the insurance companies. The Governor's recommendations included a standard policy for all life companies, the prohibition of discrimination and rebating, the regulation of the election of directors and the requirement of the investment within the State of not less than 70 per cent. of the premiums received from Missouri policy-holders.

Financial

Mr. Shaw Comes to New York

LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary of the Treasury for the last five years, was elected, in New York on the 26th ult., president of the recently organized Carnegie Trust Company. It was understood that he would assume the duties of this office immediately after the 4th inst., the date of his voluntary retirement from the Cabinet. Charles C. Dickinson, who organized the company and had been serving temporarily as president, accepted the office of honorary first vice-president. It was by Mr. Dickinson that Secretary Shaw was induced to become the head of the institution. We printed on January 31st the names of the other officers. Among the directors are Alton B. Parker, Charles M. Schwab, Arthur P. Heinze, A. B. Chandler, J. W. Harriman, Robert B. Armstrong and James Talcott. Mr. Armstrong (president of the Casualty Company of America) was formerly Mr. Shaw's private secretary at Washington, and afterward was associated with him as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. At the meeting of the directors on the 26th ult. the capital stock was increased from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 and the surplus from $500,000 to $750,000. The greater part of the additional amount has been paid in by Mr. Shaw and his friends.

The retiring Secretary of the Treasury has been regarded as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. On the 26th ult. he was asked to say what he thought would be the effect of this business venture upon his political future. In reply he made a statement of considerable length, beginning as follows:

"A man by taking thought may make himself a justice of the peace, but no man in my time by taking thought has made himself President of the United States, and those who have given the subject most serious consideration have usually died in disappointment. Admittedly, some of the successful ones have sought the place, but none was nominated because he sought it. Neither Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, McKinley, Roosevelt, nor Bryan was nominated because of the State he represented, and some of them secured the prize notwithstanding location. Cleveland, Harrison, Parker, and possibly one or two other defeated candidates, have been aided by location, though Mr. Cleveland was once nominated in the face of an opposing delegation from his own State. All but two of the men whose names I have mentioned were nominated because of what they were and for what they stood, and the two exceptions were compromises.

"General Grant expressed the correct attitude of an ideal American citizen when he said he had never sought a place of honor or preferment and had never declined one. The honors that have come to me have been unsought. When the alternative of seeking the nomination for Governor of my State or running away from the sentiment was presented I simply took the affirmative of the issue. Whatever Shaw Presidential sentiment now exists has sprung up spontaneously, and unless it continues to grow in the same way my name will never be mentioned in a National Convention. Meantime I will not decline appropriate tasks nor refuse to do my share of the world's work."

For more than thirty years, he added, his home had been at Denison, Ia. That place would continue to be his home. "There will I vote, there will I spend a remnant of my days if I live past retirement, and there will I be buried." His interest in political campaigns would not flag, altho the opportunity to participate in them as actively as in the past might be wanting. "It will be for my party to determine," said he in conclusion, "whether I am again invited from the congenial fields of personal endeavor to the perplexities of public service."

....Japan is about to convert her two 6 per cent. war loans of 1904 by an issue of $115,000,000 of bonds at 5 per cent., to be offered at London and Paris.

....Charles W. Morse and his associates now control seven coastwise steamship lines, which have eighty-four ships and are capitalized at $60,000,000 in stock, with $22,721,000 in bonds.

....E. R. Thomas has been elected president and William R. Montgomery vice-president of the Hamilton Bank, which is closely associated with the Mercantile National Bank. Jesse C. Joy continues as cashier.

....Among the bills passed before the adjournment of Congress was the Currency bill, which authorizes the deposit of customs receipts in the banks, and increases from $3,000,000 to $9,000,000 the amount of national bank circulation which may be retired in any one month.

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Survey of the World

National Forest Reserves

By issuing proclamations prepared and signed before the Agricultural Appropriation bill became a law, President Roosevelt has added about 17,000,000 acres to the area of the forest reserves. After that bill became a law he could not have done this. During the recent session of Congress, attempts were made by certain Senators and Representatives from the Far West to reduce the appropriations for the administration of the Forest Service and to prevent any enlargement of the forest reserve area. Prominent in this movement were Senators Fulton, Heyburn and Carter. What was known as the Fulton amendment was attached to the appropriation bill and finally accepted by both houses. It forbids the creation or the enlargement hereafter, except by act of Congress, of forest reserves in Oregon, Wyoming, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Colorado. Under the direction of the President, preparation had been made for creating several reserves and adding to the area of certain reserves now existing, and for this purpose 17,000,000 acres had for some time been withdrawn from entry. Mr. Roosevelt knew, of course, that after the appropriation bill became a law he could not make a reserve or enlarge one in any of the six States. He decided to act before attaching his signature to the bill. His proclamations, signed and dated on the 2d, were made public on the 4th, the day when Congress adjourned at noon, and when he signed the appropriation bill. His action was resented by the Senators who had sought to prevent it. Some persons interested in the lumber trade are said to have been sorely disappointed. With his proclamations the President made public the following statement:

"These forest reserves were determined upon and the preparation of the necessary papers ordered some months ago—in two-thirds of the cases some years ago—in the exercise of the duty imposed upon me by act of Congress of March 3, 1891. The utmost care and deliberation have been exercised in deciding upon the boundaries of the proposed reserves; in all but a very few cases long continued and detailed field examinations have been made, and in the remainder examinations amply sufficient to justify the proposed action.

"The necessary proclamations under existing law now come before me, and the question is presented whether I should refrain from acting under the existing law because there is now under consideration by Congress a proposal to change the law so as to require Congressional action upon the establishment of such forest reserves. If I did not act, reserves which I consider very important for the interests of the United States would be wholly or in part dissipated before Congress has an opportunity again to consider the matter; while under the action which I propose to take they will be preserved; and if Congress differs from me in this opinion it will have full opportunity in the future to take such position as it may desire as to the discontinuance of the reserves, by affirmative action, taken with the fullest opportunity for considering the subject by itself and on its own merits. If by any chance land more valuable for other purposes than for forest reserves is shown to have been included in these reserves, I shall forthwith restore it to entry.

"Failure on my part to sign these proclamations would mean that immense tracts of valuable timber would fall into the hands of the lumber syndicates before Congress has an opportunity to act, whereas the creation of the

reserves means that this timber will be kept in the interest of the home maker; for our entire purpose in this forest reserve policy is to keep the land for the benefit of the actual settler and home maker, to further his interests in every way, and while using the natural resources of the country for the benefit of the present generation, also to use them in such manner as to keep them unimpaired for the benefit of the children now growing up to inherit the land. This is the final and exclusive object, not merely of our forest policy, but of our whole public land policy.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Thirty-two reservations are created or enlarged by the proclamations. All but two of them are in the area covered by the six States named in the Fulton amendment. In another statement, Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, explains the purpose and the practice of the Government with respect to the reserves. The national forests are reserved, he says, with the main object of using all their resources in the wisest way. The timber, the range, the water and the land are for use. Included tracts of agricultural land are passing to private ownership under the act of June 11th, 1906:

"The miner is better off in a national forest than on the unreserved public domain. The minerals laws apply in precisely the same way. The prospector can explore and locate his claims without the slightest restriction. All timber and wood in the national forests is for use, and for prompt use. It is sold to the small man and to the big man. Everybody who needs timber to establish his home gets it free of charge when he asks for it. In the sale of timber there is no chance for monopoly, for the Secretary of Agriculture can sell as much or as little as he pleases, to whomever he pleases and for whatever price he deems fair for the best interests of all the people. The Government gets a fair return for its timber, whereas before, under the timber and stone law, it practically gave it away, and in such a manner that it was monopolized in vast tracts by corporate interests. And after it was cut off the land was burned over and became a nonproductive waste. The land is used for the grazing of live stock."

On the new reserves, he adds, there will be no interference with the grazing industry, nor will any grazing fee be charged during the present season. The land in all the reserves is freely open for use as sites for hotels, stores, mills, residences and all legitimate purposes. The greatest possible proper use of the land is desired, and all improvements are welcomed. This statement is an answer to points of criticism made during recent debates in Congress.

Prosecution of Trusts

The prosecution of the Standard Oil Company upon indictments found in August last and involving 1,903 counts was begun at St. Louis on the 4th, the charge being that the company unlawfully accepted special low freight rates from several railroad companies. The proceedings are in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge K. M. Landis. It has been decided that non-resident witnesses (one of whom is John D. Rockefeller) must come to St. Louis and testify. Unsuccessful attacks upon the indictments were made by the defendants' counsel, who sought to take advantage of all technical points. Their claim that the rates were not in violation of the Federal law was based upon an assertion that the service was wholly in one State. It was not sustained. Two or three weeks may be consumed in presenting the documentary evidence. One member of the jury very closely resembles Mr. Rockefeller.——In New York, the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the Sugar Trust, has been sued by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, of Philadelphia, under the Sherman act, for $10,000,000 damages, which may under the law be increased to $30,000,000 if the plaintiff is successful. This suit grows out of the failure of the Real Estate Trust Company, which was followed by the suicide of its president, Frank K. Hipple, and it is really brought by George H. Earle, Jr., who was the receiver of the Trust Company and is now president of it. Hipple was associated with Adolph Segal, a promoter and speculator, who had built the sugar refinery of the Pennsylvania company, and was engaged in erecting a hotel. For this latter project he obtained a loan of $1,250,000 in New York from Gustav E. Kissel, a banker or broker. A part of the security was a majority of the stock of the sugar company, accompanied by an agreement permitting the lender to use this majority in controlling

the property. This was in December, 1903. Altho the refinery was ready for use, the lender, or lenders, closed it and have kept it closed ever since. It is alleged by the plaintiff that Kissel represented the Sugar Trust, altho he had assured Segal that he was in no way the Trust's agent; that the agreement had been in fact prepared by John E. Parsons, vice-president of the Trust, and approved by President Havemeyer; and that the defendants (the Trust, President Havemeyer, Vice-president Parsons and others) conspired to keep the new refinery closed and are guilty of unlawful restraint of trade. It is reported that the Government will bring suit for a dissolution of the Sugar Trust, relying upon the evidence in this case and in the rebate cases recently tried.

The Railways

Increases of freight rates are reported from many points. The rate for bituminous coal in the East has been made higher by 5 cents a ton, or about $2 per car. Grain rates from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic seaboard will be increased on April 1st. Notice is given of an increase of 10 per cent. on grain from the lakes to the seaboard on April 15th. Increases on iron products and some other heavy commodities are announced. They range from 5 to 30 cents per ton.——A two-cent passenger fare bill has been passed by unanimous vote in the Illinois House. The new two-cent law of Nebraska became effective on the 9th. Several passenger trains were discontinued, one of them being the Los Angeles Limited, heretofore running between Chicago and Los Angeles over the Northwestern, Union Pacific and San Pedro roads. Passengers coming to Nebraska are required to buy tickets at the State line and to have their baggage rechecked there. All excursion or commutation rates and other reductions of fare in Nebraska have been cancelled.——The Sunset Limited train on the Southern Pacific road was "annulled," or prevented from continuing its journey Westward, on the 8th, at Houston, by the Texas authorities, because it was 50 minutes late at that point. This action was taken under a new law of the State, and in obedience to a recent order of the Texas Railroad Commission requiring trains to run within thirty minutes of their schedules. The train was carrying about 200 passengers, who were traveling from the East to the Pacific Coast. Thev were delayed at Houston for twelve hours.

Mr. Harriman's Views

The visit of Mr. Harriman to Washington and his conversations there with representatives of the press have excited interest thruout the country. It is expected in Washington that the Government will demand that the Union Pacific dispose of its holdings of Southern Pacific stock. Since the recent hearing in New York, attention has been directed to the fact that Mr. Harriman while testifying was not questioned concerning the ninety-nine years' contract with Senator Clark's road. With respect to that contract, therefore, he did not acquire immunity. The transaction is regarded by the Commission as one that was clearly in violation of law. Some newspaper correspondents in Washington say that Mr. Harriman may be prosecuted under the criminal provisions of the law for his connection with it. Altho Mr. Harriman has been known as a reticent man and one whom reporters could not reach, he talked very freely in Washington for publication, and long interviews with him have been published since his return to New York. He now seeks publicity and admits a change in his attitude toward the public. The railroads, on the one hand, he says, should co-operate with the people and the Government, on the other. There is need of a better understanding between the roads and the public. Mistakes have been made on the side of the roads, he says, and some of the railway managers have neglected to seek the good will of the people. The new Rate law, in his opinion, will do no harm if it be properly administered. There is need, however, he asserts, of a law permitting the making of combination agreements. With such a law, he says, railroad companies would not find it necessary to make large purchases of the shares of other lines. The railroads of the United

States must be rebuilt, he says, with tracks having a gauge of 6 feet in place of the present standard gauge of 4 feet and 8½ inches. This will permit the use of much larger cars and more powerful locomotives. The cars must be of steel. To support the heavier rolling stock, the bridges must be rebuilt. All this "will cost billions," but he says it will certainly be done within ten years. Other prominent railway men admit that a broader gauge is to be desired, but point to the difficulties attending a change, unless it could be made for all the roads at the same time. President Winchell, of the Rock Island, remarks that there would not be money enough in the country to pay for such a change. It would be necessary to rebuild all bridges, and all the cars now in use would become useless.——It is said that the Attorney-General of Illinois will attack the validity of the $32,000,000 Chicago & Alton mortgage issued by the Harriman syndicate. This was one of the financial transactions as to which Mr. Harriman was questioned by the Commission.

The Panama Canal

Lieutenant-Colonel Goethals and Major Gaillard have sailed for the Isthmus on a steamship carrying nearly fifty members of Congress. They were preceded by Speaker Cannon and several other members on another ship. Chief Engineer Stevens is now Chairman of the Commission, and he will hold the office until Lieutenant-Colonel Goethals takes charge of the work. The latter's salary will be $15,000; Mr. Stevens's has been $30,000. It is expected that Rear-Admiral H. H. Rousseau, a civil engineer of the navy and now Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will take Rear-Admiral Endicott's place in the Commission. The other members will be the three army engineers (Goethals, Gaillard and Sibert), Colonel Gorgas, Jackson Smith and ex-Senator Blackburn. Secretary Joseph B. Bishop has charge of the Washington office. Those who submitted the pending propositions for supplying Chinese labor have been informed by the War Department that no action upon them will be taken. If occasion arises for a renewal of the propositions, these bidders will be notified.

Cuba and Porto Rico

A report is soon to be made by the Commission that has been devising a new system of election laws and regulations, and it is expected that the new rules will be a defense against fraud in registration or at the ballot box. The temper of the people and the quality of the new laws will first be tested at municipal and provincial elections, probably in June next. By filling the local offices at an honest election the cause of much political friction and intrigue will be removed. By the character and results of these local contests our Government will be guided in preparing for a national election, which will probably be held about six months later. It is expected that the program will be made known in Havana by Secretary Taft during his approaching visit to the island. He will start on the 24th. It is absolutely certain that the people are to have another opportunity to set up and maintain a government of their own. Our Government will not now listen for a moment to any proposition from Cubans or others concerning a protectorate. But the prevailing opinion in Washington is that if the islanders do not improve this opportunity they will not have another.——A procession of 500 horsemen, attended by bands of music and led by General Monteagudo, recently passed thru the streets of Havana and then submitted to Governor Magoon a petition, asking him to revoke the order which prohibits cockfighting. A deep interest in this matter is shown even by the political leaders. It is said that the average Cuban laborer was formerly accustomed to work four days in a week for the support of himself and his family, one day for investments in the lottery, and one for the expense of cockfighting; and that now, having neither lottery nor cockfighting, his week's work ends with the fourth day.——Beekman Winthrop, Governor of Porto Rico, has been appointed an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington. His successor is Regis Henri Post, now Secretary of the Insular Government. Mr. Post's home is at Bayport, Long Island (N. Y.); he was graduated at Harvard in 1891, has been admitted to the bar, was a member of the New York Assembly for one term, and is a prominent yachtsman.

The War in Central America Conflicting reports about recent battles in the war between Honduras and Nicaragua have been received, each side claiming victory. The armies are in Honduran territory, but near the boundary. There were sharp engagements on the 6th and 7th, at Namasiquo and in the vicinity of that place. It is asserted that Nicaragua suffered a serious defeat at Tugare on the 8th. One of the Honduran Generals is Lee Christmas, an American from Memphis. President Bonilla (of Honduras) is at the front, and revolutionists are at work behind him. It is reported that they have already taken possession of several towns. These revolutionists support Sierra, whom Bonilla ousted from the presidency. Sierra himself, with several revolutionist generals, is with the Nicaraguan army of invasion. Late reports say it is expected that Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica will decide to assist Honduras, believing that President Zelaya (of Nicaragua) if successful, would seek to make himself master of all the five Central American countries. The United States will not intervene, but, with Mexico, will continue to exercise diplomatic influence for a restoration of peace. Our Minister, William E. Merry, complains to the State Department that he was badly treated by the Nicaraguan authorities recently. It appears that he quarreled with Zelaya concerning the settlement of a claim. Unauthoritative reports say that his baggage was searched.

Woman Suffrage in the House of Commons The bill introduced into the House of Commons by Willoughby Dickinson, providing that women should have the franchise on the same terms as men, was defeated on March 8th, by being talked down, without coming to the vote. It is thought that there was a clear majority in favor of women's rights, and most of the Ministry and the leaders of the Opposition supported it, but the Government was unwilling to force the bill thru the House by declaring the closure, which corresponds to our "previous question." The Liberal leaders considered that they had enough reform measures on hand to carry against the opposition of the House of Lords without any addition to the burdens of the administration. The Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, stated that he was in favor of the principle of woman suffrage and would vote for the bill as a declaration of his opinion that the exclusion of women from the franchise was not expedient, justifiable or politically right. Women could not longer be treated as "uitlanders." He confessed that he was not enamored with the present bill, because it would not enfranchise working class women to the same extent as other classes. In the discussion that followed no attention was paid to party lines. Mr. Whitehead, Liberal, moved the rejection of the bill, and Mr. Cremer, a working class Liberal well known as the organizer of the Interparliamentary Union, supported his motion. Philip Snowden, Socialist, said that the bill would enfranchise a million and a quarter women, 82 per cent. of whom belong to the working class. John Massie, Liberal, was opposed to the enfranchisement of women because of their physical inferiority. They could not be fought. If complete adult franchisement were adopted, the government of the country would pass into the hands of women, because there are 1,000,000 more women than men in Great Britain. A petition was brought into the House in the form of a great roll of paper signed by 21,000 women in opposition to the bill. The opponents of woman suffrage held the floor until 5 o'clock, when the session closed automatically. In the evening an indignation meeting was held in Exeter Hall to denounce the Government and to call upon the women of Great Britain to unite against it. The Prime Minister was attacked in the most violent language, and it was resolved to start active campaigns in all districts whose representatives had opposed the women in Parliament. Among the speakers at this meeting was the Rev. Mr. Aked, who recently has been elected pastor of the Fifth Avenue (New York) Baptist Church. He said he had come away from listening to the debate in the House with a sense of defeat, dismay and disgust, and added as his opinion that "nothing since the coming of Christ would do more for

humanity than the enfranchisement of women." Mr. Snowden said that the divine right of kings and aristocrats had been broken down, and now they would have to break down the belief in the divine right of men. Israel Zangwill used his powers of satire and wit against the anti-suffragists who were traitors to their sex. He did not believe that Eve was always to remain a rib woman. Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist, has written to *The Times* expressing her belief in suffrage for women in all local elections, but opposing the Parliamentary vote because it affects imperial matters in which women have no responsibility of action. Marie Corelli has issued a pamphlet against woman suffrage in which she puts the momentous question: "Shall we make a holocaust of maidens, wives and mothers on the brazen altar of party?"

Paris in Darkness

A sudden and entirely unexpected strike of the electricians of Paris at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon kept the public buildings of the city in darkness for two nights and interfered with many industries thru the shutting off of their power. Most of the streets are lighted in part by gas, but those supplied by electricity were left in complete darkness except for the lanterns which were hung out from the houses and the torches carried by the police. In the boulevard cafés and restaurants which did not have individual lighting plants the tables were lighted with old lamps and with candles stuck into empty bottles. The Post Office sent out to buy hundreds of candles and bushels of potatoes to serve as candlesticks. The Prefecture of Police, the buildings of the Ministers, and the Elysée Palace were deprived of illumination. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies were provided with gas. The Grand Opera and almost all of the theaters were obliged to close and refund their money. But in some of the minor theaters and concert halls acetylene lamps from automobiles and Chinese lanterns were used to light the stage. The newspapers were the chief sufferers, as most of them depend upon electrical power for the presses. The *Petit Parisien* prints its 2,000,000 copies a day by its own plant, and this and a few other papers similarly equipped loaned the use of their presses to other papers after their own editions were off. In front of many newspaper offices during the night and day portable steam engines and automobiles were stationed, by which it was endeavored, without much success, to run the presses. The shutting off of the electric light from the caissons used in the construction of the subway tunnels compelled the workmen to leave hastily, and since the electrical pumps were also stopped the subway filled with water, causing some damage to its walls and foundations. The Labor Exchange, which was lighted by electricity, was closed by order of the Prefect of the Seine, so the strikers were not able to hold their meetings there as planned. The only part of the city which did not suffer was that lighted by the municipal plants. The object of the strike, which was confined to the employees of the private companies, was to secure the same rights and privileges as the municipal employees, especially old age pensions and vacations with full pay. In the Government electric light service each employee has two months' vacation with pay every year, and is allowed another month with pay in case of sickness. Usually the workmen take advantage of this to secure three months' vacation. It is calculated that $1,400,000 would be required by the private electric companies to supply the pensions demanded by the workmen. The strike was closed by a combination of promises and threats by the Government. M. de Selves, Prefect of the Seine, negotiated with the leaders of the strike and agreed to see that they got the same treatment as the municipal employees. The men will have a weekly day of rest, pensions and vacations, and will be re-employed after their term of military service expires. The demand for an eight-hour day was postponed for further consideration. The men have been getting on an average $44 a month for ten hours' daily work. The indoor men have had 52 days' rest annually with pay, and the outdoor men twenty-six days. The strikers numbered about 1,300 skilled workmen whom it would be difficult to replace. Premier Clemenceau issued orders that the military engineers and electricians should take charge of

the electrical light and power plants in case the strike was not settled.

The New Duma

Russia's second Parliament, composed of the Council of the Empire as the upper house and the Duma as the representative body, opened its session on March 5th. The Council met in a hall in the center of the city and was called to order by its President, Baron Frisch, after the singing of the Te Deum and the national anthem. Count Gortchakoff presented a resolution of sympathy with the widow of General Alexis Ignatieff, a member of the Council, who was assassinated by the revolutionists at Tver, December 22d, and a memorial session was devoted to him. The Liberal members of the Council did not oppose this action. Greater interest, of course, was attracted by the Duma, which met as before in the Tauride Palace. In the entrance hall the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, Antonius, and the accompanying clergy intoned a Te Deum, to which, however, most of the members paid little respect. The Metropolitan then addressed the members, urging them to forget their differences and work together for their suffering country. He compared the Duma to the disciples whom Christ called together and thru whom his will prevailed, altho one of them was a traitor. After singing the national hymn twice with cheers, the members filed into the hall and took their places. Premier Stolypin and all of the ministers except those of War and Marine were present. Vice-President Golubeff, of the Council of the Empire, entered the President's tribune and greeted the Duma in the name of the Emperor, and Baron Gyldenbandt, Secretary of State, read the imperial ukase convening the Duma and defining its duties. At the mention of the Emperor's name, Mr. Krushevan, the anti-Semite Deputy from Kishineff, arose and called for three cheers for his Majesty. Only the Conservative members responded; the Center and Left remained seated in silence. The Social Democrats, who had remained outside up to this point, then entered and with the other Deputies took the oath of allegiance. The organization of the house had been arranged by caucuses and inter-party conferences, so the entire Opposition, numbering 336, cast their votes for Feodor Golovin as President of the Duma. The candidate of the Government parties received only 102 votes. Mr. Golovin is a member of one of the oldest families of Russia and is highly respected in court circles, in spite of the fact that he has been for many years President of the Moscow Zemstvo, which has led in the reform movement. He is younger and more forceful in character than President Muromtzeff of the last Duma, and possesses the confidence of all parties to a remarkable degree. In his address on assuming the chair he said:



FEODOR GOLOVIN,
The New President of the Duma.

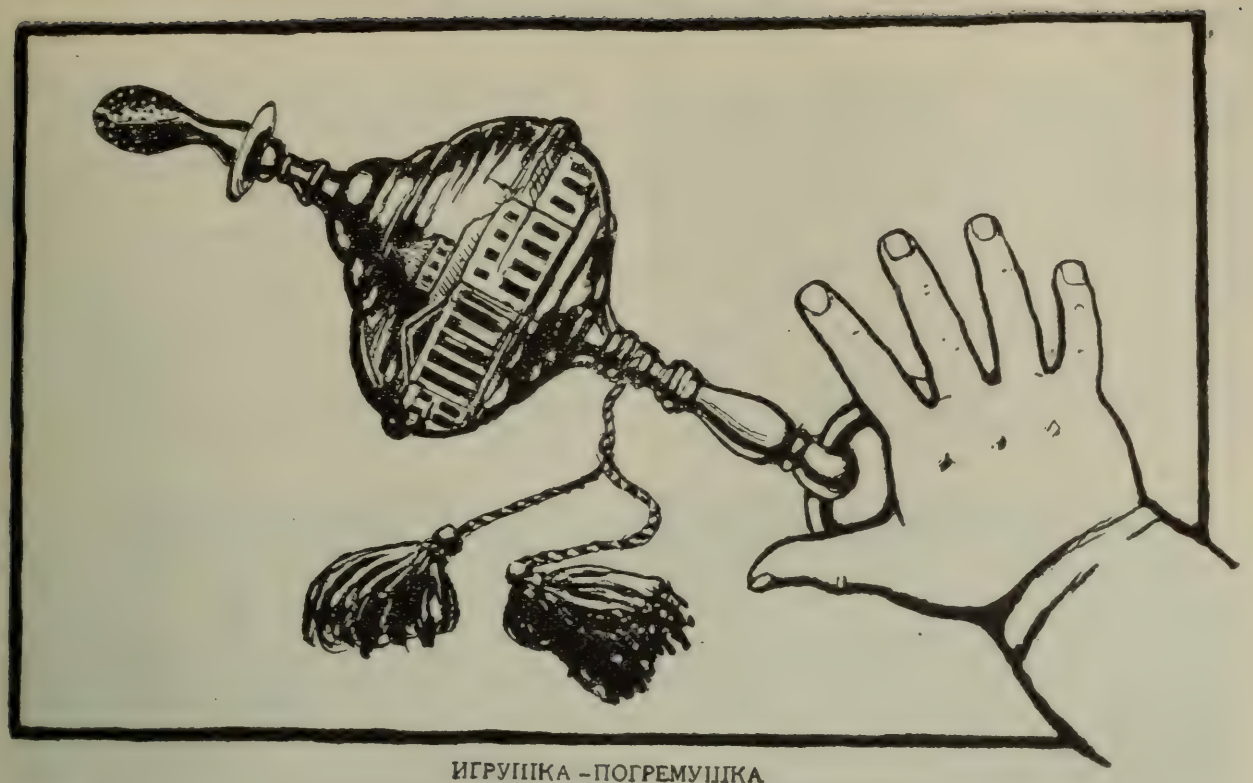
"The principle of popular representation is powerful. Once called to life, it can never die. In unity with the will of the monarch and the hopes of the country the Duma must and will irresistibly advance until its high mission is fulfilled."

President Golovin was cordially received in audience by the Emperor and Empress on the following day. After the adjournment of the Duma, the

crowd of over 20,000 people who had collected before the Tauride Palace marched thru the streets of the capital singing the "Marseillaise" and other revolutionary songs and waving red flags and making demonstrations before the house of the Chief of the Secret Police and the prison where political prisoners were confined. For a time it looked as tho the scenes of "Bloody Sunday," when Father Gapon led a similar procession, were going to be repeated, but the Government had learned how to manage mobs better, and instead of meeting it with volleys from the soldiers, the gendarmes cleared the streets without the use of other weapons than whips. In the election of secretaries and other subordinate officers of the Duma, the Conservative Right was ignored entirely. After the organization was completed an adjournment was taken until March 12th, in order to give an opportunity for the committees on credentials to act on the contested seats, of which there are a very large number. The most serious case is that of Mr. Krushevan, who is charged with ineligibility as being a bankrupt and with fraudulent practices in the election. He threatens if he is unseated to let loose the mob against the Jews and renew the pogroms of Kishineff and Odessa. The Conservatives are supporting him and declare that if he is not admitted they will resign in a body and petition the Emperor to dissolve the Duma. President Golovin has promised the floor to a Social Democratic Deputy, as soon as the Duma is ready for business, in order to demand amnesty for political prisoners. It is understood that the entire Duma, including the Conservatives, will support this demand in so far as it does not include prisoners accused or convicted of murder. The first law to be brought before the Duma will be one for the establishment of the right of habeas corpus, and the second for the abolishing of punishment by the administrative order of local authorities. Premier Stolypin is pressing for an early opportunity to present the budget and the proposals of the Government, some of which cover the reforms demanded by the Duma.

Germany and The Hague

The German delegation at The Hague Conference will consist of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, and Councilor Krieger. Germany is not yet willing to admit the question of limitation of armaments to The Hague Conference, and Professor de Martens, the representative of Russia, is still negotiating at European capitals to check Great Britain in the attempt to introduce the subject. It is reported that if any disarmament proposals are introduced Germany will not withdraw, but will insist upon the specification of the conditions which would regulate the relative war power of the different countries. If the extent of the armament be made conditional on population the navy of Great Britain would have to remain stationary or be cut down, while the navy of Germany would be enlarged. If it is argued that the size of the navy should be made proportionate to the extent of the mercantile marine requiring protecting, the United States would have to reduce its navy. Since it would refuse to do this, Great Britain and the United States would be brought into opposition.——The Government has had its way in regard to the appropriations for German Southwest Africa. Colonial Director Dernburg presented to the new Reichstag a request for a supplementary appropriation of $7,300,000 for military expenses in this colony, and also for $2,225,000 as the first instalment for the construction of the railroad from Kubub to Keetmanshoop. Herr Dernburg stated that it was the Government's intention to declare peace established with the natives March 31st, to withdraw a considerable number of troops before July 1st, and to adopt universal conscription in the colony. The Clerical Center, Poles and Socialists voted against the appropriation as before, but the complexion of the Reichstag has been changed by the last election, so the bill was carried. It is the intention of the Colonial Office to develop the resources of German Southwest Africa so as to make it profitable, particularly by encouraging cotton culture so as to free the German mills from their dependence on the United States.



ИГРУШКА-ПОГРЕМУШКА
THE DOUMA—THE PLAYTHING OF RUSSIA.
From the Russian Newspaper *Gudok*.

The Village Against the Czar

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

[This week we conclude Mr. Walling's article begun in our last issue, and his striking series of three articles which have explained the present Russian revolution as has, in our opinion, no other writer of the day. Now that the second Duma has assembled, these articles will be of great assistance to any one wishing to understand the problems that will come before it for solution. Mr. Walling is at present in Russia studying the greatest political drama now being enacted in the world. The illustrations used in this article are derived from the collection of Russian cartoons now on exhibition at Columbia University. —EDITOR.]

THIS class war of pillage and arson and murder has already brought about concrete results for the peasants. I have spoken of the moderate measure of reform the Government has promulgated largely under landlord pressure; I have also mentioned the rise in wages and the fall in rents. A much more remarkable and solid benefit has fallen to the peasants as a reward for their successful warfare —the landlords are selling their estates. In the single year since these present agrarian disorders began more than a tenth of the estates of all Russia—*i. e.*, more than 2,000,000 acres—have been offered for sale. What is still more important is that the peasants, expecting a far more considerable fall in prices, if not a free division of the landlords' property, have refused to buy.

The peasants are rapidly and with comparative ease getting the better of the landlords, even to driving them from the country-side. The struggle with the Government, backed as it is by a consolidated power of the landlords and those allies and relatives of theirs, the army officers and the bureaucrats, is a far more serious and protracted matter —in fact, the very substance of the war of the revolution. In this direction the peasants have had far less success, and up to the present time they have gotten decidedly the worst of it.

But let us not suppose that the Government is invulnerable. In every village it has given the people hostages in the shape of the village policeman and the village priest. Both are the subject of constant persecution in those sections of the country that are most advanced. In many cases these local representatives of the Czarism are already dominated by

village opinion; more particularly, of course, the priests. In Kasan the peasants captured several of these local police functionaries and held them until the Government liberated an imprisoned leader of the revolution. Why may this not occur again? Besides these personal pledges there is in every village a valuable property pledge in the shape of the Government saloon from which the Czarism receives a third of its annual income. Every day the official Russian telegrams report the robbery or destruction of some of these saloons. How many are really attacked or destroyed cannot be known. Every day new villages take up the campaign against this Government monopoly. A regular plan of attack has been devised. The village meeting decides that the peasants shall not drink; an agreed schedule of fines is arranged for all those who do—one rouble for the first drink, three for the second, five for the third and expulsion for the fourth.

So successfully have these attacks hit at the Government revenue that the authorities have been forced to the most extreme measures of protection. Already all post offices, railway stations and every visible form of property had to be guarded by soldiers or police. Now the same becomes true of all of the tens of thousands of vodka shops in all Russia —a sufficient sign in itself of the revolution's success. Thru raising the price of vodka to the very limit the traffic will bear, the Government has succeeded so far in retaining the level of its revenue, but it is only a question of a short time before the state budget must show an enormous loss.



Очистка площади.

CLEARING A STREET.
From *Iskra*, a Russian newspaper.

The measures of physical protection are the least interesting of the Government's policies in this matter. In one government of the south, the Governor-General has issued an order that *any village which has boycotted the saloon must be made to pay in direct taxes the same sum which that saloon produced for the Government the year before.* The Government has always encouraged the use of the vodka poison. It is now compelling it by nagaikas and bayonets.

The warfare of the village against the Government is being worked up into a science. The revolutionary bodies are directing the work, but the peasants are

quick enough to understand. Last year, for instance, many of the villages destroyed the place of alcohol monopoly openly. This year they take a vote against the saloon, and a secret committee, appointed by the central revolutionary authorities of the district, carries the plan into effect. I was in a small village of Saratoff a few weeks after the Duma had closed. A middle-aged, intelligent and self-educated villager was explaining to me the advantages of the new system. He described how the participants in the destruction of the saloon the year before were beaten by the Cossacks, and he said that the mistake would not be repeated this year. He told me that the village had decided that the saloon was to go, and that the secret committee, composed of half a dozen peasants of the community, would see that the design was carried out. Within a week after I had left the village I read in the papers a telegram stating the destruction during the night of that saloon.

Every possible form of worrying the Government, of upsetting the authority of the local officials, of cutting off the Government's income from the village, of implanting the spirit of mutiny among the new recruits, of coercing the landlords, is being embodied by the revolutionists into a regular revolutionary code. This is not being done on theoretical grounds, but congresses of local and village committees have been held all over Russia to discuss the best means for carrying out the war. It is generally recognized that the time for concerted action in the country at large has not yet arrived, and it is evident to the outside observer that it will not even arrive so soon as the revolutionists hope. What is sought now is not the common action of several villages, but the comparative study of the best modes of action for each individual community. So well do the villages understand that some have not only absorbed the new program, but have undertaken to spread it far and wide among the neighboring communities. I visited one village, for instance, where practically everybody was active in one way or another in this revolutionary work, and where the young men seemed almost without exception to be members of the fighting organizations of the Revolution.



THE ARREST.
From a Russian illustrated post card.

It is especially those villages where the peasants have been beaten by the Cossacks or imprisoned where the feeling runs most high and the action takes the most aggressive and intelligent form. One peasant was enthusiastic over the university education he had gotten in the prisons. Having been arrested for treasonous actions, he must already have appreciated the spirit of the revolution, and he seemed to think that his prison experiences had given him the greatest of all possible privileges—a thoro education in the causes, the principles and in the means of revolution. As some hundreds of thousands of peasants have been under arrest during the past years, it may be seen what a tremendous educating effect their imprisonment must have had. Perhaps a good half of the villages of Russia are in this manner put in touch with the general revolutionary movement.

This is the situation at the present moment. There are also ominous preparations for a far more serious and violent manner of warfare. In several of the leading provinces the villages are making every effort to arm and to train up a secret village militia for future use. In the Government of Saratoff nearly every one of the fifteen hundred villages has its secret committee, and nearly every one of these committees has more or less arms. Some committees are small, consisting of half a dozen members. Others include a hundred or more —all the young men of the village. In some cases there are only a few old revolvers and guns; in others the peasants are provided with modern rifles.

These local committees are all organized under the district committees and the district committees under the committees of the government. The discipline is considerable. When the local committee is considering the advisability of killing some particularly brutal official, overseer or landlord, permission is first asked from the central committee, and then, if this permission is granted, the deed is quietly and effectively executed. The landlords are frightened. It is said that all the estates in this government are for sale except those of the two recent ministers, Durnovo and Akimov.

The revolutionary committee of Saratoff is preparing daily for future needs. The local militia are being secretly drilled, taught how to use their weapons and educated in the art of guerrilla war. All the roads, bridges and railway lines are being studied with the end of accomplishing the destruction of the means of communication in the quickest possible manner when the moment arrives; and, of course, the peasant militia has the fullest assurance of the support of the whole railway union in this plan. Saratoff is the model province of Russia from the standpoint of peasant revolt, but many others, especially among its neighbors and those provinces nearest to the Black Sea, are following Saratoff's example.

Until a few months ago there seemed to be one fatal lack in the revolutionist plan—the means with which to purchase the large supplies of arms that will be needed before this guerrilla war can be put on the same footing that it has reached in the Caucasus and the Baltic Provinces. There are now perhaps a hundred thousand rifles among the revolutionists if we include these outlying parts of the empire. There should be several times that many before the guerrilla war can be successfully begun in the central parts of the country. The money for this purpose was entirely wanting a year ago, but within the past year the well planned and executed robberies of the Government officers and large banks by the revolutionists (the robberies of the private institutions undertaken only, of course, by the most extreme wing) have largely supplied the lack. Approximately some ten million roubles (five million dollars) have been obtained in this way, sufficient, perhaps, to justify the carrying over of the guerrilla war into the heart of rural Russia as soon as the guns have been smuggled over the border or secured by official corruption within the realm.

The peasants are winning their liberty at a terrible cost, of which the blood tribute is the least important factor. All this sacrifice of life, all the misery and hardship that it must entail, are not a very large price for the Russian peasants to pay for emancipation from age-long oppression, famine and misery. The worst part of the situation is the reaction on

their own characters of the violence to which the brutal Government forces the people to resort. When the peasant gets used to killing overseers and police he must have become more or less accustomed to the shedding of blood—as brutalized, perhaps, as soldiers during a war. But he cannot and will not stop there. Already the villager's hand is raised against his fellow villager. The soldiers of brutal regiments are beaten by the villagers when they return home. Peasants that refuse to take part in the general revolutionary movement or strike are beaten or slain.

the lead of this village aristocracy. Between these and the majority of the peasants there is arising the most brutal and terrible war. The victory is not so easily with the majority as it might seem. A strong village policeman and a few well-hidden spies, a detachment of rural guards or Cossacks in the village or near at hand, will give the advantage entirely to the favored few. In such cases some horrible incidents have arisen. The peasant aristocrats, following the illustrious example of the Czar, have instituted so-called military courts for the execution of the leaders of sedition, and have



RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY HYMN.
From a Russian illustrated post card.

Even this is not the worst. Some villages may have among them no "traitors" to the Cause; but there is in nearly every village a small class of peasants who have always been and may for some time remain openly loyal to the Czar. These are the privileged—the village usurers, the peasant landlords, the small merchants, the mail carriers, and contractors and others favored by the Government. They are usually only a half dozen or dozen families out of a hundred or two, but they are among the most active of all. Everywhere there are among the families of the common peasants also a few that are inclined to follow

thereupon executed such of their enemies as they could lay their hands on. With others, also emulating the Czar, they have proceeded to apply the well-established custom of the red cock—that is, they have burned down their houses over their heads. But this is a dangerous experiment.

The red cock is the principal weapon of the revolutionary element in the village, and as the property is to a large degree in the hands of the few, they are the principal sufferers in this kind of a war. Such village feuds, resulting in the burning down of the houses of the enemies, and sometimes, by accident, of

neighbors' houses or the whole village as well, have always been frequent. Since the Revolution began it has doubled in intensity, and to the other plagues of Russia—war, famine, pillage and Cossacks—must be added fire. In the short space of a year there were over three thousand such fires in a single government of the fifty of European Russia.

Worse than the public executions in the village and worse than fire is the secret murder by night. Of course, when the war reaches this stage it cannot last long, as the numbers are overwhelmingly on the side of the poverty-stricken many. But the spirit of bloodshed has been turned against neighbors, an infinitely more demoralizing fact than the killing of a stranger landlord or police.

With this loss of regard for life comes an equal disregard of personal property and every other form of personal right. From pillaging the landlords it is a short step to pillaging the rich peasants. The latter reply where they can with a forced confiscation of the weaker peasants' goods. Soon a period of plunder sets in, directed very largely against those with whom the peasants have their scores to settle—that is, the rich peasants, the landlords and the police.

This whole picture of the immediate future of the Russian village is such a terrible one that few large-hearted and cultivated Russians can bear to contemplate it. Many, in revolt against the only picture that accords with their reason, will yet deny some of the most obvious facts. Others, unable to argue away the facts, give up all hope and can see no end to the demoralization once it gains the upper hand. I have been forced to confess, indeed, that the spread and success of the revolution depends probably not so much on its successful organization as on the disorganization of the Government and on the spread of the spirit of rebellion and desperation in the mind of the individual peasants. Evidently individual rebellion is subject to all the limitations of the individual rebel. A growing disregard for life, property, industry and order is inevitable as long as the revolution continues. The powers that are maintaining the Russian Government today can undoubtedly force the nation to this fearful and protracted ordeal. Revolutionary organizations and organized forms of revolt that make against this demoralization it can defeat and destroy. Against millions of individual rebels who, however unorganized, are ready to give up everything for the cause, it can accomplish nothing.

It would be the grossest error to conclude that there is no organization of the revolutionary forces, for there is a constant and often successful effort to create organizations of every kind. It is only that such organizations are only organizations in an educational sense. The personnel of both leaders and rank and file is constantly shifting. Continuous and concerted action is out of the question. They cannot by any possibility rise above the level of the average member—they can only bring backward members to the level.

The peasants' union gathered together in a single program and a single set of revolutionary tactics the best opinion among the Russian radicals as well as the most widely accepted opinions of the peasants. It perfected and developed its program thru repeated national conferences, and it finally succeeded in spreading a knowledge of its tactics in nearly every village of the land. This is organization in the deepest spiritual sense. The central committee was imprisoned; the local committees were exiled; all the most openly active members of the union were beaten or thrown into jail. Yet the idea of the union lives and it unites the peasants in a common effort for a common end. The union remains as popular as ever among the peasantry. Whole villages are still anxious to be admitted to its somewhat mysterious folds. They know its program; they do not and cannot know the personnel of its organization. The intelligent peasants of nearly every village will tell you that they stand for the peasants' union. One peasant summed the matter up in this way:

"Of course, I am for the peasants' union, whatever I may think of other organizations. It is like the hen that spreads its wings over all the smaller revolutionary brood."

After the peasants' union came another organization, equally successful and equally popular. The radical and

revolutionary peasants sent by the villages to represent them in the Duma formed themselves into "the labor group." This group adopted practically the entire program of the peasants' union, and urged the most advanced and democratic demands along every line. It was the members of this group, it will be recalled, that kept themselves in daily touch with the villages all over Russia while the Duma was in session, and who issued, after the Duma was closed, the sensational appeal to arms. This appeal is the most dangerous document to the Government that has ever been published. It has not reached all the villages yet, nor perhaps even a large majority. Moreover, it is so violent and desperate in tone that there are doubtless some villages to whom it would not appeal. However, it has been circulated broadcast, has met with approval in all directions, and in the villages that had received it I found that it had called forth the most cordial and enthusiastic endorsement. The members of the labor group, like the organizers of the peasants' union, are now also in prison or exile; but many are the villagers who have answered the call of the village bell to arms (or rather to sticks and pitchforks) when there has been a need to rally to their defense. Tho known to thousands of peasants and traveling about freely after the Duma was dissolved, many, perhaps, half, of the members of the group were enabled in this way to escape abroad. Their proclamation lives in the peasants' minds, gains ground every day, and may yet serve as a rallying cry for the great revolt.

Thru these organizations, or frameworks of organizations, a very large proportion of the villages have been thoroly ripened and prepared for revolt. Of course the revolt may never occur. It is impossible to say at what time the Government may become sufficiently frightened to make a complete surrender. But the peasants will be satisfied with nothing less than absolute surrender, and the only proposal that has appealed to them so far is that a constitutional assembly be instantly convened. If the Government should not surrender, however, the guerrilla war will soon take a more terrible form.

The country will swarm with an army of guerrilla bands, and the Government authorities will be forced to retire from



A NIGHTMARE

the villages to the strong places the Cossacks are able to hold. The peasants will already have gained part of that for which they are contending. The revolution would have to wait for further success on the capture of some sufficiently important stronghold to serve as a center for an insurrectionary government and for the formation and organization of a regular revolutionary force. Even then the Government armies might be able to put up a terrific resistance.

But whether events ever proceed so far or not, it is the imminent possibility that such a thing may happen that constitutes the hope of the revolution, and the only factor that is able to force from the autocratic Government such fundamental and revolutionary changes as are now absolutely essential to the development of Russia in the minds of every important element of the Russian people.

The Russian people, perhaps more than any other, deplore all warfare. It stands squarely for the abolition of governmental violence in every form. But until the present inhuman despotism is done away with neither war, nor capital punishment, nor imprisonment and exile without trial can be done away with. War is the excuse for the Czarism's existence. Administrative punishment and execution are its sole means of support. It is in a last hope of putting an end, perhaps forever, to war and bloodshed that the people have declared war on the Czarism and are ready to pay in their own blood for victory.

St. Petersburg, Russia.

Old Age: The Epic of a New Year

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "Old Farm Days," Etc.

"WE go with the years; there is no let up, and, while the new year always turns up with a fresh face, ours grow always a little more wrinkled; and the consciousness increases with us that we are having our days measured off, without the least consideration of our wishes, or consultation as to what we want to do in the way of living." Not quite so, for this affair of old age is getting to be the uppermost topic of the times. It is even getting to be a more interesting question than how to demonstrate a future existence. We mean to realize, at some time, that Biblical forecast which puts "death under foot." We have already succeeded in making old age a new sort of term. Our fathers were bent down at fifty, and a man of seventy was expected to be shriveled and helpless. Machinery has helped to work a change, and a better hygiene has done more. Children can now escape nearly all that round of diseases that went thru the old time district schools; and in this way and in others "visitations of Providence" have lost their power to weaken us before maturity.

How can one become old generously and not let down his vitality till after one hundred years? Can we reach one hundred and fifty years and have them full of strength and pleasure? It is no longer of any use to quote to us that our years are three score and ten by divine decree. Dr. Smith Baker tells us that man grows old more quickly when he fails to keep the balance of his faculties; that a man must keep himself up intellectually and morally in order to be in good physical condition. "A very moral person has a poor lease on life, if his intellectual brightness is allowed to dull." "Keep up with the age in thought, with the times in morals, and see that your body is well groomed, without running away with you." Professional dignity is good so far as it means self-restraint, but it is evil when it becomes a harness; and so he would have our ministers and lawyers and other professionals at home in the athletic field. "Posing with dignity

and failing to feel leg and arm freedom precede atrophy of some muscle or limb."

A very good rule for keeping oneself young is that laid down by an English writer, who says: "I make it a rule to enjoy each step; not merely the getting to the end of my journey—for then I am sure that I will know the flowers along my pathway and will feel the sunshine, and shall even enjoy the grains of sand under my feet as if they were gold." It may be true that there is a certain pleasure of victory on the racecourse, but the athlete is not therefore long lived. He finds no pleasure in the race itself, but in the end of it alone; and our modern training for athletic games I find, as a rule, ends in a smoker if not in a debauch. All the training is thrown away, and most of the good of it is lost. The rule is therefore a very good one to live in each step that we take, and find joy in each act that we perform. Dr. Johnson counted the fence posts for a very good reason; it gave him something to think of while he was walking where nothing else interested him.

We are learning more and more the danger of houses. Live out of doors is the rule for health and long life. For my part I like hammocks and wide verandas and a plenty of balconies, so that not more than one-third of the house shall be inside doors. Then there should be living arbors all about us, and hammocks swung under the pines and spruces and beeches and linden trees, where the shade is good and the air is sweet. The veranda, I am glad to see, is growing in width, and the sun-bath window in popularity. A long walk with more or less muscle exercise—not enough to tire out—should be taken before you take your breakfast, and then again before you take up your pen. One hour is long enough to spend over your books or your writing, and then out of doors again. Never congest your blood. Fifteen minutes at croquet, or a chat with the birds, or kindly exercise in the garden, and then you may go at it for another hour. Two such pulls are enough before dinner. After dinner frolic, laugh, or play, or walk for at least two hours. As you grow older take things a little steadier and easier. Go to your hammock after dinner, and then devote the after half of the day to studying nature at first hand. Above all, never make the blood undertake to digest food and serve the brain at hard thinking at the same time. After the evening meal devote some time to social affairs, and go to your room by 9 o'clock. Do nothing to call the blood to your head, but keep up the sleep habit. Get up early in the morning, certainly by daybreak. Hear the dawn birds, have a bath, and breakfast only on the cream of the day and the top of the morning. Walk a mile or more, by no means on a straight line, but wherever your fancy or duty dictates. Be as boyish as you feel—whistling, shouting and singing. It will hurt nobody, but will do you good. By no means nicotine yourself. You do not wish to look abroad to see God thru tobacco smoke. You will never live rightly until you can find God in the clover fields and the orchards, and comprehend that you are the child of Life. Do your writing mostly out of doors. It is desperately dangerous to work the brain in bad air—especially that furnished by hot air furnaces.

"The smell of the stable is healthy." I think this is not so true as that the atmosphere of healthy, well-groomed animals is full of a clean, wholesome vitality. Grooming them is not only good exercise, but otherwise wholesome. At the same time my "Fanny" is considerable of an intellectual companion. A collie is a healthy companion, and a litter of pups is a never-failing source of jolly life. One should sing with the birds, and get into as close companionship as possible with them. Try it once, and you will be surprised to find how much some of the birds like human sympathy. I find this especially true of catbirds in my Northern home and mocking birds at my Florida home. They get to be peculiarly desirous to please us, coming very close and trying hard to say things. If you talk with them systematically, as if they understood you, they will after a while comprehend your wishes. All sorts of creatures, except the venomous, are likely to be responsive. Talk with everything—your horse, your cow, your dog, your hens—even the toads. They will first show pleasure in hearing you, and then will come love, and life, and joy, till the world around you will be full of vital-

ity, and you will forget all about growing old. Without this, man lives in a receiving vault, hoping for another world, and not knowing enough to live in this world. I am not much interested in the discussion whether animals think or not. I know they do more than that, for they are nearly human in their love and wit. I like to have my hens jump on my shoulders and eat from my hands. But the birds are our most delightful and life-giving companions. You can very quickly establish a friendship with your neighbors in the bushes.

As we get older we get more in need of playmates. That word is just the right one. No one should ever get above or beyond play. It is a panacea for not only children's ills, but the ills of older people. I hope to see the day when we shall have city playgrounds for old folk as well as boys and girls. Judge Geddes showed his color and lost his wrinkles when he played croquet with a half a dozen professors and preachers, whom he induced daily to let up and become boys for a while. When he died we all began to grow older for lack of those frolics. There should be a playground connected with every homestead. My choice would be that the old and the young play together, for if you wish to keep young keep with the young. Never cut loose from the coming-up set. Do not say, "I love children," and then impose on them your senilities. If you cannot be young with them and childlike in your spirit, let them alone. But I am sure that you need not lose your youth. This is not an atmosphere or spirit that belongs to our first twenty years, but is perennial, or it may be so. Life, real life, is never senile, never bloodless, and never played out or used up. If you are dulled, it is because you are half or three-quarters dead; that is, you have let some of your faculties remain unused until they have lost vitality. Boys and girls comprehend the difference quickly. They like life, real living, and they will take to you if you have life. I know people of seventy who catch the eye and the quick response of any school child.

Of course, no one will expect to grow old gracefully in this age without heeding dietetic rules. "Eat more fruit and less meat" seems to sum up the experiments of the more scientific of our advisers. For myself, I do not discard meat altogether; but spending my winters in Florida, where I see meat but once a week, I find no loss from its deprivation, but a decided gain. I walk from five to ten miles a day and do a good deal of garden work, in addition to a full measure of intellectual exercise, without weariness—at least without any wear that is not easily made good. This I cannot do with my Northern diet. In Florida our diet is made up of coarse bread and eggs, with citrus fruits and vegetables—more particularly sweet potatoes dug fresh from the ground. Salads abound, with beans and split peas, but soups are not in favor. Our joints are elastic and our spirits cheerful. Overeating is a pleasant sort of suicide, and I am inclined to think that flesh foods certainly shorten life. When the internal organs give up in despair from overwork the external follow, and we call it paralysis; that is, the blood, trying its best to keep things in order in the stomach, is called suddenly to do a work in the brain, and it goes with a jump—and the man drops down dead. Perhaps he is a distinguished statesman, perhaps only a clodhopper. He could have lived and worked for forty years more, only that when his external organs could not do full duty he undertook to compel his internal organs to do better. There are thousands of people growing old, and older, and dying off on this principle. Two meals a day, mostly of fruits and nuts, would leave most of these people in splendid working order for another quarter of a century or more. There is no use in calling this a fad. Eggs and beans and peas will give you nitrogenous food; and, as you cannot digest more than two meals, why use your life up trying? The stuff must be disposed of some way, or it will poison your blood and clog your system. A supper of baked apples or of oranges or tomatoes will help you get rid of the superfluous; only let them have a chance, and not pile on top a load of Welsh rarebit, with buttered toast and cereals—calling it a light meal. If you could swing a lantern inside you would see that it was not a light matter at all.

I think we older people should have very set and fixed opinions; but that

does not impose a necessity of belaying them into everybody, on all occasions; nor does it hinder our constantly acquiring new knowledge and forming new opinions—and doing it just as frankly as when boys. We are probably no nearer the goal than at thirty or twenty, only maybe we know the route a little better. Why should we not be very positive about some things? And if we handle this knowledge politely we have one of the perquisites of old age, which is respect. That this may deepen very often into love I am sure. Among my best friends, as a boy, were some of my teachers; and now I turn about with a delicious joy in the ardent companionship of many who count their years at one-third of my own. Is there any need that we should misunderstand each other between twenty and seventy? There is a very rapid passing over of acquisition into instinct. I know a steadily increasing number of born evolutionists. These boys do not have to work, as we did, for twenty years, to get a conviction of Darwinism. It is in the air, and it is in the age, and in the age life—which is the womb of the soul. In other words, there is very much less intellectually to separate the old and the young than there used to be, and as a consequence one need not feel as formerly, that he is old—only that he is older, that is, riper, and better entitled to be a little set in some of his notions.

Some one has recently apologized for being a novel reader. I remember that Edward Payson, when preaching at Portland, about a hundred years ago, had hard work to hold his sanctity in public estimation because he read novels. Yet I should say that there is a great deal of good in reading novels, especially for old people and especially for middle-aged people. That will leave the stories for the boys and girls. I read three or four novels a week, sometimes, lying in my hammock—occasionally taking a nap—because they are just as good as going to the city or to the circus, and without the labor of going. They cheer me if bothered, and they break up anxiety; that is, they prevent congestion of the blood and intellectual as well as physical breakdown. I notice that a prominent physician is prescribing them for worry and hypochondria. Modern science has proved accurately that worry will kill. It tells us that worry injures beyond repair certain cells of the brain, and the brain being the nutritive center of the body, other organs are also weakened. It is an irritant poison, and does serious damage even when it is not strong enough to destroy the brain cells. Laughter and good cheer are provocatives of health and defenders of life. One must laugh to be well; heartily, but not necessarily noisily and vacantly.

Do a fair stint and stop, perfectly satisfied. The fret of doing is often a horrible discontent. We hear of the gospel of doing as something over against and greatly better than the gospel of believing. Sometimes this may be so, but I have seen this new gospel wearing people to the bone; driving them into the insanity of restlessness. Professor Tholuck had about the right of it, when, after a hard day's work, he refused to say his prayers at night; only "Lord! You and I are on the same good terms as ever; good night!" This was better than a tired or sleepy devotional exercise. I remember how shocked and pained I once was, in my boyhood, to wake up on my knees. I had knelt at my chair, at family devotions, and gone off in the middle of my father's petitions. Was it not a happy slip, after all, with no harm, but much good, in it? As we grow older I see no need of doing poorer work than when young, but we must not overdo; we must learn the fine art of stopping.

At any rate, do not let us be driven by the cant of progress. Can we keep up, or are we necessarily run away from, by this rattling cart which they call progress? Books, for instance! Why, fifty years ago, a dozen books a year were a good output, where there are now ten thousand. But nature has a happy art that she teaches any intelligent person of absorbing books. As one gets older he goes thru more books in a short space of time, that is, he reads less but absorbs more. An ordinary novel serves for one afternoon, possibly for two; and "Jorn Uhl" or "Lorna Doone" will serve for half a dozen. A magazine is swallowed in one, or, possibly, two hours. This is a process by itself; not exactly

reading, but not inferior to reading. At a glance, the eye and then the mind takes in a whole page. There is less literal memorizing, but more recollection. An essay's contents — its logic, strength, grasp or weakness are caught and held. I do not undertake to say how many words to a page are really read; generally very few. This is mostly a modern attainment, and comes to its perfection in the editor. By and by the process will be abbreviated still farther, and so will be the writing of books. Babes will be born who read at birth, as they now suckle or breathe without instruction. This reading is a stage in an intellectual process. Old age does not need to putter over much of it; we can dispose of as many books now in a year as our fathers could in twenty-five years.

My unshakable conclusion is that elderly people need a great deal more social liberty than they do political or religious. Where we are likely to be fettered and killed off is in performing social functions. The entertainer, you are aware, will cut you, if you decline to spend a fagged hour, after your bedtime, with his guests—not often your friends. Just how much we should yield to this demand is a question; but every one ought to be able in mature life to determine his dues to society, and be allowed to pay them without exhaustion. Old age may be very helpful to the very end socially, but it cannot be a slave without breaking down sharply. For my part I must have my evenings to myself for quiet homefulness. I like my room at eight o'clock and a quiet house. It is not that I am bored with parties; altho they are nuisances as a rule, but simply I do not need them and I cannot afford to indulge in them. A large party is an intellectual and moral bedlam. The amount of small talk is not the worst of it; there is intellectual and moral confusion—no aim, no unity, no end, and no real society. I believe there are a few who like such affairs, or suppose they do. These people grow more and more generalized, until small talk is their fine art, and they have no room for anything larger or higher.

After all, what real social rights have the old? Can we justly create a social life of our own, provided we reach widely enough, and draw into our circle a large number to be benefited? How shall one live so as to be indifferent to social retaliation and slights, so as to go on unruffled and unchanged when overlooked by society lords and madams? I believe the common recipe is to get up a rival "function" and slight the slighter. This only prepares the way for a succession of torts and retorts. I think one may, by building his own life richly and generously, get quite out of reach of these irritants. Still I do not mean to hold that we can ever reach an age where we shall see life adequately alone. It is quite essential to bring together two or three even to find the presence or the best presence of the angels and the saviors. We are all able to take different angles of a truth, and so get pretty nearly around the whole of it. It is important that old and young shall be associated in all the functioning of life. Nature uses us as parts and pieces, and builds her concepts by locking us together. A right sort of life cannot be counted by years, but by its living force. If a man is really vital at eighty or ninety, no one should step on his heels. He has his experiences, but they are not to hang up on the wall like dried herbs. They go on with him, creating a finer manhood and a more generous succulent spirit. Has not the sun got up in the morning these thousands of years; and are not these modern daybreaks as beautiful as those in the days of Homer?

SORRENTO, FLA.



Solving the Railroad Question

BY FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS

United States Senator from Nevada.

THE question of governmental control of railroads was not fully and finally settled in last year's legislation on the subject. Very few expected that it would prove to be satisfactorily adjusted in all respects. It was an effort to cope with many disturbing features and some conditions were improved; but there is abundant evidence that until the system is simplified and unified there will continue to be the cry that the complexity of the situation demands Government ownership as the solution of the problem.

The arguments in favor of Government ownership are attractive and apparently convincing. They tell us that outside the United States three-fifths of the trackage is in national ownership and ask: "Why should not America also own her own railways?" They say: "If the universal tendency is to ownership by nations, why should not we follow their example? If the nation can build the most gigantic work of modern times, the Panama Canal, and if it can own and operate a railroad from ocean to ocean in Panama, why can it not build and own and operate railroads in the United States? If Chicago can contemplate the ownership of interurban railroads costing hundreds of millions, cannot the nation take a hand in the ownership of interstate railroads costing billions?"

Such, in brief, is the argument for the Government ownership of the railroads. The method of accomplishment is not difficult. It would be easy to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to institute suit to condemn the shares of stock in all railroads in the country engaged in interstate commerce, leaving the bonds outstanding as a lien upon the property. The interests of the stockholders would thus be purchased by the nation. The Interstate Commerce Commission would step into the position of directors of the various companies, working out a method of national administration. The present bond issue amounts to about six billion dollars, for which Government bonds could gradually be substituted at a saving of interest of about a hundred million annually. The capital stock, which also aggregates about six billion, with a market value a little less, could be condemned at its market value and paid for in United States bonds.

The present annual revenue of the railroads is over two billion dollars, which would amply insure payment of all the fixed charges and interest on the bonds, produce a surplus which would make provision for betterments and extensions and also provide a sinking fund which would extinguish the entire debt in fifty years. There can be no doubt about the legality of the procedure. A similar bill unanimously passed the Senate authorizing the condemnation of the stock of the Panama Railroad. So far as the method is concerned, Government ownership presents no difficulties, either constitutional or practical—except possibly the difficulty of securing honest and efficient administration—and the country will certainly drift toward it unless existing evils are effectually abolished. Even assuming that Government management may not be as economical, the time may yet come when the people

will regard equality of service as of greater importance than economy of service. But while the sentiment in favor of Government ownership is increasing, it is perfectly plain, for other reasons, that the country is not, as yet, prepared for such ownership. Among these reasons a most serious objection is that it would interject a million, three hundred thousand employees into Government patronage and render it difficult to drive from power the party controlling this vast influence, however desirable a change of administration might be.

I believe there is a better policy—a rational middle ground, solving the railroad question, giving the country all of the benefits of Government ownership with none of its dangers; abolishing the evils which have arisen from unrestricted monopoly; automatically bringing about a reduction in rates; putting the railroads out of politics, preventing political patronage for employees and retaining the management of the able men whose genius created our present efficient system of transportation out of the crude conditions which prevailed half a century ago.

The history of the roads, which they have been working out for themselves, suggests it. In 1830 there were 23 miles of railroad in America. In 1905, 213,000 miles. This mileage is owned by over 2,000 railroad corporations created by State laws. As the result of consolidation, combination and recombination, the operation of these 2,000 railroads has been mainly unified under the control of less than ten systems, each organized under the laws of a single State, generally bearing the name of a single man, who is regarded as the dominant factor in its administration. For the machinery of combination the controllers naturally resort to the States whose laws are most lax in proper restrictions as to over-capitalization and other evils.

A railroad, whether in the hands of the Government or of a private corporation, is naturally a monopoly. The steady trend to consolidation is the outcome of economic forces which cannot be controlled or appreciably impeded by legislation. The present system is complicated and expensive, involving the maintenance of many unnecessary corporations, the bond and stock issues of which constitute a mass of perplexing detail, confusing alike to the investor, the tax assessor and the rate regulating commission. It is clear that there should be unity of ownership, recognized by law, of such railroads as are now, with advantage to the public, linked together in interstate commerce regardless of State lines. As State legislation cannot accomplish this the railroad corporations should be national corporations — the creation of the Government whose jurisdiction is as broad as interstate commerce itself, and whose severeignty rests on every foot of American soil.

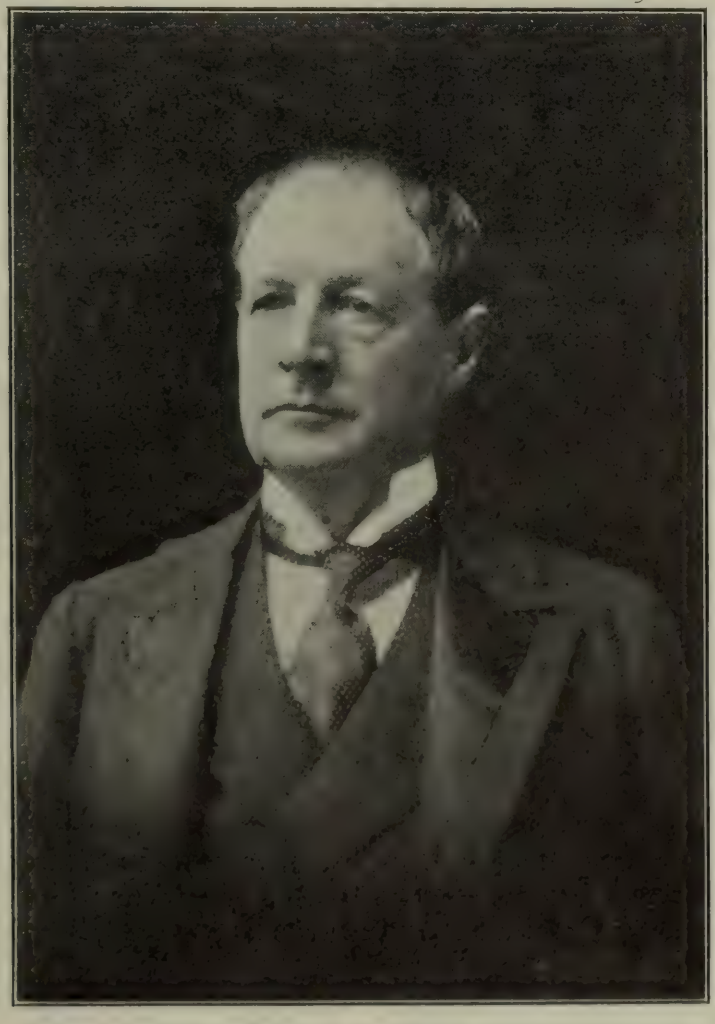
It must be admitted that for the most part consolidation has thus far resulted in greater economy and efficiency; in better, quicker and more equal service, and in stability of rates. As to whether it has worked any reduction of rates is disputed and whether such combinations are legal is very doubtful since the Northern Securities decision; but consolidation and merger of railroads engaged in interstate commerce constitute a part of the economic development of such commerce.

The activity of these great railroad combinations in politics has been rapidly increasing. They are in politics because they realize that their property may be at any time assailed either by legislatures or by administrative officers. Their vast concerns are between the upper and the nether millstones—the rate-regulating power and the taxing power. Participation in politics is stimulated by the uncertainty and insecurity of their situations. In the States, as a rule, the railroads enter into the elections of officials whose duties are likely to trench in any way upon the taxing or rate regulating power. They are subject to control of Congress in interstate matters and subject to the dictates of forty-five State legislatures or commissions as to State commerce. They are also taxed under forty-five different systems. There is no certainty, no uniformity, no permanency. Therefore the railroads are in politics, and as they do everything systematically, their participation in politics means either organization of or identification with a machine in most of the States. As a matter of business, they naturally

pursue the lines of least resistance, which frequently means alliance with corrupt elements of the communities in which they operate. Once drawn into politics by the necessities of protection, they naturally become aggressive and dominant in political control. It is expensive business for the railroads and it is a grave menace to the institutions of the republic.

For this reason I believe that the railroads themselves, as well as the public, would welcome some efficient simplification which should guarantee their integrity and legitimate business freedom, under established national administration and recognized authority, removing the necessity and temptation for sharp political practices.

It is clear to my mind that this can easily be accomplished by a national law for the incorporation of railways engaged in interstate commerce, subjecting their capitalization, their stock and bond issues and their relations with their employees and the public to the approval and control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The roads should still be subject to the reasonable police laws of each State in which they are located, but the stocks and bonds of such national corporations should be free from taxation, as representing simply parts of or interests in railroads, which should be assessed and taxed in their entirety. If the whole is taxed, the parts should not be also taxed. The actual property and equipment of such corporations should either be assessed in the State in which they are located at such a percentage of their value as is customary and taxed at the same rate as other property; or better, a regulated tax should be laid upon the gross receipts of the road, and such proportion collected by each State as the gross mileage in the State bears to the entire mileage of the road. A rule of taxation of national instrumentalities by



SENATOR NEWLANDS.

the States could be established by Congress in the case of interstate railroads, as is now done in the case of national banks.

A national incorporation law should limit stock and bond issues to cash paid in, or to the value of property acquired, and no issue of stock or bonds should be legal without the approval of the Commission. There are two States in the Union today whose corporate legislation is of the highest character—the State of Massachusetts and the State of Texas. What we ought to do is to nationalize either the system of Massachusetts or of Texas and denationalize the system of New Jersey. It is possible that we might in some cases have to use the powers both of persuasion and coercion to bring a few of the firmly intrenched corporations out of their shelter and under national charter. It might be, too, that we should have to validate to a large extent overcapitalization already created, but if by this means we can save repetition of the errors in the future we shall be conferring a lasting benefit upon the American people.

The best way to maintain for all time the value of these roads is to have the capital stock express the real capital employed. It will be easy then for the Commission to determine a just return. In fact, this plan, carried out in detail, would mean automatic regulation, so that in a short time the Commission would have hardly anything to do. A limitation on the dividends would enforce not only betterment of the road, but reduction in rates. This is no innovation. When we organized the Union Pacific Railroad we provided that the rates should be diminished after the income reached 10 per cent. In Massachusetts today the limitation upon the return on capital in electric roads, which are being built all over the State, is 6 per cent., with an allowance of one-half of the additional profits to the corporation, the other half to be paid to the State. Nothing has ever been paid to the State; neither, of course, has the corporation received the other half. Beyond the 6 per cent. limit everything has naturally gone to the betterment and extension of the roads and the reduction of rates. The advantage of a limitation of the dividend return on capital is that it works automatically toward betterment of roads, reduction of rates and increase of wages, all of which are public benefits. Otherwise, advantages secured and increase of business tend only to increase the profit of the stockholder. The system which I propose, while securing to the stockholder a fair return for his investment, gives the balance of increasing profit to the public. The system will do away with occasion for irregularities. It will prevent any instigation to illegal practices and will tend directly to improving instead of impoverishing both the service and the country.

No one can doubt the power of the National Government to create corporations for the purpose of carrying out the authority entrusted to it by the Constitution. We have created national banks and have acquired and are now operating the Panama Railroad. We incorporated the Union Pacific, the Atlantic Pacific, the Texas Pacific railroads under the powers granted to Congress by the Constitution to establish post offices and post roads and regulate commerce between the States.

Economic efficiency demands that the same road should accommodate both State and interstate commerce. State commerce is subject to the regulation of the State. Interstate commerce is subject to the regulation of the United States, but when it is all so distinctly for the common good there should be no difficulty concerning the co-operation of the greater and the lesser sovereignties under a national incorporation act.

Whenever the National Government creates a corporation for the carrying out of a great public purpose and when the National Government uses the property of that corporation as an instrumentality for the carrying out of the powers conferred by the Constitution, it can, if it chooses, absolutely exempt such property from State burdens—for the power to tax involves the power to destroy. If it can do this it can certainly lay down the rule by which States shall tax the property of such corporations within their boundaries.

We all know the looseness of State laws regarding the taxation of railroads. The range of assessment is wide, from

the valuation of the tracks and right of way to the combined valuation of all the stocks and bonds, which in most States are also assessed again in the hands of the holders. Being thus subject to the conflicting legislation of forty-five different States, is it to be wondered at that the railroads are well up in political manipulation? Can we throw ten billion dollars' worth of property into the political arena, subject to public control, both as to rates and taxes, and ask that ten billion dollars to keep out of politics?

The United States Government should fix a rational and fair rule for the taxation of railroad properties which would leave nothing to discretion, which could be ascertained to mathematical certainty —such as would be the percentage tax on gross receipts, levied by the various States in proportion to their mileage.

There are other provisions which a national incorporation act should contain. One is an insurance and pension fund for employees. One per cent. of the gross receipts of all the railroads of the country would be about $20,000,000 annually. This sum put into a pension fund, invested under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, would yield a wide and important benefit. The Interstate Commerce Commission should also be made an effective board of conciliation between employees and railroads to prevent the war which now follows their failure to agree—war which does not involve them only, and to the detriment of both, but which involves the entire country, sometimes threatening the destruction of commerce between States and communities.

Under this plan the vast increase of transportation business thru the future of necessity will tend to the reduction of rates and the advantage of the people. They will feel it in the form of betterments, extensions and improvement in service. They will feel it in improved conditions of employment — higher wages and shorter hours for the million and a half engaged in the railroad industry and a pension fund for sickness and old age. They will feel it in constantly lowering freight rates and passenger rates. To capital it will give security and assured dividends. To labor it will give an impartial tribunal. To the public it will give the lowest rates that are consistent with the highest degree of efficiency born of modern methods. It will bring peace and immunity from agitation and put an end to the continuous warfare which has hitherto existed and still exists in spite of all past legislation, between the railroad and its employees and the railroad and the public.

The plan of Government ownership has its attractiveness of simplicity and directness, but it also has the grave dangers of bureaucracy, unbusinesslike methods, political patronage and many minor objections. The benefits of national ownership can be more successfully secured by the policy of national incorporation and control which possesses the advantages without the dangers. The people demand simplicity in whatever plan is proposed, and unless we unify and simplify the control of transportation in great national corporations whose finances and operations can be easily understood, and whose functions will be entirely taken out of politics, the public will continue to drift with popular agitation toward national ownership as the most easily comprehended solution.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



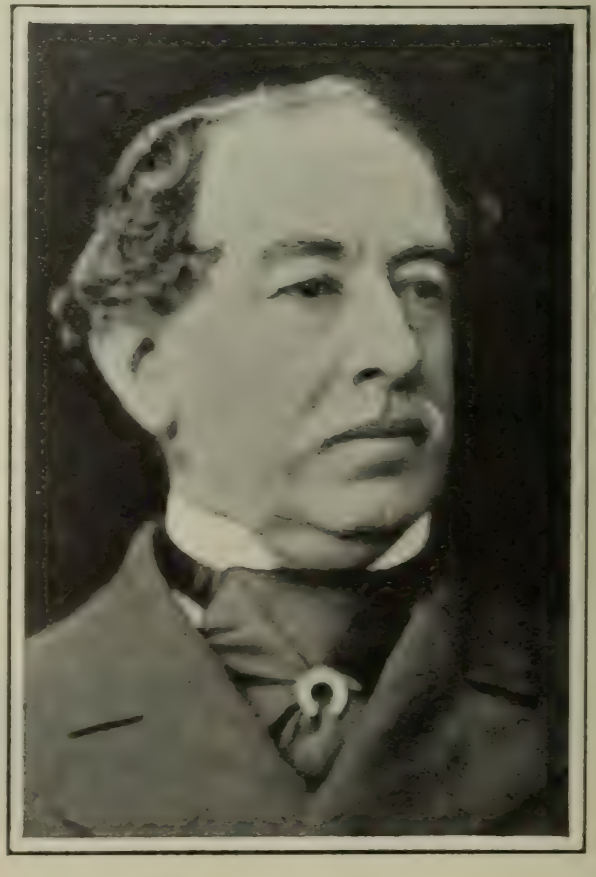
The Coming of a Fateful Session

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

I CANNOT recall to memory any other session of the British Parliament during recent years which opened with so portentous a program—portentous, I mean, in the better omened sense—as that which has just been announced in King Edward's Speech from the Throne. It had indeed been generally understood that the questions indicated in the Royal Speech were to be dealt with in the present or in the next session, but there had been great doubt as to whether the Ministry would make full proclamation of all the new measures which they mean to introduce and of all the great questions with which they propose to deal. There had been, for instance, a very general impression that the Liberal Government would not announce their determination to take some course with regard to the House of Lords, but would wait for the present before pledging themselves to any prompt action on that subject. Now, however, we have the explicit declaration made that Parliament is to be invited at the earliest opportunity to consider the existing state of the arrangements between Lords and Commons, with a view to a satisfactory reconstruction of those arrangements.

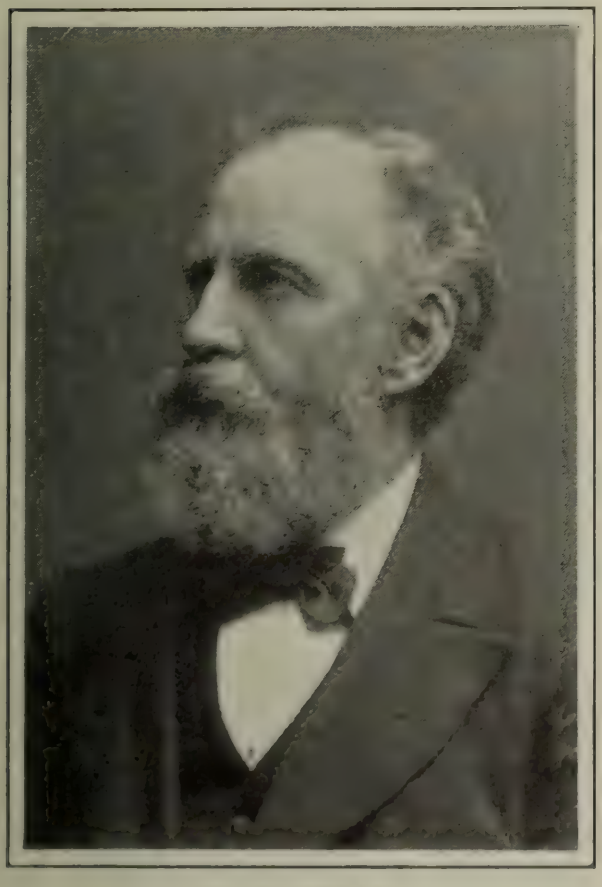
The Royal Speech has also declared that His Majesty's Ministers are determined to take, at the earliest possible opporunity, the first step on the path toward a permanent and a prosperous reconstruction of Ireland's system of government. We are also informed that the subject of publicans' licenses is to be dealt with by legislative measures in this session for the purpose of promoting the cause of sobriety in these islands. Many other legislative measures of great importance are promised in the Royal Speech, and there is among these a subject to be entered upon for which common expectation did not look out—the admission of women to a larger share in the administration of municipal affairs. Here, then, we have what seems like a complete revelation of all the important measures which it is the present intention of this bravely reforming administration to offer for the consideration of Parliament. It is not of course, to be supposed that all these questions could be disposed of in a single session, but the important fact is that these are now proclaimed in the Royal Speech as the objects to which the Ministry have determined to devote their energies as reformers.

The subjects to which the attention of the country at large will be chiefly directed are, of course, the need of some constitutional reconstruction of our hereditary chamber which shall prevent it from being what it has so long been—a mere obstruction in the way of all reforming and progressive legislation; the first step toward Home Rule for Ireland, and the alteration of the laws which sanction the unlimited propagation of drunkenness thru the medium of the licensed public houses. The proposals with regard to Ireland will no doubt amount to nothing more than the first step toward the establishment of national



WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

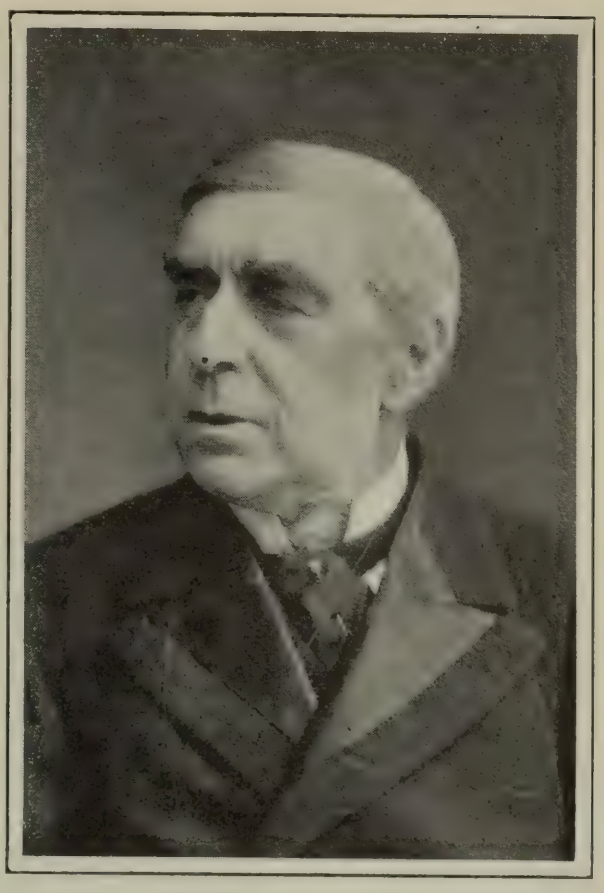
self-government in Ireland. I do not suppose that it is intended to introduce all at once a system of Home Rule, but it will be at least something to have a measure brought in with the avowed purpose of setting up an entirely new system of rule for Ireland, a system capable of being developed into that form of national self-government which has proved so successful in England's Canadian and Australasian colonies. This would amount to an official proclamation that the present Government recognize the absolute necessity for enabling Ire-



W. T. STEAD.

land to manage her own local affairs, and if the measure should receive the full support of the Irish National Party, that in itself would be the fullest evidence that the immediate measure is avowedly a mere step in the right direction, and not as the final concession to Ireland's national claim. It is certainly not too much to assume that the session which has just opened is destined to mark a new and most important era in our history.

Death has lately been removing some remarkable figures from the fields of



THE RIGHT HON. G. J. GOSCHEN.

English political and literary life. I shall take first in my survey the figure of Lord Goschen, altho he was not the first to pass away from among the living. The political career of Lord Goschen is well known to most of my American readers, and of course, the American daily papers will already have given full accounts of his career, first as an advanced Liberal, then as a Conservative, and more lately as one who showed a certain reaction against Conservatism; as a leading member, first of Liberal, then of Conservative governments, and finally, as a man altogether withdrawn from official life. I shall merely give my own impressions of Lord Goschen, whom I had continued opportunities of observing while he was still in the House of Commons as Mr. Goschen and whom I met occasionally in private life. Goschen was a great financier, a powerful debater, and he was also an intellectual thinker and scholar, with a distinct blending of literary taste, culture and capacity. He could not be called an orator, partly because of his defects in voice and manner, and also because of his lack of that imaginative faculty

which is needed to bring forth genuine eloquence. His manner was awkward, his voice was harsh and dissonant, and he had not more of graceful expression than he had of musical accent. But he was a most effective debater, and when once you began to listen to his speech you found that you could not withdraw your attention from it. He was very short-sighted, and his glasses were often a great trouble to him, sometimes falling from their place and awkwardly interrupting the course of his argument. He was a great reader, and some of his allusions to history and to poetry were most happy, and showed alike appreciation and imagination. He used to say of himself that he had a passion for statistics. The late Herbert Spencer used to say of himself that he had a passion for contradiction, and an author and politician who is still living has said of himself that he has a passion for asking questions. Goschen's passion for statistics found happy and valuable expression in his own budget speeches as Chancellor of the Exchequer and in his criticisms on the budget speeches of other statesmen holding the same office. His name will long be remembered in England's parliamentary history.

The recent death of Miss Helen Taylor aroused a feeling of deep regret among all who had known her or known anything of her. She was not, indeed, a conspicuous figure in England's life, but she was in every sense a most remarkable woman. She was the stepdaughter of John Stuart Mill, and, as we know from Mill's own words, she rendered much valuable assistance to that great thinker, one of England's greatest thinkers, in the production of some of his more recent works. She was, like her stepfather, a devoted advocate of progressive Liberalism, and like him, too, she had a deep and thoro sympathy with Ireland's national cause and with every effort to improve the condition of the Irish agricultural population. Helen Taylor became an active member of the Ladies' Land League, an association formed with the object of lending help to the movement which has already achieved much legislative success for a reform in the barbarous laws that crushed down the cotter-tenantry of Ireland. I had the honor of knowing and of often meeting Helen Taylor, and I had the good fortune to be the means of bringing her and Charles Stewart Parnell into personal acquaintanceship. I had known her stepfather, was indebted to him for much kindness and encouragement, and have laid many a flower-wreath on his grave at Avignon, in France. Helen Taylor was a handsome and stately woman. I had not been in the way of meeting her for several years of the past, but she will always live in my memory and must live in the memory of all who knew her as a noble type of intellectual, public-spirited and beneficent womanhood.

Another name on my present death roll is that of Sir William Howard Russell, the famous war correspondent of the *Times*. The name and the career of Russell are as well known in the United States as in England, and he had acted as *Times* correspondent during the great American Civil War. He had, indeed, been the correspondent of the *Times* during all the remarkable campaigns of his active life in the Crimea, during the Indian Mutiny, and the eventful struggle between France and Prussia, which ended in the fall of Louis Napoleon and the last French Empire. I first saw Russell some years before the Crimean war, and I met him, not on a foreign battlefield, but in the court-house of Clonmel, in Ireland, at the time when the trial of Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher and other Irishmen was going on after the unsuccessful Irish insurrection of 1848. I was then but a mere youth, had begun newspaper work on the *Cork Examiner*, and was sent with some others to prepare reports and descriptions of the trial. Russell was even then beginning to be distinguished among men of the journalistic craft, and I can well remember that I regarded him as quite an important personage. Smith O'Brien and Meagher and their companions were found guilty of rebellion, and indeed they frankly owned and gloried in the charge, and they were sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. I heard the sentences passed and so did Howard Russell. The death sentences were, however, commuted by Queen Victoria into transportation for life, and Meagher escaped in 1852 from Van Diemen's

Land and settled in the United States, where in 1861 he organized the Irish Brigade for the defense of the Federal cause and distinguished himself in many of the great battles of those days. William Howard Russell had once again the opportunity of chronicling in the *Times* some events of the career of Meagher. Russell was undoubtedly the greatest war correspondent sent out by an English journal in the days when the correspondence had still to be sent home by means of the ordinary postal delivery and before that modern era when the details of a battle could be flashed along the wires of the telegraph. Archibald Forbes was the greatest of this latter order in those more recent days. It is a somewhat curious fact that the former of those two famous members of the English press was an Irishman and the latter was a Scotchman.

Literature in England has had some remarkable additions made to it within the last few weeks. One of these is a volume bearing the enquiring title of "Peers or People?" published by T. Fisher Unwin, of London. The purpose of this book is clearly and concisely described on its title page by the words "The House of Lords weighed in the balances and found wanting—An Appeal to History." The author is Mr. William T. Stead, one of the best known English journalists of our day, and who has made a name for himself as a most active agitator in educational and other philanthropic schemes for the benefit of the public. He has started newspapers and reviews; has taken part in all manner of enterprises for the common weal according to his own views of right and wrong, and is indeed a born controversialist, while ever a controversialist with some public object in view. The book I am now noticing is, as its title proclaims, a contribution to that great argument which we are all expecting to see brought to a conclusion before long in this country, the question what is to be done with the House of Lords. Mr. Stead is, I need hardly say, a convinced and complete opponent of the House of Lords in its present condition, and he has prepared in this volume a most elaborate and exhaustive account of all the many misdeeds of the hereditary chamber during its more modern existence. No student could have a more minute and circumstantial indictment of the peers as legislators than that which is to be found in the pages of this moderately sized volume. The author's style is clear, vigorous and sparkling, and even those readers who are least inclined to accept all his conclusions must admit that there is something singularly attractive in his animated and very remarkable contribution to a great living controversy.

One of the most delightful volumes given to the reading public for a long time is "The Luck of the Leura," by Mrs. Campbell Praed, and of which John Long, of London, is the publisher. "The Luck of the Leura" is a collection of stories having for their scene some of the outlying regions of Australia—outlying I mean so far as the ordinary European or American tourist in Australia is concerned. This book seems to me the very best of its kind as yet brought out by Mrs. Praed, whose earlier Australian stories have all won so much success. Mrs. Praed has done a service to her readers by prefixing to the first of the stories a vocabulary of Australian expressions, which otherwise would have to be each of them rendered into English on its page in the volume and would probably not be remembered by the reader when he came to meet it again on some farther page. The figures in these stories seems as if they are actually living before us; we are made to see the outlines and the colors of the landscape all around, while the perfumes and the very atmosphere of each different region are real for us as we are led along. The volume is full of humor, and has here and there some passages of an exquisite pathos; there is in it genuine imagination as well as genuine realism, and it is safe to say that no one who opens "The Luck of the Leura" is ever likely to put it away before he has finished its last page, or indeed is ever likely to put it finally away even then. I do not think I am saying too much in praise of this volume when I say that, in my opinion, its artistic place is on a level with Bret Harte's "Wild West" stories, and I do not think that higher commendation could well be given to any such collection of tales.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Man, Carducci

BY SALVATORE CORTESI

"Drape the way, thru which the Poet will pass forever, with flags. Have the last Garibaldian bugle sound the air of our national resurrection before his hearse. All the great dead will rise to meet him, for after Garibaldi he was the ideal leader of Italy, planning a new classical future for her. Therefore his death is not the sunset but the sunrise of a people, who reclimb the hill of history to reconquer the supremacy of their ancient genius."

THUS Alfreddo Oriani, the strong and popular writer of Romagna, expressed the national feeling on learning of the death of Giosuè Carducci.

My intention is to give the readers of THE INDEPENDENT an idea of Carducci as a man, for his name as a writer and poet has long ago gone beyond the seas thru his one hundred volumes, each of which would have been enough to make him famous.

Carducci, altho the son of a doctor, was born and remained all his life a plebeian, and at times a rough and uncouth plebeian, but proud and disdainful of everything which was not noble, strong and great. Most of his time was occupied in study, in writing and in lecturing at the university, while he spent also many hours in the shop of his editor among books, MSS. and proofs. He found agreeable ways of employing his leisure, but always refused to have anything to do with society and with modern fashions and entertainments. He detested tea, but liked not one but several glasses of good strong wine, a too liberal taking of this beverage being, indeed, one of the accusations which his adversaries brought against him, as also against Felice Cavallotti, the poet and politician, killed in his thirty-fourth duel. While he was in good health, Carducci might have been seen every afternoon at the café of the Pavaglione, or in some even more modest inn playing *briscola* (a local game of cards), rebelling against any suggestion of exotic games, such as nap or bridge.

His life was certainly not spent in riches. When a boy he was driven from place to place in his native Tuscany by the persecution of his father by the Government, as he participated in political conspiracies, was a member of the secret society, the *Carbonari,* and was condemned to prison. This added ferociousness and violence to his son's temperament, giving him that strong sense of individualism which seemed to make him enjoy being against every one and everything, with a cult for something greater and superior to all. He said: "I have never asked women for love, men for friendship, youth for admiration, journalists for praise, people for votes or ministers for place," and this was strictly true. What he did and accomplished was thru his own exertions and genius. He began his career as professor of rhetoric in the College of San Miniato, at $15.40 a month. After he had been there a year, as was to be expected, the debts at the small inn where he took his meals, and at the café which represented a kind of club, where all the leading people of the place gathered, reached such proportions that to pay them off he decided to publish some of his poems. Thus, in 1857, his first book of "Rimes" saw the light of day. In 1860 Terenzio Marmiani, then Minister of Public In-

struction, appointed him professor of literature at the University of Bologna, which position he never left. From that chair a generation of the youth of Bologna have watched his leonine head, and have been taught, preached at and exhorted, until his health broke down and he resigned "the honor of serving his country," which resignation was, however, not accepted.

Many have depicted Carducci as a stanch monarchist, and just as many others a rabid republican, and both were right, as he has been both. He was a monarchist when all that was alive in the peninsula rallied round the House of Savoy in the supreme struggle for independence and unity, and he was a republican when, after the material unification of the country, he did not think that monarchical institutions were adequate to the situation and would bring about that moral, social, intellectual and economic resurrection which formed his glorious ideal. It was during this stage that he met Queen Margherita for the first time, when she and King Humbert, in 1878, accompanied by Premier Cairoli, the only survivor of the five brothers who gave their lives for their country and King, visited Romagna and Bologna, arousing tremendous enthusiasm. Carducci immediately said that whatever his personal opinions were, his position as professor at the University obliged him to meet the Head of the State together with the other city authorities. However, at the last moment, when he was on the point of solemnly going to kiss the Queen's hand as a "duty," he discovered that he had unconsciously grown so much stouter since purchasing his dress clothes, which he had not worn for years, that he could scarcely get into them, the waistcoat, especially, refusing to button. It was then too late to get another, and in despair the confused poet and professor was squeezed into that of a friend, and thus attired he met Queen Margherita, who later was to prove herself such a good friend. This recalls the plight of King Victor Emanuel whom Carducci admired so much. One evening King Victor Emanuel went to the theater absolutely alone, in a *negligé* jacket. In the middle of the first act what was his horror to see the Russian Empress and her daughter, who were then in Rome, enter an adjacent box. He could not slip away, because they had seen him, and it was equally impossible to go to them in that costume. Suddenly the King has an inspiration, and calling the Prefect of Rome, also present, ordered him to take off his dress coat and give it to him. This the surprised Senator did, even helping the King to put it on, but Victor Emanuel's shoulders were extraordinarily broad, and no sooner had he forced them into the coat than the seam gave way from neck to waist, and affairs were as before. The King was obliged to join the Empress and her daughter in his jacket, but made such good excuses that he was forgiven. A couple of days later the Prefect received the gift of a new dress coat made by the royal tailor, with a diamond pin in one of the lapels.

A few days after Carducci thus saw the Queen he composed an ode entitled "To the Queen of Italy," which is now famous. Before long he was informed that the Civil Order of Savoy was about to be conferred upon him. He wrote at once asking to be dispensed, and when asked the reason answered: "First, because it is a pleasure to me to renounce; then because a pension is attached to the decoration, and I prefer my ideas to any money. Finally, I have learned that I must kneel and take an oath on the Gospels, which nothing would induce me to do!"

During this period of fervent republicanism he went usually in the summer to the Aosta Valley, which, altho Italian, is French in language. Here Queen Margherita came in all the glory of her youth and beauty to be welcomed each year by the Mayor. One year he brought his welcoming speech to Carducci for criticism. "But it is in French," said the stern master. "Why do you not speak in Italian?" "Well, you know, *Maestro*, I am rather uncertain in Italian, and certainly could not write a speech in it. But I tell you what I'll do, you write it and I will learn it off by heart." Carducci refused in most forcible terms to write what would have to be a glorification of royalty, but the idea that his beloved Italian should be

slighted before an Italian Queen, altho he did not acknowledge her, was unbearable, and he consented, with the solemn promise to murder the Mayor if the secret ever came out. The great day arrived, and the Mayor stood up before Her Majesty with Carducci behind him. The grand thoughts and language in which the address was clothed woke the Queen up, who was soon absorbed in what was one of the most beautiful of Carducci's prose harangs, and with it came suspicion, as she was accustomed to his style. She called the Mayor and said she must compliment him on such an eloquent speech, which she had enjoyed exceedingly, but how was it that he spoke in Italian? The Mayor, thoroly flustered, feeling the eyes of the Queen before and the eyes of the poet behind, made an incoherent reply, and nearly sank into the ground when Queen Margherita said suddenly: "Did you write it?" "N-n-o," was the stuttering reply, "it was—Carducci!" which answer ended in an inarticulate squeak, as the poet, who had already understood that his accomplice was about to turn traitor, landed a tremendous kick in the victim's back, just as the word "Carducci" came out. The Queen smiled, looked at the poet, glowering and muttering like a thundercloud, and withdrew. The next day the Mayor's papers were rifled, and the MS. of his speech, written in Carducci's handwriting, disappeared, and has never come to light. Is it a Queen's treasure? Last year, hearing that Carducci had decided to sell his beloved library because he feared to die and leave his family in want, Queen Margherita at once bought it, as also the house in which he lived, leaving him the use of both for life.

Carducci married very young, at twenty-four, and it is not known that he ever loved any other woman, but in his poems he has sung of many ideal women. The personification of one of these is supposed to be Annie Vivanti, who is very much younger than himself, a poetess and a writer for whom Carducci had a kind of paternal and chivalrous affection. In one of her poems she described herself as born in England of a German mother and Italian father, while she eventually married an Englishman who lived in the United States. Years ago she wrote a comedy, "Rosa Azzurra" (Blue Rose), which roused great expectation, especially among the friends of Carducci, who knew of his affection for her and his respect for her work. The poet occupied a most prominent place in the theater, not doubting the success, while instead it was a terrible failure. The public at first kept quiet from compliment to the "Master," as they called him, but at a certain point nothing could restrain their disapproval, which broke out in vigorous whistles and hisses. Carducci, rage incarnate, with congested face, flashing eyes, and hair standing on end, sprang like a lion to the front, and roaring "Cowards! Cowards! Cowards!" disappeared into the night. Those who have forgotten the failure, have never forgotten that incarnation of passion in the figure of man; and this typefies his attitude toward much that came in his way in life.

ROME, ITALY.

Fulfilment

BY GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON McGIFFERT

PASSION—it was rounded
By love's divinity;
Love—its deeps I sounded—
'Twas life's infinity;
Life—'twas ever hounded
By death's finality;
Death—and, lo! 'twas bounded
By God's eternity.

NEW YORK CITY.

Baltimore's Anti-Corporation Mayoralty Candidate

BY DAY ALLEN WILLEY

[In a few weeks now Baltimore elects a new mayor. The interesting campaign which George Stewart Brown is making on an anti-graft and anti-corporation platform is causing no end of uneasiness in both the old parties, for many think he will surely be elected. His interesting political history, as shown in the following article is only another instance of the great awakening to the problems and opportunities of the day on the part of the young men of America. This makes his achievements and aspirations of interest far beyond the city of Baltimore.—EDITOR.]

BACK in the early nineties the professors at Johns Hopkins University had a student who worried them. He had a habit of cutting lectures, running over to Washington and listening to debates in Congress. Hour after hour he followed the discussions in Senate and House, observing the tactics of the leaders and the way in which such men as Tom Reed carried their point even in the face of the majority. To the young Baltimorean the science of politics was far more interesting, perhaps instructive, than the isms and ologies of his daily routine. Receiving his diploma he decided to enter the local arena by running for the humble office of City Councilman in his own ward. To his neighbors and acquaintances, "Stovey" Brown's aspirations were regarded as a good joke. His reputation with them was due to his skill as a player of the national game. His nine was one of the crack amateur clubs of the city. But to show their good nature they gave him enough votes to seat him in the Council.

But he has been there since, and what he has done rather than what he has said has made him a prominent candidate for Mayor—and apparently the favored candidate of the working classes, the "vest pocket" voters and not a few of the regular Democrats, of whom he considers himself one. The fact is that George Stewart Brown has originated and headed a movement which is novel in this conservative Southern city, ruled so many years by strict party vote—a movement based largely on the principles for which such men as Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland stand, for Brown makes no bones of his belief in the Johnson ideas of municipal government, tho, when asked to state clearly his position, he asserts he is a party man—but with an independent policy.

The man who bids fair to become the next Mayor of Baltimore, despite the opposition of his party organization and other interests that are bitterly opposing him, is an illustration of how individual example, coupled with energy and honesty, can literally revolutionize politics; for whether he wins or not, Mr. Brown has certainly created an independent movement which in vigor and magnitude is without a parallel in the history of Maryland. The way he has brought it about is worth the telling. Elected to the City Council more in jest than in earnest, he was regarded as a cipher so far as politics was concerned. Few if any of the people in his ward believed that he would be more than a figurehead in the Council chamber, the general expectation being that, with the expiration of his term, he would drop out of public life and public sight. But they were mistaken. He had an idea that the city authorities were all too generous in granting franchises to individuals and corporations for the use of the streets and for other purposes, and he was not backward about getting up and making known his views.

Councilmen more friendly to the corporations and others who wanted franchises were at first astonished that any one should dare to put in a word for the city. Then their astonishment changed to hostility. The result was that Brown has had a fight on his hands ever since he has been in public service. At first

he was ignored; then parliamentary tactics, such as indefinitely postponing his measures, adjourning without voting on them, and other schemes, were resorted to. He was placed on the least important committees. In short, the organizations controlling the Council endeavored to block him in every way possible. Perhaps the opposition of the majority was more effective in bringing him out than a passive resistance would have been, for it evidently aroused the spirit which had made the "Stovey" of the ball nine a leader in catching flies and in hitting "three-baggers." He worked harder than ever in support of his measures and by degrees won some of his associates to his side.

With the beginning of success began the movement to which we have referred. There are two branches of the Council of Baltimore—the First and the Second. Members of the First branch merely represent the wards in which they reside. The Second branch is composed of men, each of whom represents several wards. Brown was elected to the First branch. At the end of the term he decided to run for the Second, which meant that he must get the majority of the votes of six wards, which included a part of the so-called "Silk Stocking" district, a large Hebrew population, and one of the Irish strongholds of the city. Even his close friends shook their heads at the chance, but election night found him a winner by what a ward boss would term a "handsome" majority. Seated in the higher body he waged his campaign more vigorously than before, continuing to adhere strictly to his original principles. Tho he has been opposed by all the influence his enemies could bring to bear, he has been so successful in securing legislation for the benefit of the city that he is admitted to be the main defender of its interests.

One of the results which he accomplished almost single handed was a consideration of the erection of a municipal lighting plant. This acted as a club in forcing the company that had been illuminating the city to reduce its charges over 20 per cent., saving the city $40,000 a year. This ordinance was fought by the lighting company thru its friends in the Council, but was finally adopted as was one giving the city a right to purchase certain street railway lines should it desire to do so. He prevented a railroad syndicate from getting $280,000 of the city sinking funds, which would have been paid to the syndicate had he not amended the ordinance which had been introduced in the Council; while by another measure he forced the principal street railway company to pay $50,000 more annual taxes on its property in a section of the city where it had been operating without the payment of any revenue to the people.

We have merely referred to a part of Mr. Brown's work to show how a man can gain popular support with no other influence than personal honesty and ability. These are the main weapons in his fight. He does not hesitate to say that he has no use for bosses or corporations who enrich themselves at public expense, and he handles them without gloves. Here is what he thinks:

"Our present party organizations, Democratic and Republican, have outlived their day. We want a Democratic organization that stands for Democratic principles instead of private graft to individuals and protection to franchise grabbers. The rank and file of the Democratic party are opposed to the receiving of campaign contributions from those seeking and holding special favors. The people are opposed to the management of the party by a machine whose sole function seems to be to deliver the goods so purchased, by putting in office men who will pay the debt, and thus making the party name a means for the enrichment of the few who control it.

"Freedom from graft involves freedom from the boss—freedom from the influences behind the boss. The boss stands between the public-service corporations and the people. To be free from him we must be free from these corporations. The future progress of our city demands the highest order of efficiency on the part of the officials in charge. They must be more than merely honest—they must be efficient in a broad-minded, constructive way, consistent with the progressive spirit of the times. No people can be truly great who do not build for posterity."

This is the Declaration of Independence on which the man who issued it is conducting the fight. It indicates that he believes bossism and graft are due largely to the relations of corporations to the city government, and that companies which have unlimited franchises to furnish such public necessities as light, water and street railway service menace honest administration. So he is striking at

the root of what he beieves to be the political evil. He has the support of neither the regular Democratic nor the regular Republican party, and he is not assisted by any organization whatever. Unlike some of the candidates, he has no "barrel" to open for the campaign. He has no money to secure patronage, and he has made an enemy of every corporation or individual who might give him their political influence. Therefore it is encouraging to the student of politics to know that merely a man's statements backed up by his deeds, are still sufficient in this country to enable him to run for office without other aid, and to obtain a numerous and important following even in cities where rings have held sway for years.



GEORGE STEWART BROWN.
Photo-Portrait by Janvier.

The character of Baltimore's would-be Mayor is partly disclosed by the bold frankness with which he makes public his ideas and challenges his opponents. The eight years of warfare he has waged in the City Council for what he deems the people's rights have not lessened his eagerness for fighting. Tho often defeated, he has again and again come up to the mark as keen and as alert as when public office was so new as to be an enjoyable novelty.

But politics and perseverance are in the blood of the Brown family, as shown by the career of his grandfather, who served the State of Maryland in various public offices, winning what seemed to be hopeless battles by his tact and determination. When the subject of this sketch decided to defy all traditions and elect himself by his sole efforts, he planned a campaign which was characteristic. Practically every night, clear or stormy, finds him "electioneering." First one part of the city, then another and another are visited, every street and alley being canvassed if necessary. To any one who will listen he tells his tale, saying what he will do if elected. In

one block he may talk to the half dozen loungers at the saloon bar. A few minutes later he is addressing a mother's meeting, a neighborhood improvement association or a ward club, perhaps ringing the door bell of the home of some doubting Thomas. Baltimore has a population of about 650,000, yet in the six months Brown has for working up sentiment in his favor, he calculates to be at least seen if not known by every man who has the right to vote. He believes in working directly, not thru others. With his corn cob pipe gripped between his teeth, his soft gray hat jammed down upon his head, this pale-faced, white-haired, studious-looking youth goes from place to place between dusk and midnight at such a pace as would excite the admiration if not the envy of Roosevelt himself.

Months ago, when his enemies realized that he would seek the office, they laid their plans to thwart him and check his effort where possible. The Democratic "machine" in Baltimore is an admirable piece of mechanism, whose well-oiled wheels revolve silently but steadily in every part of the city. Brown has not only "run up" against it, but against other obstacles purposely put in his way by the corporations who depend on the city's money for their revenue. Yet practically single-handed he has made such progress that, as already stated, he has become enlarged in the public eye from the most insignificant to the strongest candidate. In short, he has put in motion one of those indefinable movements of the masses that have made such cities as Cleveland, Toledo and Milwaukee famous—an uprising of the taxpayers independent of party, and their determination to put into office the man of their choice, not one who is forced upon them.

BALTIMORE, MD.

The Approaching National Peace and Arbitration Congress

BY HAMILTON HOLT

ON June 15th there will assemble at The Hague the second Congress of the World. The Czar's rescript calling together the first Hague Conference was given only to those twenty-six nations which had diplomatic representatives at St. Petersburg. At this coming Conference every one of the forty-five nations of the globe will be present, and for the first time in the annals of history all the peoples of the earth will assemble together to discuss the affairs common to all. The second Hague Conference ought to be the greatest political event that has ever taken place.

A few months before the first Conference assembled THE INDEPENDENT published an article from the pen of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps appealing to our nation and to the world to take some adequate interest in it. As far as I know, this was the only appeal in a popular magazine that seemed to appreciate the great possibilities in the first Hague Conference. The world at large looked upon the Czar's proposition as a pious dream of a weak sentimentalist, but the time was ripe, and The Hague Court was born which we now know is destined to take the same place among the "United Nations" that our Supreme Court does among the "United States." In other words, by the establishment of The Hague Court, the first Hague Conference took the first step in politically organizing the nations of the world.

Emanuel Kant, one of the greatest intellects the world has produced, says in his essay on "Eternal Peace" that war will not cease until the world is organized, and the world cannot be safely organized until the majority of the nations have representative governments. The greatest international problem before the world, therefore, is; how can the

forthcoming Hague Conference take the next great step toward world organization? We already have The Hague or Supreme Court of the world. The next logical step is an international legislature.

The peace movement is no longer in the dreams of seers and prophets, philosophers and poets. Since the first Hague Conference it has become a practical political issue—*the* practical issue before the statesmen of the world. The Interparliamentary Union, which is composed of 2,500 members of the 15,000 members who sit in national parliaments, has advocated, and the nations have agreed, that the second Hague Conference take up these four propositions for its chief discussion: *First,* that the Congress assemble hereafter *automatically* and *periodically; second,* that a model arbitration treaty be drawn; *third,* that the question of disarmament be discussed, and, *fourth,* that contraband of war be defined.

But disarmament cannot logically precede political organization, for until the world is politically organized there is no way, except by force of arms, by which a nation can assure its rights in that common international realm in which all nations are equally sovereign. The drafting of a model arbitration treaty, much as it is desired, is little more than a counsel of perfection. Such a treaty is not self-operative, and will not bring about peace any more than the model charter drafted by the National Municipal League will of its own force inaugurate good government in our cities. The same line of reasoning applies to the drafting of a definition of contraband of war. Clearly, then, the predominant issue at the next Conference is the proposition that the Conference hereafter assemble periodically and automatically, and not at the call of some sovereign or monarch. For even if at first such a periodical and automatic Congress can do no more than express pious resolutions, as time goes on it will be given more and more power, just as in the future The Hague Court will be given more and more jurisdiction. Finally, an international executive will be added, and then all questions of an international nature will be discussed, decided and enforced according to law, and we shall have in very truth the Americanization of the world.

Before the first Conference assembled, the so-called practical people took no interest in it, but since then there have sprung up numerous individuals and associations thruout Christendom who are bringing public opinion to bear on the various governments, so that the forthcoming Conference may take a long step forward beyond the first Conference. In this country by far the largest conference will be held in New York City from April 14th to April 17th. This will be the most important gathering ever held in this country in the interests of peace, and one of the most important ever held here for any purpose whatsoever. This Conference is not in charge of the professional peace people, but will be thoroly representative in character. The president is Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and the vice-presidents include Governor Hughes of New York, Justice Brewer, Andrew D. White, Congressman Bartholdt, ex-Mayor Low, Albert K. Smiley, Judge George Gray, Samuel Gompers, Morris K. Jesup and John Mitchell. The chairman of the executive committee is Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, the treasurer is George Foster Peabody, and the secretary is Robert E. Ely. Various subcommittees are already at work, and they include the leading men in the United States in their respective fields. The legislative committee will see that the Governors of every State, the members of Congress and the leading publicists of the country are invited to the Conference. The judicial committee will invite all the leading Federal and State judges of the land. The press committee, which is composed of representatives of sixty of the leading daily, weekly and monthly papers of New York, will invite every editor in the United States to be present, the circulation of whose paper runs over 5,000. There are equally large and influential committees representing chambers of commerce, boards of trade and transportation, merchants' associations, labor organizations, patriotic societies, women's clubs, schools and colleges, churches and ethical societies, etc.

It is fortunate that at the time of this Conference there will be in America a

body of distinguished foreigners from various European countries, who are to attend the dedication of the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburg, on April 11th, as guests of Mr. Carnegie. All of these foreign visitors, some twenty or thirty in number, are to attend the Conference and participate in its deliberations. Among the speakers already pledged to address one or more meetings of the congress are two of President Roosevelt's Cabinet—Elihu Root and Oscar S. Straus; Governor Hughes, Mr. Bartholdt, Judge Gray, Mr. Bryan, Seth Low, Archbishop Farley, Bishop Potter, Rabbi Hirsch, Miss Jane Addams, President Nicholas Murray Butler, Baron d'Estournelles, James Bryce, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Samuel Gompers, W. T. Stead, etc. In short, both in distinction of speakers and quality of delegates there could scarcely be got together a more eminent body of men in the whole of America.

The Conference will culminate Wednesday night with a dinner at which over 1,000 guests are expected to be present. Mr. Carnegie will preside, and President Roosevelt, President Diaz of Mexico, Lord Gray, Governor-General of Canada, and half a dozen others, have been invited to speak. President Roosevelt has not yet accepted the invitation, but there is every probability that he will be able to do so.

At all these meetings some of the leading musical organizations of America will take part, and the New York clubs are expected to give numerous receptions to the various delegates. The attendance of the congress is expected to be very large, so that it is important for those who wish to be present to signify their intention without delay. The meetings will be open to the public, but a ticket entitling a person to a reserved seat in the hall thruout the whole congress may be obtained from Robert E. Ely, secretary, at 23 West Forty-fourth street, New York City, for the nominal sum of one dollar. The hotels in New York and the railroads are already offering reduced rates for the Conference.

This Conference can scarcely fail to produce a profound effect not only on the administration at Washington, but on the nation and the whole world. If any of the readers of THE INDEPENDENT cannot attend this Conference and want to help along this great peace movement in some practical way, when the next Hague Conference is in session in the middle of June, let them get their political and social clubs or their churches to pass resolutions in favor of the substitution of law for war, and cable them to the American delegates at The Hague. Mr. Andrew D. White, president of the American delegation at the first Hague Conference, said that it was literally the bushels of letters and cablegrams that were sent from America by individuals and societies at a critical moment when everything seemed dark, that changed despair into hope and ultimately had great weight in bringing forth The Hague Court.

Thus, if the United States of America can cause the next Conference to create an international parliament, in another decade or so the time will be ripe to establish an international executive; and then at last we shall have Tennyson's dream of "The Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World," and for the first time since the Prince of Peace walked on earth it will be possible to have "Peace on earth and good will toward men."

NEW YORK CITY.

Literature

Civil War Books

WRITTEN in Carlylese, but yet a book of uncommon power, is Mr. Snider's *The American Ten Years' War.*[1] We could wish for much less "Will of the People," "Spirit of total Man," "Soul of all Time," and other capitalized abstractions, and we should feel more comfortable in following the single tense of past time than in being jostled about among all the tenses given in the grammars. But for all that the book reveals close study, a fundamental grasp of causes and relations, and a true sense of perspective. The factors making for the great struggle are keenly apprehended, and the salient phases of the preliminary maneuvers are graphically set before us.

Mr. Snider begins with Kansas, for it was there that the first overt acts in the fratricidal drama were committed; and it is the invasion by the Missourians, 5,000 strong, in March, 1855, that he takes as his definite starting point. From the bloody turmoil of the Kansas war he passes over to the larger theater of operations in the nation, and shows us the shifting alignment of men, both as to measures and to parties, which finally arrayed North and South in two hostile sections.

It is perhaps in his treatment of the Southern oligarchy that he is at his best. The number of actual slave-owners in 1850, according to Helper, was but 186,551. The entire number of owners and hirers of slaves, according to the census of 1850, was 347,525. Of these, 174,053 owned or hired from one to four slaves, and about 165,000 owned or hired from five to forty-nine slaves. The remainder, some 8,000, were the great slaveholders, and comprised the Southern oligarchy. Their economic interests were in some measure opposed to those of the small slaveholders, and fundamentally opposed to those of the non-slaveholders. Yet, in spite of this antagonism of interests, this petty group swayed the South for decades, cajoled their exploited victims into acquiescence and finally into secession and warfare. It is a miracle of history which has never received the attention it deserves.

Mr. Snider explains pithily the methods of the process. The members of the oligarchy, thru sheer necessity, were trained to rule, and all the arts of social control were developed by them to an extraordinary degree. They exploited the inferior classes unmercifully, both economically and politically, keeping them in ignorance and privation. Yet with a rare diplomacy they were able to play upon the resentment of their victims toward slavery the institution, and to divert it to a resentment toward the slave. The present day contempt of the poor white for the black is no doubt largely explainable as a survival of this shrewdly fostered feeling of ante-bellum days. No one interested in the phenomena of social control should neglect to read these illuminative and instructive chapters.

Mr. Hall has something of the same story to tell in his *The Rending of Virginia.*[2] The conflicting material interests of the two sections of the Old Dominion are forcibly shown, and a strong light is thrown upon the dominancy of the slave-holding oligarchy. It is interesting to note by how many means, legislative and otherwise, the oligarchy sought to strengthen its grip upon wealth and power. It had all the "selfishness and blindness . . . inherent in autocratic communities." Until the convention of 1850-51 the suffrage was limited to landholders. Representation in the State Legislature was based, as in the Federal Constitution, upon the population, each black counting as three-fifths of a person. In 1850 the concession was made of a representation based on the number of white persons, but this applied only to the lower house. As for the upper house, the representation based on the 486,116 slaves (1860) in Eastern Virginia, virtually neutralized

[1] THE AMERICAN TEN YEARS' WAR, 1855-1865. *By Denton J. Snider.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

[2] THE RENDING OF VIRGINIA. A History. *By Granville Davisson Hall.* Glencoe, Ill.: A. C. Hall. $2.00.

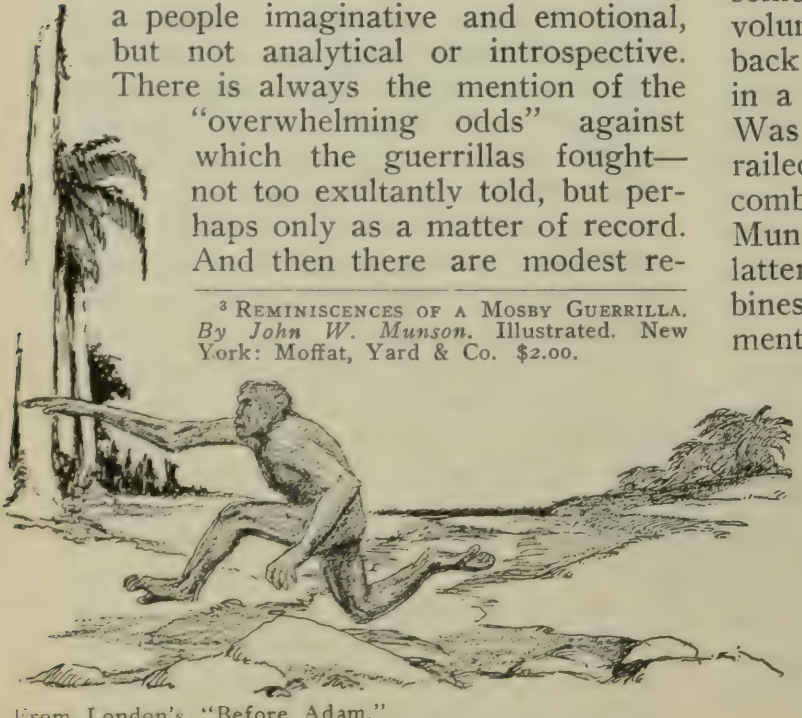
the representation of the 334,921 whites in Western Virginia.

The oligarchy also took pains to have the burden of taxation fall on the non-slaveholders. Slave property in Virginia in 1860 was valued at about $234,000,000. At the assessment rate paid upon real estate this property should have brought to the State some $937,000 yearly. Thru statutory exemptions and reduced valuations, however, it brought in only about $326,000. Mercantile businesses were taxed by means of licenses, and taxes were even levied upon wages. There were few or no schools available to other than children of the rich, and what internal improvements were voted were generally in the interest of the slave power. All of the fatuity which carries a ruling class to its ruin was strikingly exemplified by the slave-holding class of Virginia. It is small wonder that when the Richmond convention voted for secession the response of the Western Virginians, for the most part a non-slaveholding people, should have been so prompt and decisive for union with the North.

Mr. (or is it Lieutenant?) Munson tells in a spirited and captivating way the story of *Mosby's Guerrillas*.[3] It is hardly history that he gives, but rather adventure with a historic setting. Or if it be called history, it must be classified as of that specialized type produced south of Mason and Dixon's line among a people imaginative and emotional, but not analytical or introspective. There is always the mention of the "overwhelming odds" against which the guerrillas fought—not too exultantly told, but perhaps only as a matter of record. And then there are modest recitals such as this: "I believe, without bragging at the expense of truth, that we saw the back seams of the enemy's jackets oftener than they saw ours." A humorous sidelight is thrown on the author's failing in the matter of judging numbers in his account of his capture. "About twenty men," he records as taking part in the proceeding. But one of his Northern captors writes him: "You overrated the number of men who captured you; there were only a few of us." Whereupon Mr. Munson comments: "I . . . told him my mental condition was such . . . that I could imagine his whole regiment had a hand in the affair." Such candor is pleasant to know; and it could be wished that an equal consciousness of a tendency to magnify the numbers of an enemy and minimize those of one's own forces had been possessed by all Southern writers when relating their Civil War experiences. Mr. Munson stoutly maintains the legitimacy of Mosby's warfare, and gives much testimony tending to prove it. He declares:

"Mosby's Guerrillas were not highwaymen, bushwackers or ruffians, and . . . They did not war upon any element other than that commonly recognized as the enemy. A very large percentage of them were well bred, refined gentlemen."

More anecdotal in manner, tho of the same general nature, is Mr. Alexander's *Mosby's Men*.[4] It is interesting to note some of the contradictions in the two volumes. The accounts of the Greenback raid (October 13th, 1864) differ in a number of important particulars. Was the Federal train deliberately derailed, at the risk of the lives of non-combatants, or was it simply "held up?" Munson says the former, Alexander the latter. The rather common use of carbines in Mosby's command is frequently mentioned by Alexander, but Munson reiterates that only an exceptional instance was known. There is a direct contradiction of a very serious nature in the accounts of the brutal murder of the Federal Lieutenant Cole, after the Blazer fight (November, 1864). Cole had surrendered, when Puryear, a Mosby



From London's "Before Adam."

[3] Reminiscences of a Mosby Guerrilla. *By John W. Munson.* Illustrated. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.00.

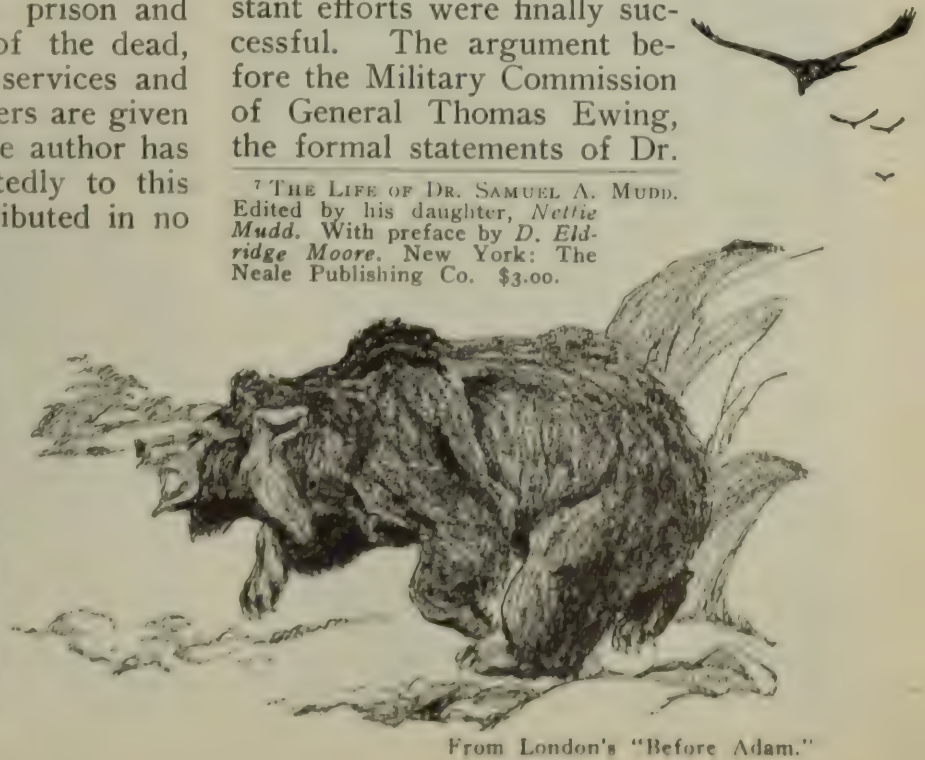
[4] Mosby's Men. *By John Alexander.* Illustrated. New York: The Neale Publihsing Co. $2.00.

Ranger, who had previously been a prisoner of the Federals, galloped up and charged the lieutenant with having maltreated him while in captivity. The charge was "admitted by Cole," says Munson (p. 123). Alexander, who was an eye-witness, says (p. 126): "There was a moment's hesitation, *and no response;* then the crack of a pistol." Cole fell and died almost immediately. Munson indulges in some maudlin sentimentality in the matter, but Alexander, a more matter-of-fact narrator, dismisses the matter without comment on the morality of the deed.

Mr. Knauss is a Union veteran. In 1893, while living at Columbus, Ohio, he was forcibly impressed by the "unutterable loveliness and shameful disorder of Camp Chase Cemetery," west of the city, where more than 2,000 Confederate dead are buried. Altho Governors Hayes and Foraker had done something toward keeping the cemetery cleared, their work had gone for naught, and the graveyard had become a wild bramble patch. Mr. Knauss at once set about the task of interesting North and South in the needed work of keeping the place in order. Since 1895 annual commemorative exercises have been held, sometimes attended by large delegations from the South. The cemetery has been thoroly cleared, headstones have been restored, and a beautiful memorial arch has been erected. All the available data regarding the Camp Chase prison and cemetery, including a list of the dead, accounts of the memorial services and statements by former prisoners are given in Mr. Knauss's book.[5] The author has given his later years devotedly to this noble work, and has contributed in no small degree to the restoration of good feeling between the once hostile sections.

Mrs. Maffitt relates the life of her husband,[6] naval officer and one-time commander of the C. S. N. "Florida" and of the ram "Albemarle." Maffitt was a North Carolinian by residence. He entered the old navy, and served on the frigates "St. Louis," "Vandalia," "Macedonian" and "Constitution." At the outbreak of the Civil War he resigned his commission and entered the Confederate service. As the commander of the "Florida" he inflicted vast damage on the merchant marine of the North. His command of the "Albemarle" was brief, and terminated some time before the dramatic sinking of that vessel by Lieutenant Cushing. Maffitt died on May 15th, 1886. A handsome tribute to his character and attainments, from Admiral Daniel D. Porter's "The Naval History of the Civil War" is quoted at length.

Dr. Mudd[7] was one of the alleged conspirators implicated in the assassination of Lincoln. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was confined on the Dry Tortugas from July 24th, 1865, to March 8th, 1869, and was then released by an executive order of President Johnson, issued just before his retirement from the Presidency. Dr. Mudd was a slave-owner and a sympathizer with the South. He was slightly acquainted with Booth and well acquainted with Surratt, another alleged conspirator. But a growing conviction of his innocence of any complicity in the plot raised up champions in his behalf, and their constant efforts were finally successful. The argument before the Military Commission of General Thomas Ewing, the formal statements of Dr.



From London's "Before Adam."

[5] Story of Camp Chase. A History of Confederate Prisons and Cemeteries. *By William H. Knauss.* Nashville: Smith & Lamar, Agents. $2.20.

[6] The Life and Services of John Newland Maffitt. *By Emma Martin Maffitt.* Illustrated. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $3.00.

[7] The Life of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd. Edited by his daughter, *Nettie Mudd.* With preface by *D. Eldridge Moore.* New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $3.00.

Mudd, Mrs. Mudd and Edward Spangler, another of the number of persons convicted of the crime, are given in full, along with letters written by Dr. Mudd from his island prison.

The Sixteenth Regiment of New York Infantry, whose career is described by General Curtis in *From Bull Run to Chancellorsville,*[8] was the senior regiment of Franklin's division. It was composed of two-year men, and served from the call for volunteers in 1861 until it was mustered out in May, 1863. In two months after this time, more than six hundred of its officers and men were again in the field, "for three years or the war." The record of the regiment itself was highly creditable, and is worthy of independent treatment. General Curtis does more than tell the story of the single regiment. In a way, the volume is a history of the whole war, so long as the regiment lasted, and as far as it was at all concerned. The Army of the Potomac, to which the Sixteenth was attached, finds prominent place in the pages of the book. The author has drawn heavily upon his own recollection, supplementing the same with study of the Rebellion records and communication with his comrades. He has been fairly successful in tracing the later lives of the members of the regiment, and has gathered from them, and from their letters home, many of his details and anecdotes. In its human interest, a volume like this finds its value and its justification. We do not find in it any great addition to our knowledge of the war in general, or even of particular portions of it. The ascertained facts already published are well in excess of anything which recollection is now likely to add. But the narrative of a participant is always of interest, and has, as this history now, an inspiration for the reader that scientific history can rarely offer.

Major Burrage's book, entitled *Gettysburg and Lincoln,*[9] is of an entirely different type. His interest centers in the Gettysburg address, and branches out to the battlefield which made necessary the national cemetery, at whose dedication the speech was delivered.

The first part of *Gettysburg and Lincoln* is devoted to an account of the battle, which is clear enough, but overloaded with names. A few references to the Records and other published aids show that the study is careful; but it has no special contribution, and is simply a utilitarian introduction to the rest of the volume.

In the second part the author deals with the idea of a National Cemetery, which developed into the memorial services of November, 1863. He seems to have made clear the fact that Lincoln's speech was prepared, in greater part, at Washington—if such fact is of any consequence. His description of the ceremony at the battlefield does not seem to be any more graphic than others which we have read. In his third part he goes on into the work of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association and the erection of the National Park.

Evolutionary Fiction

Mr. Jack London, who has been quite busy recently explaining what, in his opinion, plagiarism is *not,* gives us in *Before Adam*[1] a labored product of his inventiveness, rather than a felicitous work of the imagination. The story fails to make a distinct impression upon the reader, who finds in it, in the last analysis, but another animal story of the type that has been so popular during the last decade or so, a hybrid thing of human psychology and lower animal life. It is all according to the theories of evolution, no doubt, and according to paleontological evidence as well, even unto the facial angle and the saber-tooth tiger, but the mixture of man and gorilla, the confused dream glimpses of a twentieth-century mind of its prehistoric existence as an *Anthropos alogos,* fail to appeal, much less to convince, or even to interest very vividly. Still, it is decidedly ingenious, this story of tree dwellers, cave dwellers and fire makers, who are masters also of the bow and

[8] From Bull Run to Chancellorsville. *By Nelson Martin Curtis.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00.

[9] Gettysburg and Lincoln. The Battle, the Cemetery and the National Park. *By Henry Sweetser Burrage.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

[1] Before Adam. *By Jack London.* Illustrated by Charles Livingston Bull. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

arrow—of three stages of human evolution going on side by side in a remote geological age. Mr. Charles Livingston Bull's illustrations add to the reader's visual confusion. On the whole, however, he has clung to the gorilla type.

The book suggests inevitably comparison with some earlier ventures in the same field, and the result is not in its favor. Mr. Stanley Waterloo has already spoken for himself and his *Story of Ab;*[2] there is, however, in existence a tale of prehistoric human life better than either, Mr. Gouverneur Morris's *The Pagan's Progress,*[3] which adds to all Mr. London's fidelity to scientific opinion and discovery something that his story lacks, namely, a splendid imagination that rises occasionally to notable hights. This book failed at the time of its publication, a couple of years ago, to receive the recognition it so fully deserves; it is, therefore, recommended here to those curious of this sort of fiction as decidedly well worth their while. Finally there comes to memory, from the long ago, a delicious *jeu d'esprit,* without pretense to scientific accuracy or serious purpose, *Zit and Xoe,*[4] an anonymous little story published in 1889, in which the first tailless man child is driven from the parent nest as an unworthy offspring, the Adam of evolution going forth into the wilderness to find his Eve. And this whimsical story of our remotest ancestors we like best of all.

The Breath of the Runners. By Mary Mears. New York: Frederick Stokes & Co. $1.50.

The first thing one notes of *The Breath of the Runners* is that it is in no wise in the American tradition. First of all, the attitude toward art is that of reverence and almost passionate adoration, the attitude of feeling that to draw a line, to create a visible image in the world, is a motive as forceful as religion or love. The desire for fuller consciousness and consciousness resulting in concrete form is the basis for all the activity in the book. This represents, of course, not an elementary stage of civilization, in which the first striving is for existence, then for comfort, and finally wealth and power. But to place above all these the creative act which shall produce spontaneous joy in other men is a later stage, and a stage that presupposes a previous experience of disillusion with mere comfort and convention. Secondly, this novel is not in the American tradition because it is not sophisticated. Strangely enough, our land, which is the youngest settlement on the globe, has produced a body of literature tainted with sophistication, and slight importance because of that sophistication. Our authors have the manner of presenting us fiction while they say: "See, these are the little human events I choose to throw out for your delectation; humorous, isn't it? I myself stand off and realize how slight and unimportant it all is; I do it purely for your diversion, dear reader, and my own, but Heaven forbid that I should be seriously concerned about so slight a matter." Now, this is eminently sophisticated; it is cautious and canny; it allows for the natural human dislike of a person who takes himself seriously as one who should say, "I know something, or I have felt something, more than another." But great art and great virtue are ever essentially childlike. The highest reach is that which receives the aged and eternally repeated experiences of life as new each day, significant as tho they had never happened before. It is evident, too, that the author has striven, in the use of words and in sentence cadence, for somewhat of the vague and emotional effect of music; the recurring refrain of the shoes, the image under which the panting effort for progress is symbolized, is a purely musical device. Not only the structure, but the evident feeling for diction, the sense that the given word is addressed not entirely to the understanding, but equally to the subconscious emotional nature of the reader, leads one to believe this young author has founded her method upon French psychological fiction, rather than upon our American thin and meager realism. It is, therefore, with deep interest that we look forward to the career of a young writer

[2] The Story of Ab. *By Stanley Waterloo.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.
[3] The Pagan's Progress. *By Gouverneur Morris.* New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.00.
[4] Zit and Xoe. New York: Harper Brothers. 25 cents.

who, whether she succeed or fail, has set herself the higher and the harder task.

Literary Notes.

....*Peer Gynt,* which Mansfield is now playing in New York City for the first time, is published by Scribners as Vol. IV of their new edition of the collected works of Ibsen. The stage production, tho interesting and beautiful, is necessarily cut so much that the real meaning of the poem cannot be understood without a reading of the complete text. Vol. III of the same edition, containing the complemental drama, *Brand,* has recently appeared. ($1.00 each.)

....In spite of our multitudinous editions of Shakespeare, Professor Neilson's one volume, *Shakespeare's Complete Works,* in the Cambridge edition (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is still an event in the scholarly world. In completeness and in cheapness (the price is $3.00) it commends itself to the reader of moderate means and limited book space. If the thin paper, the small type, the double columns, and scant margins check the ardor of those who love beautiful typography, these are at most the defects of the book's qualities. Moreover, it is primarily a scholar's as well as a mere reader's Shakespeare, a volume for reference and for comparison. The text is the result of an exhaustive comparative study of the Quarto and First Folio editions, not neglecting the research of eminent modern editors. In the matter of stage directions, the Elizabethan habit, so fundamentally different from our own, is made conspicuous to the eye by enclosing all directions later than 1623 editions in brackets. For example, Shakespeare did not shift scenery, having no scenery to shift; therefore all such directions as (Olivia's Garden), (Friar Lawrence's Cell) are modern, and are so indicated; and again, "Enter the Jew" (Shylock), Salarino, etc. By this method we are not impoverished (as the manner of Ben Greet is), but retain the modern advantage, and add to it a historic light on the original composition. The only instance in which Professor Neilson has not been conservative is in the matter of punctuation. Heretofore we have had either the meaningless punctuation of early editions or the inconsistencies of the eighteenth century editors, but here at last we have, thruout, careful punctuation in accordance with modern usage.

Pebbles

[Mrs. H. A. Deming, of San Francisco, is said to have occupied a year in hunting up and fitting together these thirty-eight lines from thirty-eight poets.—Ed.]

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?—*Young.*

Life's a short summer, man a flower.—*Dr. Johnson.*

By turns we catch the vital breath and die.—*Pope.*

The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh—*Prior.*

To be is better far than not to be.—*Sewall.*

Tho all man's life may seem a tragedy.—*Spencer.*

But light cares speak when mighty cares are dumb.—*Daniel.*

The bottom is but shallow whence they come.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Your fate is but the common fate of all.—*Longfellow.*

Unmingled joys here to no man befall.—*Southwell.*

Nature to each allots his proper sphere.—*Congreve.*

Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.—*Churchill.*

Custom does often reason overrule.—*Rochester.*

And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.—*Armstrong.*

Live well, how long or short, permit to heaven.—*Milton.*

They who forgive most shall be most forgiven.—*Bailey.*

Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face.—*French.*

Vile intercourse where virtue has not place.—*Sommerville.*

Then keep each passion down, however dear.—*Thompson.*

The pendulum betwixt a smile and a tear.—*Byron.*

The sensual snares let faithless pleasure lay.—*Smollett.*

With craft and skill to ruin and betray.—*Crabbe.*

Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise.—*Massinger.*

We masters grow of all that we despise.—*Crowley.*

O, then, renounce that impious self-esteem.—*Beattie.*

Riches have wings and grandeur is a dream.—*Cooper.*

Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave.—*Sir Walter Davenant.*

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—*Gray.*

What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat.—*Willis.*

Only destructive to the brave and great.—*Addison.*

What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?—*Dryden.*

The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.—*Francis Quarles.*

How long we live, not years, but actions tell.—*Watkins.*

That man lives twice who lives the first life well.—*Herrick.*

Make then, while yet you may, your God your friend.—*William Mason.*

Whom Christians worship, yet not comprehend.—*Hill.*

The trust that's given guard and to yourself be just.—*Dana.*

For live we how we can, yet die we must.—*Shakespeare.*

Editorials

Novel Vacations

FRANK R. STOCKTON tells of a man whose chief enjoyment during his trip abroad was in thinking what a pleasure he could give his friends by telling them all about it, but when he got home he found that they would not listen to him, each preferring instead to talk of his own humdrum affairs. As a last resort he was obliged to hire as an "understudy" an intelligent and appreciative gentleman who, at so much an hour, was willing to listen to the traveler's tales. No doubt many of our readers have suffered in a similar way from lack of appreciative friends. We have a remedy for this evil to propose, which is that we listen to each other's vacation stories. We have been accustomed to secure for our annual Vacation Number articles by professional hunters, travelers and sportsmen, and by men distinguished in other vocations, who would tell us of their avocations, but it has occurred to us that many of our undistinguished readers may have had quite as novel vacation experiences and could tell of them in quite as interesting a way. So we have decided to place a large part of the space of our next Vacation Number, that of June 6th, 1907, at the disposal of our readers, and we invite them to contribute to it whatever will make it interesting or valuable. If our readers take half as much interest in vacations as they do in heretics we are sure of getting some letters well worth reading.

We are unwilling to give more definite specifications, because we want the contributions to have a wide range and to be such articles as it would not come into the editorial mind to order. A vacation is an invitation to break the bonds of habit and to escape from the prison of convention. The Vacation Number should certainly be characterized by this vacation spirit in being as unlike the ordinary issues as possible. During most of the year people are fitted pretty tightly into their niches; it is only when they are released from daily duties and their position in society that they have a chance to develop their individuality if they can, and to manifest their originality if they have any left. Now, what we want to do is to get some of this individuality and originality transferred to the pages of THE INDEPENDENT. We have before us on the table a bright green flowery cover bearing the date "June 6th, 1907." The next thing is to fill it with suitable material.

No doubt you who are reading this now have had some outing experience which you can talk about most interestingly, and if we could pay you an editorial call in person with a stenographer concealed behind the door we could get some good unconventional "copy." But this, tho pleasant for us, would take too long and involve too much traveling to be practicable, so we are obliged to ask you to write it out just as you would tell it to us. You can tell of travels in far countries or in undiscovered countries near at hand, of your adventures by land or on the sea, or—we now must add—in the air; of how you saved money and how you spent it; of your favorite sports or why you detest all sports; of the good times you have had or the most disagreeable experiences, no matter which, they will be equally pleasant reading; of camping tricks and woodcraft; of your own observations of animals and birds at home; of the places you think we ought to visit and the things we ought to do, or of the places and things for us to avoid; and, what would be perhaps as generally useful as anything, of how to be happy if one cannot get a vacation.

If you have a photograph to send with it so much the better; sharp contrasting photographs, tho, not the flat, fuzzy ones. Do not write more than 500 words, and if you make it 300 it will stand a better chance of acceptance. And do not think that you must tell about everything that happened that summer. If you try to get all you know into one column it will be crowded. We do not offer a prize for the best, because it would be too hard to tell which is the best, but we will pay five dollars for any article we use regardless of its length. We prefer to publish signed articles, but if you object to your name being used say so plainly. And

we want pictures, too, a great many of them, pretty ones and funny ones, artistic ones and ugly ones also if they are ugly enough to be picturesque, from far and near, of motion and of still life, people or stumps, squirrels and mountains, no limitation on size, style or subject. Send as many as you like, for us to take our choice; if you enclose postage and mark your name on them we will try to see that you get back the prints we do not use. Last year our readers responded handsomely to our appeal for photographs so we were enabled to publish an interesting series of about thirty pictures. This year we renew the same offer; that is we will give $25 for the photograph which all things considered is in our judgment the best, and $2 apiece for the others we use. It does not matter whether the photograph is accompanied by one of the first vacation articles asked for above or not, for we shall use articles without illustrations and illustrations without articles in the Vacation Number. But if the photograph is not connected with one of these vacation "stories," write on its back rather a long explanatory title. Pictures and articles must be received by May 1st.

Mollycoddles

PERHAPS President Roosevelt and President Eliot are equally extreme in their emphasis as to the wisdom or folly of college contests of physical power. We can never forget the example of Greece, where the highest intellectual and the highest physical honor were combined in the same people. A community which has a general ambition to excel will include at the same time those who would excel in brains and those who excel in brawn. We recall the subjects of the Pindaric odes. We have not yet discovered reason to fear that so energetic a people as our own, or that such vigorous youth as attend our colleges, lack mental as well as physical stimulus. Those who have the power and will to excel will choose the direction in which their tastes lie, and their abilities as well. The important and essential thing is, the general desire to excel. Where there is a widespread passion of this sort there is no fear on the one side of a decadence to the level of *mañana* and cockfights, or on the other side to the worship of mere brutality.

President Eliot says:

> "The injuries inflicted on the Harvard players were of the same character as were suffered under the former rules, but they were much fewer in number. The spirit of the game, however, remains essentially the same. It therefore remains an undesirable game for gentlemen to play or for multitudes of spectators to watch.
>
> "No game is fit for college uses in which men are often so knocked or crushed into insensibility or immobility that it is a question whether by the application of water and stimulants they can be brought to and enabled to go on playing. No game is fit for college uses in which recklessness in causing or suffering serious bodily injuries promotes efficiency and so is taught and held up for admiration. An extreme recklessness remains a grave objection to the game of football, and it also makes basketball and hockey as developed in recent years undesirable games."

On the other hand, President Roosevelt puts his emphasis not on the roughness and danger of these college sports, but on their noble vigor, for he wants no "mollycoddles." To be sure, he would have honor in the game, and his motto is, "Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard." So that we presume the two presidents differ only in the emphasis they put on the elements of play. One wants it very strenuous; the other wants it very square, but both want it strenuous and square.

Yet we think it more important to emphasize the decency rather than the strenuosity of football. There are a plenty of brutes and professional coaches with tough heads and hard fists and feet who can do the strenuous; we need gentlemen in the game who hold honor higher than victory. We hear of even basketball games between colleges—this called a ladies' game—in which players had to be called off by the umpire for their unfair violence. It is no pleasant comment on a game as now played that the president of our oldest university should say that it "remains an undesirable game for gentlemen to play or for multitudes of spectators to watch."

Our youth go to college not to develop muscle, but brains. Games are recreation, not business. We would that there were no intercollegiate games that

withdraw attention from study. It is reported that the authorities at Harvard are considering the wisdom of forbidding certain intercollegiate contests, and we should not greatly regret such a decision. We are not afraid that it would encourage a race of mollycoddles.

Peace or War

We are still, as a nation, at the business of slaughtering our working people as remorselessly as tho they were enemies of the republic, to whom quarter was denied. The last report of casualties of the interstate roads gives 9,703 killed and 86,008 wounded (including passengers and "other persons") for the year ended June 30th, 1905. The State roads probably added 1,000 killings and the trolleys 1,500 more, while the coal mines contributed (1905) 2,159 killings. We do not know the returns from the factories and the steel mills, because in only two or three States are the records properly kept. But it is the consensus of opinion among investigators that industrial casualties in this nation number more than 500,000 yearly. Dr. Josiah Strong estimates the number at 564,000. As there are 525,600 minutes in a year, it may readily be seen that every minute our industrial system sends to the graveyard or to the hospital a human being, the victim of some "accident" inseparable from his toil.

We cry out against the horrors of war because the casualties suffered in armed conflict appeal dramatically to our senses. The casualties of industrial warfare we are prone to accept as a matter of course. But the ravages of this industrial warfare are far greater than those of armed conflict. The number of killed or mortally wounded (including deaths from accidents, drownings, suicides and murders, but excluding deaths from disease) in the Philippine war from February 4th, 1899, to April 30th, 1902, was 1,573. These fatal casualties were spread over a period of three years and three months. But our coal mines alone in one year furnished a mortality more than 38 per cent. in excess of this.

The Japanese war is commonly looked upon as the bloodiest of modern wars. According to the official statement of the Japanese Government 46,180 Japanese were killed and 10,970 died of wounds. Our industrial war shows a greater mortality year by year. Bulletin No. 83 of the Census of 1900 gives the rate of fatal accidents for the cities and States requiring registration as 90.3. On a basis of 82,000,000 population this would mean an annual loss of 74,046. Assuming that only 85 per cent. of this should come under the head of industrial accidents proper, we would still have a yearly loss of 62,939.

But we are all of us more familiar with the Civil War, and we know what frightful devastation it caused in households North and South. It was, however, but a tame conflict compared with that which rages today, and which we call "peace." The slaughter of its greatest battles is thrown in the shade by the slaughter which particular industries inflict today. Ask any schoolboy to name three of the bloodiest battles of that war, and he will probably name Gettysburg, Chancellorsville and Chickamauga. The loss on both sides at Gettysburg was 5,662 killed and 27,203 wounded; at Chancellorsville, 3,271 killed and 18,843 wounded; at Chickamauga, 3,924 killed and 23,362 wounded. This is a total of 12,857 killed and 69,408 wounded. But our railroads, State and interstate, and our trolleys in one year equal this record in the number of killings and double it in the number of woundings.

Let us take the Civil War as a whole. According to the revised figures of the Adjutant-General's office (1898), the Union loss was 67,058 killed, 43,012 died of wounds and 40,154 died of causes other than disease. This is a total of 150,224, or a yearly average for the four years of 37,556. Assuming that the Confederate loss approximated 65 per cent. of this, we have an annual average of 62,112 fatalities in one of the greatest and bloodiest of modern wars. But according to the records we are today, in a time of profound peace, killing the same number of men every year.

When the workers were slaves, a good slave was valued at from $1,200 to $1,800. With the enormously increased productivity of the artisan of today, he

should be worth as a chattel something in the neighborhood of $10,000. And were he owned absolutely, his owner would take extraordinary means for his safety. No employer would hesitate at the expense of safeguarding his machinery when he reflected that a little laxity might cause him the loss of a score of men aggregating a value of $200,000. But the workers are not slaves. They are free. And there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of them looking for jobs. The employing class assumes no responsibility for the workman's "keep." When one workman is slain or mangled, another, forced by the necessity of earning his living, is always eager to step into his shoes. And so the conflict goes on without surcease.

We have purposely omitted an attempt at comparing deaths from diseases incidental to war and those incidental to industrial occupation. The figures are too scant regarding the latter to make the comparison worth while. And yet, tho the mortality from disease has been great in most wars, and was particularly so in our Civil War, enough is known to warrant an assertion that the mortality from diseases incident to industrial occupation is far greater. Indeed, the efforts that are now making to preserve the integrity of armies by forestalling deaths from disease in their ranks are meeting with marvelous success. The records of General Oku's army from May to December, 1904, read like the accounts of a miracle. Of 24,642 men treated, there were but 40 deaths, altho 5,609 men were invalided home. The loss by disease in all the Japanese armies was, according to the official statement, but 15,300. In our Civil War the Union loss alone was 224,586.

But it is to the utmost interest of a nation at war to preserve the health of its armies; and so it is found that every modern discovery that makes to this end is availed of. But whose interest is it that the lives of the workers shall be equally guarded? The employing class has no material interest in the matter. The worker is "free," legally, to refuse to work under dangerous conditions. If, economically, he must accept work under these conditions, that is another matter. And so the thing for which we are all to blame—ourselves, for our supineness and indifference, no less than the employing class—goes on and on, and the homes of the people are visited with deaths more numerous than those suffered in a great war. In Tennyson's words:

"Is it peace or war? Civil war, as I think, and that of a kind
Viler, as underhand, not openly bearing the sword"

What is the people's business is the business of our Government, to compel safe conditions as far as possible.

The Third Elijah

THE death of John Alexander Dowie removes one of the most picturesque and extraordinary figures in our modern religious history. He created a new sect, almost a new social institution. He rose to a dazzling pinnacle of ecclesiastical and financial power, and then suddenly collapsed, forsaken at once by his wife, his son and his Church.

He was an English Congregational minister who had a notable success in Australia, and then came to Chicago under a divine impulse, as we doubt not he believed, to restore Apostolic faith and practise, especially in the gift of healing by prayer. Many others have tried faith healing and have found converts to be cured, but Dr. Dowie had unusual powers of address and persuasion, and to these he added an extraordinary executive and administrative ability. He impressed himself on lesser souls, and they could not help believing everything he said. He spoke with all the authority of one who had just received a mandate from God, and he marshaled his believers by the hundreds and then the thousands under him. They were supplied with officers of every grade. No army was ever more fully officered. Every man or woman had something to do, something to obey, and every one must pay tithes. The tithes supplied the financial basis, and the multitudes of healings assured faith, and the sermons of the leader gave confident enthusiasm.

Where else were ever such sermons heard? He had a magnificent voice to fill the vast Auditorium. His doctrine was biblical to the extreme of literalness. There was not in it a touch of heresy.

It was the old Gospel, with a prophetic insistence on all decency and purity of life. It had an Old Testament flavor; hence the tithes and the abomination of pork and, we may add, of tobacco. Then his language was most colloquial, full of the simple devices which keep hearers in strained attention. He appealed to them by question, and bade them respond audible assent to what he said. Thus they repeatedly avowed their acceptance of his claims, and denied the truth of the charges against him. The emphasis of his denunciations was past even biblical parallel. It was a common thing for him in his public sermons to call the users of tobacco "stink-pots," and that is only one example of his coarse freedom. He was the very reverse of the usual conventionalized preacher, and many an occupant of the pulpit might have got a good lesson from hearing him or reading his sermons published weekly in *The Leaves of Healing*. But nothing was so observable as the astounding authoritativeness of his tone. One might be reminded of the protest addressed to a judge by a British barrister that God Almighty would not speak so insolently to a black beetle.

But pride cometh before destruction, and the very physical nature which he claimed to rule by prayer had its revenge of him. For we may assume that a slow and insidious softening of the brain was his undoing. It is a disease, at first not recognized, which destroys the judgment, while it may emphasize the arrogant conceit of one's judgment. He made larger and more dazzling plans. He built his new Zion City. He attempted to convert New York by a sortie. He showed his weakness especially in his assumption that he was the Third Elijah, the Restorer. That he believed it we accept, for he was only half a charlatan. For this new dignity he made himself a coat of more particolors than Joseph or Aaron ever wore. The disease progressed, and he became more exacting as he became more irrational. He assumed the style and extravagances of royalty and traveled around the world visiting his missions. He made the purchase of an immense tract of land in Mexico the excuse for an expedition for his health. His chief subordinates discovered—they could not help seeing—his irresponsible conduct; and he promptly degraded them from their posts of honor. When his insanity became so extreme that he proposed, like the Old Testament Patriarchs, to take a second wife—for that seems to be the fact—his wife and son left him. Hardly had he called one of his apostles, Voliva, from Australia to take the place of those who were deserting him, when Voliva himself recognized the sad condition, and expelled the founder, the Restorer, the Third Elijah, and put him on a pension, and he was forsaken in his mental decrepitude by those whom he had created into a new social and religious state. It was a sad ending of an extraordinary career. Thus he died, yet holding to his own Messiahship, and refusing to be attended by a physician, whose profession he had abused with all possible vituperation.

For he was only partly a charlatan. He believed in himself and all his claims. He was a charlatan in the vain display of his own glory. He misused the funds entrusted to him, all for the cause of Zion City and his own grandeur; for such men think it right to do wrong, so enormous is their conceit of their superiority to the world's formal standards of ethics. We do not call him an evil man, nor say that evil men and seducers wax worse and worse; we prefer to say that megalomania begets disease and disease increases megalomania.

The saddest thing is the new proof of the weakness of human nature, as seen in the multitudes who are ready to follow such a man. To be sure, his extreme orthodoxy of faith and his literal insistence on certain Mosaic commands helped him with literal people; but it was his arrogant positiveness that gained him his disciples. Men of a weaker mind—and few are competent to lead—will follow any propinquity which assumes surely to know and to command. Let a man say, "I know," "This is so," and they will ask no reason. They can even say, *"Credo quia impossibile est."* "I believe it because it is impossible," if commanded thus to believe. So a hundred wild, extravagant apostles and apostolets easily secure thousands of

blind followers, and most easily those that promise miracles of healing.

We hope Dr. Dowie's Zion City will not immediately collapse. It would be interesting to see such a community established. It has certain high social and ethical ideals. It might prosper if well led.

Berea College

BEREA COLLEGE was founded by the Abolitionist John G. Fee. Before the Civil War no negro could be educated, but negroes were received with the white youth from the mountains just as soon as it was legal. They remained, without serious friction, until a wave of anti-negro legislation all thru the South struck Kentucky, and a Legislature, many of whose members had no real desire to transform the college, yielded to it, and past a law forbidding coeducation of the races in any school in the State.

President Frost and the active trustees declare that they did their best to defeat the law, and afterward to have it declared unconstitutional, and we are bound to believe them, altho it has not been easy to convince some of the white and colored friends that they were not at heart as content as were the trustees of Maryville College, Tenn., to have the nego students removed by law.

Ever since President Frost's incumbency it has been the effort to increase the number of white students, in the ratio of six to one, inasmuch as there are six whites to one negro in the State. To be sure, there are other colleges for whites, and none for negroes. Especially was the effort made to draw white students from other States for its less expensive education. We notice in the catalog for 1901-2 that there were 59 students in the four regular college classes, of whom 40 were from other States than Kentucky, and of the 19 from Kentucky, 10 were from Berea, half of them from the teachers' families; but the lower Normal students were mostly from the State. This effort to make the college predominantly white, and for the mountaineers and Northern whites rather than for the negroes, has aroused suspicion and antagonism, and columns and pages of controversy are to be read in the daily journals, especially of Boston. Yet we are not convinced that President Frost and the trustees did not honestly attempt to prevent hostile legislation, and that it was not their real desire to keep this one Southern college open to both races.

But they accept the present law, because they are forced to do so, and they sent their colored students to finish their course at Fisk and Atlanta universities, paying the expense, and calling them back to receive their diplomas. At present they thus pay the tuition of a hundred colored students elsewhere, and are attempting to establish a second college for negroes in the State, which shall be under the same charter.

Now the question is as to how they can do this. A considerable part of the endowment of the college was given definitely for negro coeducation; how much is not clear. President Frost says perhaps as much as $200,000, while other trustees say this is a far too generous computation. Berea has no more than it needs for its own support, not to speak of starting a new co-ordinate branch. Not a dollar of that $200,000 or less is legally set apart for the negroes, and the trustees much prefer to make this necessity the ground for an appeal for half a million dollars for the new department. We see no reason why a considerable sum from their present endowment should not be set apart to back the appeal. Doubtless Kentucky should have an institution of high grade for negroes, which it does not now have, but the appeals are so many that we admire the faith with which the trustees ask for so large a sum, much as it is needed.

It was at a Boston meeting in behalf of the new Berea for negroes that President Eliot made the extraordinary statement that if there were any considerable number of negro students at Harvard it might be necessary to segregate them in education, and he was supported by Bishop Lawrence. Such an utterance, on such an occasion, in an appeal for Berea, and in the presence of its officers, might well be supposed to represent their views and wishes. It

was unfortunately timed, and was quite as unfortunate in its race doctrine.

Swiping

THREE years ago one of the highest officials of one of the largest universities in the United States made complaint that the authorities of the university were puzzled to know what to do with a habit of recent growth, called by those engaged in it swiping, but which to him seemed to be stealing, and nothing short of it. He mentioned, as an illustration, the necessity of closing the library against night work because so many electric lamps were stolen, while books were lost by the hundred. He mentioned a college fraternity, the members of which had agreed to return, after a vacation, with silver enough for lodge furnishing. Their banquets, he affirmed, were actually at the time being served with silver, every article of which had been stolen during that vacation (swiped). Of course, this is stealing, and of course the gentleman whom we are quoting was warranted in his bitter condemnation of the practice; but what could induce or predispose our literary institutions to establish a habit of breaking in upon property rights—a right on which civilization is based? Recalling this general statement to a professor in another institution of high rank, he replied: "The evil is widespread. I have given orders not to have students turned loose in my library when I am absent." He remarked particularly that the guilty ones seemed to have no consciousness of wrongdoing.

The subject brought the following letter from a literary woman well known in one of our large cities:

"When you and I were discussing swiping, at your house in June, you asked me to put down on paper, to the best of my memory, what I told you by word of mouth. I have done so, and you may be sure it is accurate, at least is not over-stated. The young lady of whom I spoke to you is a very bright, handsome girl, a society favorite, and much admired. She was an attendant at a fashionable school, and had a large acquaintance among college boys. She announced to them that she was going to collect a string of 'swiped souvenir spoons,' they must help her make a larger collection than any that the other girls had. In a few months she had become the proud possessor of a ribbon, on which were closely tied dozens of silver spoons, of all sorts and sizes—every one purloined by herself and her admirers. That she was not ashamed of this performance, or in any way sensitive about it, is shown by the fact that this souvenir occupies a prominent place at the present time in her home town; while to me the saddest part of the incident is just this, that neither the fair owner nor her helpers seem to have had any conception that they were doing anything disgraceful; indeed, they openly boasted of their skill in obtaining especially valuable specimens."

The writer of this letter is a woman of peculiar accuracy as well as of the highest moral sentiment. During a personal interview, she not only confirmed every item of the letter, but added that she could point out several other cases quite as flagrant.

In one of our Eastern cities a confirmatory incident occurred at a banquet given by a famous yacht club. The appointments to this dinner were very elaborate and elegant, including beautiful china, made to order, with the monogram of the club. Not only was the silver swiped, but at the close of the entertainment every cup and saucer had disappeared. We have taken special pains to secure confirmation concerning this story of the banquet, and we have gone so far as to secure the testimony of another witness concerning the stolen spoons. This witness writes: "I have myself seen the list of souvenir spoons, and I have heard the whole story from the young woman concerned. It is undoubtedly true in every respect."

This subject has for some time been under discussion, *sub rosa*, with bated breath on the part of older friends, and with a tone apologetic—generally allowing, however, that our schoolboys and schoolgirls are in some way excusable for that which becomes a crime in other people; for hazing, as an instance, accompanied by a good deal of personal abuse; refusing to tell the truth concerning outbreaks, and, under pressure, a good deal of positive lying. We are not among those who believe that it is possible to establish any such modified code of morals for our school folk. But, in order to get at the matter from the right standpoint, we have mentioned it casually to several college students. One or two of these spoke of it as an outrage *per se*, as indecent and immoral, and as estab-

lishing a dangerous bias of educated judgment. The majority, however, laughed off the affair as trivial, while one, a young man of admirable intellectual parts, assured us that the whole affair must be looked upon as a good joke. He seemed to think that young people were quite excusable for being what he called "good fellows," which he defined to be readiness to have a good time and do what the others did—without mussing much over the moral quality of the action. We believe that this is really quite a common opinion, altho the official whom we first mentioned reports that he does not at present either see or hear of as much swiping as he did three years ago.

It does not occur to us as an absolutely novel situation, but much of the sort taken by those boys, now lawyers and ministers, who forty years ago used to invade sap bushes and raid orchards. It is rather an aggravated symptom of a deep social disease. Does this aggravation come to us as anything more than an offshoot of that larger swiping or looting which has become a brilliant and "innocent" element in our business affairs? While the honorable A. B. is scooping in a railroad, why should not his son scoop in a few books from a professor's library or some silverware from a gentleman's table? There is smartness at the top; why not smartness at the bottom? The ethics do not seem to be very sharply distinguishable. There certainly is such a thing as common conscience, as there is common sense. We feel together ethically, as we think together or work together. There may be no better finger-post of whither we are ethically tending than to study just such phenomena as we have been discussing. We do not believe that swiping is universal in commercial affairs, nor any more universal in our schools, but we are unable to deny that there is a great deal too much inclination to leave the moral out of both school life and commercial enterprise.

Mr. Rockefeller's Fortune

Two or three weeks ago, the public was informed by the Rev. Frederick T. Gates, who represents Mr. John D. Rockefeller in the management of several educational or charitable undertakings, that Mr. Rockefeller's fortune did not exceed $300,000,000. This, he added, he had been authorized to say. Moreover, he continued, Mr. Rockefeller had never held as much as 30 per cent. of the stock of the Standard Oil Company. It may be explained that this company paid nearly $40,000,000 in dividends last year, and that its dividends in the last eight years have amounted to about $325,000,000. Doubting persons pointed out last week that, in obedience to the order of the Supreme Court of Ohio, the Standard Oil Company, in June, 1898, filed at Columbus a statement giving the names of the stockholders and the number of shares held by each of them. and that, according to this statement (which has been published), John D. Rockefeller held a controlling interest, or 51⅞ per cent. of the whole number of shares. These critics, however, have overlooked the fact that the present Standard Oil Company was not organized until a year later, in 1899. The statement filed at Columbus, therefore, related to its predecessor or to one of its predecessor's constituent parts, and it does not necessarily conflict with the assertion of Mr. Gates. Inasmuch as Mr. Gates must see that a considerable number of persons think his authorized assertion is at variance with the official record, we suggest that he should show just how large Mr. Rockefeller's interest in the Standard Oil Company has been since 1899, and what his interest was in the predecessors of this corporation. Publicity concerning these things can do no harm and may do some good.

The Iroquois Theater Case

A little more than three years ago, 596 persons were burned to death in the Iroquois Theater, at Chicago. There was abundant evidence that the precautions required by municipal regulations had not been taken. It will be recalled that many of the exits were not only closed, but even nailed up. On the 4th inst., Will J. Davis, the manager of the theater, was brought to trial, having been indicted for manslaughter. Why there had been a delay of more than three years we do not know. Davis was arraigned before Judge Kimbrough, in Danville, the home of Speaker Cannon. The in-

dictment appears to have been based upon a municipal ordinance, which, it was alleged, the defendant had violated. The testimony of the first witness was interrupted by Davis's counsel, who undertook to prove that the Chicago Council had no power to pass such an ordinance, and also that the ordinance was void because it was not sufficiently definite. The reports which we have seen may be incorrect. They show that the court sustained Davis's counsel, holding that the State had surrendered to the city only so much of its sovereignty as would permit the enactment of an ordinance forbidding the erection of wooden buildings within the fire limits, and not enough to warrant further regulations; also that the ordinance was indefinite in that it required certain safeguards in structures designed to accommodate a "large number" of persons, "large number" being a vague term. For these reasons, it is reported, Judge Kimbrough directed the jury to acquit Davis, and this is the end of the attempt to punish some one for criminal negligence which caused a loss of 596 lives. Evidently, there is something wrong and shameful about this. We are unable to say at present whether it is the court, or the prosecutor, or the City Council that deserves to be blamed. But it may safely be said that the failure to inflict any punishment for what took place in the Iroquois Theater on the afternoon of December 30th, 1903, is disgraceful to the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois.

A Square Deal for the Philippines

John S. Hurd, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Philippine Islands, has issued from the Johns Hopkins Press a careful study of internal taxation in the Philippines, with illuminating comparison with our experiences in dealing with Porto Rico. His conclusion is of interest for the next Congress. He says that if the custom barriers were razed and Philippine products were allowed free entry into the American market, it would mean prosperity in the Islands, greatly increased power to purchase American goods, and greatly increased internal revenue collections. Then the Insular Government might dispense with the customs duties on goods imported from the United States, which would be greatly to the advantage of the American manufacturer. The objection comes from our sugar and tobacco interests. And yet we now use all the sugar we produce from cane and beets, and then import more sugar from abroad than the Philippines could produce in generations. And as to tobacco, the total exportation of cigars from the Philippines to all countries in the world is only about 1 per cent. of what is consumed in this country. But the increased demand which the removal of the duty would create would mean very much to the Filipino people. It would mean more schools, more roads and greater prosperity, instead of agricultural stagnation. It is selfish, it is cruel, that we do not give the Philippines the privilege we have given with profit to Porto Rico.

Naval Questions

The attention of the Navy Department is respectfully called to the fact that the public is waiting to hear why the United States battleship "Connecticut" struck bottom the other day near the Culebras drill-ground. If a brand new, seven-million dollar vessel cannot go into waters as well known as this, without getting ashore, the matter is one of grave concern. Information to the effect that Captain Swift is an excellent officer, with an enviable record, does not meet the question, but, on the contrary, gives especial point to it. By way of contrast it may be noted that when the "Rhode Island," some months ago, ran into the mud in Hampton Roads—another place theoretically as well known to naval officers as Broadway is to the New Yorker—there was no delay in telling the country all about it, and Captain Garst was haled before a court martial, convicted and sent home under suspension with all due celerity. There are now plenty of people to remark that Captain Swift of late years has been a prominent member of the General Board, in very close touch with the ruling powers at Washington, while Captain Garst never attained such honors, and, in fact, has devoted a large portion of his career to the prosaic duties of a professor at the Naval Academy. And there are others quite ready to perceive

in the treatment of this last accident evidence of the same policy of suppression which hushed up the disgraceful grounding of the ships last year in New York Bay when following the lead of Admiral Evans. The "Maine" may not have led the fleet over a mudbank, but to accept this it is necessary to believe that the mud found in the "Maine's" condensers miraculously came down the smokestacks. So also the smothering of the collision in the fog at Newport last summer has also been thoro and complete. The "Connecticut" has just arrived at the New York Navy Yard with sixty-five cases of typhoid on board. That also needs very clear explanation; and, incidentally, it may be observed that not only is there no adequate hospital service in the Navy, but Congress has just stricken out of the naval bill an appropriation to establish one, altho nothing could be clearer or stronger than the arguments of Surgeon-General Rixey showing the crying necessity for it. But we can spend twenty millions for two big ships!

Mr. Harriman now wants a "franker understanding" with the people and the Government. Speaking for railroad men, he says: "We have got to come out into the open." He desires to develop "a feeling of co-operation" between the people and the railroads. "I propose hereafter to give the public information and to take it into my confidence." If the Commission should place Mr. Harriman again on the witness stand, perhaps he would now consent to answer in some way those questions as to his interest in large quantities of stock sold by bankers to the Union Pacific, his profits on other stocks sold to the company by himself, and his purchases (if any) of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific between July 19th, when it was virtually decided that a great increase of dividend should be made, and August 17th, when the decision was made public. He admits that he has made mistakes. His refusal to answer these questions was one of them.

We published not long ago on the authority of an erudite correspondent evidence to show that the description of Washington as "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" was not first penned by General Harry Lee, but by Judge Marshall. Several correspondents of THE INDEPENDENT and other papers have controverted this statement. Perhaps the best defense of Lee comes from Arthur B. Clarke, of Richmond, Va., who quotes to us Marshall's own words from his "Life of Washington." He says the set of resolutions in eulogy of Washington was "prepared by General Lee, who, happening not to be in his place when the melancholy intelligence was received and first mentioned in the House, placed them in the hands of the member who moved them," that is, John Marshall. See vol. V, p. 765. This seems conclusive.

Professor Starr, of Chicago University, has returned from a long trip in the Congo Free State, and he says the stories of atrocities are exaggerated. But he admits that the tribes are required to pay tribute in rubber. Why should they pay any tribute at all in their own land? —and that if they fail to do it punitive expeditions are sent out, and the native soldiers, after their warlike custom, cut off the hands of the dead, and sometimes by mistake of the wounded. That is confession enough.

This is the way Dr. Dowie issued his commands. We quote from *Leaves of Healing*, August 15th, 1903:

"Let all who have taken the Restoration Vow remember that, as Elijah the Restorer, we have given the command to every member of the Host to proceed with us to New York; and that, unless there is sufficient cause, such as will justify them before the Judgment Seat of God, they dare not disobey this command."

That visit was a failure, and the beginning of Elijah's downfall.

Oh, yes, says Germany; we will consent to disarmament on any fair basis, say of population or commerce; but not on any proportion to present armaments, for our army is not too large now, and our navy is much too small. Those who do not wish to reduce the burdens can easily find excuses for refusal. The Emperor dissolved his Reichstag because it would not consent to a large colonial army, and the new Reichstag submits.

Insurance

The Perkins Campaign Gift

FOLLOWING his acquital on the charge of larceny by the Court of Appeals by a vote of four to three, as noted in this department last week, George W. Perkins has refunded $54,019.19 to the New York Life Insurance Company. This sum, including interest, represents the contribution made by him on behalf of the company to the Republican National Campaign Committee in 1904 for which he was subsequently reimbursed by the New York Life. The action of the company in this transaction was declared illegal as the payment could not be considered to be for the corporate purposes of the company and Mr. Perkins has now closed the incident by issuing his personal check to cover the amount involved in favor of the New York Life.

In this connection it is of interest to note the fact brought out by the Armstrong Committee that the contribution was not accounted for in the report made by the New York Life to the Superintendent of Insurance.

Some of those who are inclined to criticise Mr. Perkins assert that, ten months after the contribution was made, Postmaster-General Cortelyou (who had been chairman of the Republican National Committee) executed a ten year contract with the International Mercantile Marine Company (of which Mr. Perkins was an influential director) for carrying the mails, at a price which yields about $750,000 a year. Attention was directed to this in a statement published on the day immediately preceding the refunding of the contribution, and some interest was excited in this addition to the history of the controversy.

The Liberty Life Insurance Company

ANNOUNCEMENT was made last week of the formation of a new life insurance company to be called the Liberty Life. This company has progressed with its organization to the point of having paid up its capital of $175,000, including a surplus of $50,000 and further sum of $25,000, subscribed as an organization campaign fund, and elected its officers. The new company will do business at No. 111 Broadway as its home office. It will work along similar lines to those guiding the North American Life Insurance Company, which was incorporated last December to take over excess business of the giant concerns, which, under the prevailing Armstrong law, will not be permitted to write over $150,000,000 worth of annual business.

William H. Lynn will head the Liberty as president, with General George M. Smith as first vice-president, Albert C. Case, second vice-president; D. D. Allerton, secretary, and Charles Badgley as treasurer. The directorate is made up as follows: W. J. Courtney, Walter A. Burke, D. D. Allerton, Mason B. Starring, Russell Harding, W. H. Lynn, Edward J. Welsh, George M. Smith, Thomas J. O'Donahue, Albert C. Case, Rudolph Kleybolte, Charles Badgley, W. F. White, Joseph Dickson, S. D. Lounsbery, Christian F. Tietjen and William B. Clark.

Non-participating policies will be a feature of the new company's business, and its organizers direct attention to the fact that none of its officers or directors represent any insurance interest.

This seems to be an era of insurance legislation. Following an epoch where the insurance business was neglected to a very considerable extent, we are now confronted by legislation that threatens not only to be restrictive, but in some cases absolutely prohibitive. Nearly 300 bills having insurance as a moving cause are pending in thirty-two States, and the end is not yet. Grover Cleveland recently touched upon this phase of present day tendencies and decried the unreasonable conditions that are being emphasized in some of the proposed measures. The Missouri situation, to which we referred last week, is to be followed in other States, and the revolt against the insurance companies threatens to go to unreasonable lengths unless the legislative forces can be made to see that a community of interest still exists between the several States and the insurance companies.

Financial

The Stock Market

LAST year's crops were not a dream. Activity in the iron industry has not been checked. The productive capacity of manufacturing concerns is still insufficient to supply demands promptly. Consumption is upon an extraordinary scale. General trade is good and improving. Prosperity still prevails. Fundamental conditions have not called for that continued and sensational decline of the market value of securities on the Stock Exchange which is the subject of so much comment.

There have been reasons, however, for a part of the recent decline, reasons that have tended to prevent new investments in railroad shares and to cause some liquidation. These are the revelations of the Harriman investigation, the pessimistic predictions of indicted capitalists, an increase in the cost of railway operation which promises to overtake the increase of profits, and the restrictions of new State legislation concerning railway rates. The public, for these reasons, probably reached the conclusion that conditions warranted no advance in railway shares, but pointed to some natural decline.

All this does not account for the extraordinary course and character of the market. The main cause of the sharp fall and enormous volume of transactions has been speculation on a large scale by persons controlling great quantities of capital who have sought to depress values either for immediate profit or for an extension of power. An incident of their campaign appears to have been a transfer of the control of the Reading system at the time when the decline was temporarily interrupted on the 6th. An impression prevails that control of that property (accompanied by a profit of several millions) now rests with Mr. Frick, an associate of Mr. Harriman. Other readjustments of control, as a result of the campaign, may hereafter be disclosed. Thus far, these recent operations of giant speculators have not perceptibly affected general industrial and commercial conditions. But it is possible so to extend and prolong such a movement that the effect of it will be felt throughout the country, even if the movement begins, in a time of general prosperity.

....While our imports of automobiles last year were nearly $5,000,000, our exports were almost as great, amounting to $4,409,186, and machines representing nearly half of this value were sent to Europe.

....Net sales of the American Woolen Company in 1906 were the largest in the company's history. Earnings, both gross and net, showed a considerable increase over those of 1905. In the eight years of the company's life, $22,437,000 has been earned for dividends, and $11,327,000 has been distributed. A net surplus of $11,110,000 remains, after liberal charging off for depreciation.

....Fisk & Robinson, the well-known bankers, in their Monthly Bulletin of Investments for March, discuss the condition of the railroad bond market. Pointing out their reasons for expecting a gradual easing off in rates for time money, and referring to the approaching reinvestment of money now held in the Government 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, they direct attention to the present low price of first-class railroad bonds. Taking twenty-seven representative issues, they show that the average price of them last month was 101.23, against 106.98 in February, 1905.

....Large increases in all departments are shown in the report of that great corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the calendar year 1906. Gross earnings of the entire system were $295,898,165, an increase of nearly $30,000,000; net earnings were $84,354,399, or $10,385,000 more than those of 1905. The increase in the tons of freight carried was nearly 11¾ per cent., and the number of passengers was greater by 11½ per cent. than in the preceding year. Altho large sales were recently made, the company still owns securities of other corporations for which it paid $194,000,000. These investments yielded a revenue of nearly $12,000,000. The report contains interesting statements as to the progress of the tunnel and terminal improvements at New York.

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Survey of the World

Railways and the Government

J. Pierpont Morgan went to Washington on the 11th, and in the evening had a talk with the President about the railway situation. After leaving the White House he authorized the publication of a brief statement. He had come to the capital, he said, at the request of many business men, to discuss with the President the present business situation, particularly as affecting the railroads:

"I suggested to the President that it would be greatly in the public interest if he would see Mr. McCrea, Mr. Newman, Mr. Mellen and Mr. Hughitt, and confer with them as to what steps might be taken to allay the public anxiety now threatening to obstruct railroad investments and the construction so much needed, and especially to allay the public anxiety as to the relations between the railroads and the Government. The President said he would be glad to see the gentlemen named, with this end in view."

On the following day Mr. Morgan sailed for Europe. The four gentlemen of whom he spoke are (in the order given above) the presidents, respectively, of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Chicago & Northwestern railroads. At the beginning of the present week no one of them had called at the White House. It was asserted that Mr. Morgan made the proposition without consultation with them. It was also said that they were waiting for a direct invitation from the President. The common belief in Washington was that for this they would wait in vain, altho Mr. Roosevelt was willing to talk with them at any time. There was some recovery in the stock market on the 11th and 12th, but the decline set in again on the 13th and became violent on the 14th, when the loss on prominent securities ranged from 5 to 20 points. In the two days the transactions amounted to nearly 5,000,000 shares. To relieve the money market, Secretary Cortelyou gave notice that he would redeem $25,000,000 of the 4 per cents. of 1907, and would grant more time with respect to the September deposits and the circulation taken out a few months ago upon the security of State and municipal bonds. On the 15th, the four presidents held a conference in New York and decided not to go to Washington in a group. They felt, it was explained, that they had not been authorized to represent the railroads of the country, and that they could not undertake to present the views of all the railway managers, as the latter were not in perfect accord. But Mr. Mellen sought an interview with Mr. Roosevelt, who agreed to talk with him on the 19th. Following the panicky break of the 14th, market values rose in the stock market on the 15th and 16th. It is evident, from the public statements of many prominent railway men, that they now prefer supervision by national authority to the action of State Commissions and Legislatures. This also appears to be the preference of Mr. Roosevelt. But there is no indication that his views and purposes have been changed by the sharp fall of prices on the Stock Exchange. It is known that his program of legislation to be recommended to the coming Congress includes control of railway and other interstate corporations by Federal license, control of capitalization, and probably an official valuation of railway property. He

says that, while railway companies which obey the laws have nothing to fear from his action, those which break the laws will be prosecuted. It is thought that at his recent conference with Governor Deneen, of Illinois, the issue of Alton securities by the Harriman syndicate was one subject of discussion. Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, says that supervision of railways by the national Government alone would be an ideal solution of the problem. Mr. Bryan remarks that the railways prefer national supervision because the State Legislatures are nearer to the people than a national Commission can be. The difficulty encountered now by the roads when they try to borrow money is due, he adds, to the recent evidence of stock watering and rotten management; and the roads, by crying that the new 2-cent laws would ruin them, have frightened investors. It is the opinion of Thomas F. Ryan that the President's purpose is to enforce the laws. "I think," he says, "that the sooner the business men of the country decide to aid him in solving the problems that confront him every day, the sooner confidence will be restored and the business of the country move on without interruption. So far as general business is concerned, the only fault to be found with it is that it is too active."

Public Coal Lands Released

About 28,000,000 of the 64,000,000 acres of land withdrawn from entry by the President in October last have been restored to the public domain by a modification of the original orders. Congress failed to authorize the President to lease the withdrawn coal lands on a royalty basis. It was his aim to prevent the acquisition of these lands in the interest of monopoly by companies or individuals in alliance with railroad corporations. In a letter to Secretary Garfield (March 12th) the President says that his action is due to "the reports of the Geological Survey on the character and quality of the lands withdrawn from coal entry." He continues as follows:

"All lands which are now reported by the Geological Survey to contain no workable coal shall be immediately released. All lands which contain workable beds of coal, and concerning which the Geological Survey has sufficient information available to enable you to properly classify them, shall be open to coal entry as soon as you shall classify such lands and promulgate rules and regulations for making entry. Hereafter other lands shall be similarly opened to entry as rapidly as the Geological Survey can make proper examination thereof and report to you. I am advised that under this order about 28,000,000 acres of coal land will immediately be opened to entry."

In another letter he cancels his order of February 12, relating to evidence of title under the public land laws, "for the reason that Congress did not appropriate an amount sufficient to enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to properly carry out the purposes of the order, which were to have such examination made of all applications for patents as would facilitate the issuance of title to bona fide settlers and reduce illegal entries to a minimum."

Japanese School Children and Laborers

Yielding to an urgent request from President Roosevelt, the California Legislature decided, on the 11th, that it would take no further action upon three pending measures involving discrimination against the Japanese. One was the bill relating to land titles or leases, to which we recently referred. Another was a bill providing for an expression of opinion as to Japanese, or "Asiatic," exclusion at the national election in 1908. These measures had been passed by the Senate, and action upon them was about to be taken in the House. That day, Governor Gillett received the following telegram from Mr. Roosevelt:

"Action of Legislature reported in this morning's papers most unfortunate in effect upon my efforts to secure exclusion of Japanese laborers by friendly agreement, and if continued will probably render recent legislation of Congress for that purpose ineffective. Please secure suspension of further action until receipt of letter from me."

This telegram was promptly transmitted to the Legislature, with a brief message in which the Governor said it appeared to be important that no action upon the measures should be taken, and expressed a hope that no mistake would be made. Whereupon the House voted to take no action. On the following day the Legislature adjourned. In a second

telegram to the Governor, President Roosevelt (replying to an inquiry from the Governor) said, referring to the bill for a submission of the question of Japanese exclusion to the voters of California in 1908:

"The assumption of power by the voters of California to settle this question, if assented to by the National Government, would immediately end all my negotiations with Japan for friendly adjustment, because to negotiate a settlement we must have power to settle, while, on the other hand, California cannot negotiate a treaty under the Constitution."

Such a vote in California, he continued, would have to be treated as entirely nugatory, but by those opposed to exclusion it would be regarded as a threat to ignore the Constitutional power of the United States and to exclude Japanese in defiance of their treaty rights:

"I earnestly deprecate the passage of any legislation affecting the Japanese. The national Government now has the matter in hand, and can, in all human probability, secure the results that California desires, while at the same time preserving unbroken the friendly relations between the United States and Japan. I have the interest of California most deeply at heart. I shall strive to accomplish for California, as for other States or sections of this country, everything that can conserve its honor and its interests."

On the 13th, the San Francisco Board of Education adopted the resolutions agreed upon at the conference in Washington, which provide that Japanese children shall be admitted into the public schools. Mr. Roosevelt sent his thanks and congratulations, saying also that he had directed a dismissal of the test suits instituted by the Federal Government. On the following day he issued an executive order, under the authority granted by the new Immigration act, directing that "Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and who come therefrom, be refused permission to enter the continental territory of the United States." This action is taken, the order says, because the President is satisfied that such passports are being used to enable the holders of them to enter the States, "to the detriment of labor conditions therein." These are the words of the statute, in the amendment attached to the Immigration bill at the President's request and in fulfillment of his agreement with Mayor Schmitz and the San Francisco Board of Education. On the same day, nine little Japanese girls applied at one of the San Francisco primary schools for admission and were taken in.

Inland Waterways Commission

President Roosevelt has decided to appoint an Inland Waterways Commission, whose duty will be to prepare and report a comprehensive plan for the improvement and the control of the river systems of the United States. The eight men whom he has asked to serve as members of this commission are Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors; Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada; Senator William Warner, of Missouri; John H. Bankhead, for many years a Representative from Alabama; Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers of the army; Dr. W. J. McGee, geologist and formerly president of the National Geographic Society; F. H. Newell, director of the Reclamation Service; Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester; Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations. In a long letter addressed to each of them the President explains his purpose. Our inland waterways as a whole, he says, have received scant attention. The time has come for merging all local projects in a comprehensive plan designed for the benefit of the entire country, a plan including a consideration of all the uses to which streams may be put. No longer are the railroads able to move crops and manufactures rapidly enough to secure the prompt transaction of the nation's business, and there is small prospect of immediate relief by rail. "There appears to be but one complete remedy—the development of a complementary system of transportation by water." Floods, and the control of them by forests or otherwise, should be considered, and, broadly, the relations of the streams to the use of all the great permanent natural resources. Consulting members will be appointed hereafter.

Prosecution of Trusts In Chicago, on the 12th, a Federal grand jury returned indictments against F. A. Holbrook, nine manufacturers of church furniture, and as many manufacturers of school desks, for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. In addition, petitions were filed for injunctions to restrain about forty officers or employees of the companies from further violations of the act. The accused companies have factories in half a dozen States and control 80 per cent. of the trade in church pews and school furniture.——The Department of Commerce and Labor has begun an investigation (as directed by Congress), concerning the International Harvester Company, commonly called the Harvester Trust. It is trying to ascertain whether competition in local trade has been suppressed and whether the quality of farm machinery is as good as it was before the combination was formed. In Missouri, the House has instructed the Attorney-General to inquire concerning this Trust, and to begin proceedings for ousting it from the State, if the facts ascertained warrant such action.——In the main suit against the Standard Oil Company, John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and others, under the Sherman act, the defendants set up a claim that the Circuit Court in Missouri had no jurisdiction. Elaborate arguments were made before Judges Sanborn, Hook, Vandeventer and Adams, who have decided by unanimous vote that the court in question has jurisdiction. Therefore the defendants must answer at St. Louis.

Municipal Offenses W. A. Martin, a Pittsburg Councilman, has been sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for three years because he solicited a bribe of $70,000 from the president of a trolley company that was seeking a franchise. It is alleged that he represented a combination of Councilmen.——In Columbus, Ohio, Frederick J. Immel, president; Frederick Lied, vice-president, and Charles E. Burr, a member, of the Board of Public Service, with several other persons, have been indicted for receiving bribes in connection with a contract for paving given to the Trinidad Paving Company, of Cleveland. The former superintendent of the paving company's work in Columbus, an assistant city engineer and an inspector, who were indicted, have pleaded guilty and been fined. They will testify for the prosecution in the proceedings against the higher authorities.——In Peoria, Ill., City Clerk Joos and three former deputies of the sheriff have been indicted for embezzlement and fraud. It is estimated that Joos's stealings amounted to $40,000, and that the frauds in connection with the management of the county jail involved a loss of $30,000.——By vote of the Councils in Philadelphia, and with the consent of Mayor Weaver, the controversy concerning alleged frauds for the benefit of Contractor McNichol in connection with the filtration works, is to be referred to ex-Judge Samuel G. Thompson, as arbitrator.——The Tennessee House of Representatives has ordered the arrest of Mayor Morris and twenty-three Councilmen of Nashville for contempt. At present there is only one telephone company doing business in that city. While the Legislature was considering a bill permitting another company to compete without obtaining the consent of the local authorities, the Council voted exclusive rights to the company now controlling the field, in return for an annual payment of $10,000 to the city and for certain other concessions. This action was approved by the Mayor.

Various Topics After the President had decided that the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to him (about $37,000) should be used for the promotion of industrial peace, a bill was introduced in Congress providing for an institution upon this foundation. This bill was passed at the end of the recent session. It names as three of the seven trustees the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In obedience to the requirements of the act concerning the remaining four, President Roosevelt has appointed John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, as "a representative of labor"; Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company,

as "a representative of capital," and, as "representatives of the general public," Seth Low, of New York, formerly president of Columbia University and mayor of that city, and Thomas G. Bush, of Birmingham, Ala., the president of two coal and iron companies. Nobel's will requires a prize winner, if it be feasible, to give a lecture at Christiania within six months of the award. Mr. Roosevelt cannot do this within the specified time, but it is said that he intends to visit Norway and make an address at Christiania soon after the end of his present term.——A long and circumstantial account of the affray at Brownsville, alleged to be the confession of a negro named D. C. Gray, who was a member of one of the companies discharged by the President, has been published in Galveston. It implicates fifteen members of the battalion. At last accounts it had not been proved that a soldier of this name was in either of the two companies.——The Oklahoma Constitutional Convention finally adjourned on the 15th. Among the propositions rejected were those for woman suffrage and for a separation of races on railway trains. Adopted propositions include those providing for the initiative and referendum, the nomination of State officers and United States Senators at primaries, a very stringent prohibitory liquor law, and an elective railroad commission. The issue of watered stock and the holding of coal mine property by railroad companies are to be forbidden.——The Oceanic Steamship Company, of San Francisco, has withdrawn from service its three principal steamers, the "Ventura," "Sonoma" and "Sierra," which have been plying between that port and Australia. Among the causes assigned for this action are the withdrawal of the New Zealand Government's mail contract, amounting to $100,000 a year, and the recent failure of the mail subsidy bill at Washington.

The War in Central America

Altho the reports received from Nicaragua are sharply at variance with those sent out from Honduras, it appears to be true that Nicaragua has made considerable gains in the war. On the 13th, a battle continuing for fifteen hours was fought at Maraita, near the Honduran capital, and the forces of the Honduran Government were overcome by a combination of Honduran revolutionists and Nicaraguan invaders. On the following day, President Zelaya (of Nicaragua) issued a decree recognizing the "provisional Government" of the revolutionists and formally accepting them as allies. His forces also took from a steamship 1,000 rifles consigned to the Honduran commander. But on the 16th it was reported that the revolutionists had suffered defeat and lost their leader, General Gutierrez. President Bonilla (of Honduras) has the assistance of Gen. Francesco Ruiz Sandoval, a soldier of fortune who has taken part in many Central American or South American revolutionary movements and has never been on the winning side. Bonilla has been at the front by day and at his capital by night, passing to and fro in an automobile. But the capacity of the machine has not been severely taxed, for the Nicaraguan army has placed the front within a few miles of his capital. Sensational reports about an application of force at Managua to William L. Merry, our Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, have been denied, but there is reason to believe that he is no longer *persona grata* to President Zelaya.

Explosion of the "Jena"

The "Jena," the finest battleship in the French navy, was destroyed by the explosion of its magazines on March 12th while in the dry dock at Toulon. Eight officers and 110 men were killed and 38 injured. The vessel had been put in the Missiessy dry dock for painting and the repair of its machinery. There were 21 officers and 685 men on board. The cause of the accident is not known. It is thought to have been due to the spontaneous combustion of the black powder in the shells, which is liable to deterioration and has to be carefully watched; but another theory accounts for it by the careless handling of

a torpedo. The explosion shook the town like an earthquake, and for two hours the vessel looked like a volcano in eruption, sending high into the air shells, fragments of machinery and human remains. The buildings in the vicinity of the dock and some in the city were bombarded. One shell struck a house one thousand yards away, killing a baby. In spite of the fact that the battleship was supposed to be to a large extent fireproof, it was completely burned out inside with the exception of a small part of the forward end. All the furniture, deck, boats and woodwork were burned, and the steel beams and plates were twisted and blistered. A hole 18 feet long and 12 feet high was blown thru the armor on the port side amidships. This affording an outlet for the gases generated by the explosion prevented the bursting of the vessel. The poisonous fumes of the powder filled the ship and the dry dock and asphyxiated many who had not been killed by the shock. Volunteers were called for to open the gate of the dry dock in order to let in the water on the burning ship, but the six men who attempted this were killed or wounded. Finally a breach was made in the dock gate by a shell from the warship "La Patrie." Ten of the guns were seriously injured, and it is feared that the vessel can never be repaired so as to be of service again. The catastrophe will bring much sharp criticism upon the Ministry of Marine, because there have been in the past few years an alarming number of naval disasters. Since January 1st eight vessels of the French fleet have been lost or disabled, the most serious of these accidents being the destruction of the cruiser "Jean Bart," which went ashore on the northwest coast of Africa February 19th, after a mutiny. Five days after the "Jena" disaster a French torpedo boat and a destroyer maneuvring without lights near Corsica ran into each other and both were damaged. The opponents of the French Government claim that the leniency shown to mutineers on the naval vessels and to strikers in the yards has made proper discipline impossible and destroyed the efficiency of the French navy.

Secondary School Reform in Germany

The three kinds of secondary schools in Germany leading up to the universities, each with a nine years' course, the classical Gymnasium, the semi-classical Realgymnasium, and the purely scientific Oberrealschule, have, chiefly thru the influence of the Emperor, been put on an equality, in so far as the graduates of any of them are now admitted to all the departments of the universities. Other reforms are being pushed, notably the introduction of an elective system in the higher classes, giving the pupil a choice of those studies which will be helpful in his future special career. The Saxon Government has decided to try an experiment of this sort in three of its gymnasia, a choice to be granted between a linguistic and a mathematical course. Several learned organizations, notably the National Association of Engineers, have demanded the establishment of a "Reform" gymnasium course, which has been experimented with in some localities in a private way, and which has in its lowest six classes absolutely no classics, and in the three upper is divided into three sections, namely, a classico-historical, one of modern language, and one of mathematics and natural sciences, all three of which lead up to a *testimonium maturitatis.* The National Medical Association of Germany has joined in with this demand, insisting that a certain number of classical schools be changed into "Reform" gymnasia. Another innovation in these secondary schools is that they will probably now be opened to girls as well as to boys. The city of Dresden has decided to try this experiment after Easter with its three secondary schools, and the City Council has appealed to the State Government to establish at least one gymnasium exclusively for girls in Dresden. Heretofore the secondary schools of Germany were hermetically sealed to the latter.

Delay in the Duma

There has been another week's delay in beginning the work of the Duma. This is partly accidental and partly intentional. The leaders of the Constitutional Democrats evidently believe that procrastina-

tion in the work of organization is of advantage to them, as they are gaining in influence over other parties during this period of preparatory committee work, and the rasher and more partisan members of the extreme Right and Left are having time to cool off and to consider the consequences of their proposed actions. The first business session of the Duma was scheduled for March 12th, but it was discovered that the Conservatives of the Right intended to take advantage of it to bring before the Duma a proposition to hold a requiem service on March 14th, the anniversary of the assassination of Alexander II. In such a memorial service many of the members of the Duma could not conscientiously take part, nor could they with propriety refuse, while the mere introduction of such a proposition would have excited some of the Socialists to violent language, which might have afforded an excuse for the dissolution of the Duma. To avoid this President Golovin postponed the session to March 15th, but early in the morning of that date the ceiling of the hall in the Tauride Palace, where the Duma meets, fell to the floor, a distance of thirty feet, so the session had to be postponed indefinitely until a suitable hall could be found. At first it was rumored that the collapse was a bureaucratic attempt to destroy the Duma, and some show of reason was given to this theory by the fact that the plastering, lathing and heavy chandeliers fell upon the seats of the Left and Center, while ministerial benches and the section occupied by the Right were uninjured, but further investigation shows that it was an accident due to careless workmanship in putting the new ceiling and electroliers on rafters which had not been renewed since the palace was built by Catherine II. The fact that neither the Czar nor the Premier took the trouble to extend their congratulations to the members of the Duma on their narrow escape from death has created a very bad impression. The Constitutional Democrats have succeeded in winning over the Radical members of the Duma with the exception of the Social Democrats to a non-provocative policy which will give no excuse for arbitrary dismissal by the Government. At the last Duma the Ministers were received with denunciation and hisses whenever they appeared before the House, and the Duma unanimously demanded their dismissal and a proclamation of general amnesty. If the policy advocated by the Constitutional Democrats is carried out there will be no such violent demonstrations or unconstitutional action in the present Duma. Their Premier's declaration of policy will be received in silence and the House will then proceed to its regular business.——Disorder is increasing in Poland. The Terrorists in Lodz have killed a number of policemen and soldiers, and the troops have retaliated by knouting and shooting innocent persons on the street. General Neplueff, commandant of the fortress of Sevastopol, has been removed to another post on petition of the inhabitants of the city, who complained that their nerves were becoming shattered by the attacks made on him whenever the commandant appeared in public. Two attempts had been made upon his life by bombs, and in both cases he escaped harm while many of the bystanders were killed or wounded. The director of the Polytechnic Institute at St. Petersburg has been dishonorably dismissed and will be prosecuted for criminal negligence on account of the discovery of arms, ammunition and bombs in the students' rooms by the police. At Yalta in the Crimea a bomb was thrown at the commandant in the garrison, slightly wounding him. Instead of forcing an entrance into the house by the police, the building was set on fire, and while it was burning a large number of bombs were heard to explode.

French Notes

Premier Clemenceau was sharply criticised in the Chamber of Deputies by the Socialists for threatening to put the electricians of the army in the place of the strikers who deprived Paris of light and power last week. M. Jaurès accused the Premier of robbing the strikers of their natural rights by "this arbitrary measure by which the army engineers became the coadjutors of the capitalists against the workingmen." The Premier, in his usual direct and vigorous style, assumed full responsibility for the action of the Government, which, he said, was necessary to protect the public against the tyranny

of a small minority. Two men would not be allowed to settle a private quarrel by shooting at each other on the boulevards, thus endangering the people in the vicinity. M. Clemenceau concluded with the remark, "I did what I thought was right and I will do it again tomorrow unless you turn me out of office today." As a response to this the Chamber voted confidence in the Ministry by 378 to 68. ——To settle the question that has been disturbing French politics for several years, that is, whether employees of the Government have the right to form unions and to strike, the Minister of Justice, M. Guyot-Dessaigne, has introduced a bill authorizing State officials, except those of the police, military and legal service, to form unions, but providing severe penalties for striking or inciting others to strike.——M. Casimir-Perier, who was President of France for six months, resigning January 15th 1895, died on March 11th.

Bulgarian Premier Assassinated

Premier Petkoff, of Bulgaria, was assassinated in Sofia March 11th. He was walking in the Boris Gardens when a man approached and fired three shots at him with a revolver. One of the ministers accompanying him was wounded. The assassin, whose name is Petroff, declared when arrested that he committed the act to free Bulgaria. Petkoff was the leader of the Stambuloff or anti-Russian party. He had been an intimate friend of Stambuloff, the "Bismarck of Bulgaria," and was driving with him in a carriage in 1895 when Stambuloff was assassinated by three men, who stabbed him twenty times with their knives. The murderers of Stambuloff were never punished, as the crime was a political one and doubtless instigated by men higher up. Petkoff was the son of Bulgarian peasants and had fought in the war for independence in 1878, where he lost his right arm. He is succeeded as Premier and Minister of the Interior by Dr. Goudeff, president of the Sobranje or National Assembly. There will be no change in the policy of the Cabinet, which will continue to follow the policy of Stambuloff, and will be in opposition to Prince Ferdinand.

The Shah and the Parliament

It appears that the Persian National Assembly has won in its contest with the new Shah and has practically supreme control in the Government. The demands which the Parliament made upon the Shah on his accession were: (1) For the recognition by him of the establishment of the constitution and the admission that he is a constitutional sovereign and not an autocrat; (2) the limitation of the number of ministers to eight, who should be responsible to the Assembly; (3) the dismissal of the Belgian officers in charge of the customs, and (4) the establishment of local assemblies. Each of these demands was stubbornly resisted by the Shah, and it was only after the people had risen in Tabriz and seized the arsenal and Government offices and imprisoned the Governor, that the Shah finally gave way. M. Naus, Minister of Customs and Posts, and M. Priem, Chief Administrator, both Belgians, were dismissed. All of the members of the Assembly then took the oath of allegiance. Among their first acts was the suppression of the practice of selling administrative and army appointments. In order to prevent extortion the new Governor of Khorassan will be given a fixed salary and held strictly accountable for the taxes collected. The Assembly has formed and equipped a National Guard composed of several hundred men, who drilled daily near the House of Parliament until it was stopped by the Shah on the ground that it alarmed the population. A telegram of congratulation was unanimously voted to be sent to the new Russian Duma. A National Bank of Persia has been founded and the Assembly has authorized the bank to advance to the Government $3,900,000 for the payment of the army, and to meet the cost of the diplomatic missions and the expenses of the court. The patriotic spirit has taken the form of boycott of European imports, particularly tea and sugar. The disturbances in the mountainous districts of the interior continue, and foreign intervention may be required at any moment. Russia and Great Britain are prepared to act in harmony in such an emergency.

Ice and Bacteria

BY J. C. BAYLES, M. E., Ph.D.

AN awakened public interest in the hygienic aspects of ice cut from more or less polluted waters and furnished for domestic consumption in cities invites a discussion which at its beginning is likely to be characterized by many of the symptoms of hysteria. As "news" we can scarce expect it to be treated other than sensationally, and the first to discuss it for the public information are likely to be those who know least about it. For such as deem it a matter of concern to themselves or to the general public, a brief summary of the facts will have interest.

Until lately it was confidently asserted and generally believed that running water purified itself, and that in freezing water rejected such impurities as it might contain. These were plausible half truths, and for that reason more dangerous than falsehoods. If foul water runs long enough and under proper conditions to effect complete æration, it loses many impurities and may sometimes be restored to potability. The ice crystal probably rejects suspended impurities and approximates purity as closely as possible. To go further is to leave truth behind. A great deal of running water is dangerously impure, and in the stars and flowers of ice all sorts of impurities are locked up and held. This would seem to warrant the conclusion, easily verified, that ice is not necessarily pure even when formed by the freezing of running water.

Another and more dangerous error was long taught by those who believed that freezing water sterilized it, and that at the temperature of congelation dangerous bacteria were destroyed. If that were true the subject might be dismissed without discussion; but it is not true. Exact knowledge on this subject is of comparatively recent date. The first authoritative experiments to determine the sterilizing influence of frost which are of record were made in 1871 by Professor Burdon-Sanderson, who found that water melted from the purest natural ice obtainable was by no means sterile, but that in a suitable culture medium therewith inoculated microzyme cultures were obtainable. This started a line of interesting experiments, which engaged the attention of every bacteriologist in Europe. Von Frisch went to the other extreme. He froze putrefying solutions, kept the frozen mass at the temperature of —87° C., and, after the lapse of many hours, found that sterilization had not been effected. Perhaps this was expected, but Sanderson's conclusions were not. They were verified by a great many experimenters with results showing that ice at the summit of Mont Blanc was full of bacteria; that the same was true of hailstones and snow from the highest altitudes which man could reach, and that natural cold was by no means capable of accomplishing the sterilization of water. In 1884, at a meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences, held in Philadelphia, Professor Leidy showed, in water from freshly melted ice, living infusoria, rotifers and worms. Pictet and Young, not quite satisfied with the results already obtained, took various species of bacteria of the kind usually found in water from melted ice, maintained them at temperatures ranging from —70 to —130° C. for 180 hours, and found the pathogenic varieties as industrious as before. Kowalski tested sixty specimens of natural ice and found not one of them sterile, obtaining by culture methods from ten to one thou-

sand colonies per cubic centimeter (about twenty drops). All this turned attention to the practical aspects of the matter from the point of view of State medicine. Frankel and Heyroth tested the ice supply of Berlin and found it to contain a variable bacterial population, up to about 25,000 per cubic centimeter. Uffreduzzi tested ice from the Dora, which supplies Turin, and made the interesting discovery that the unfrozen water contained 90 per cent. more bacteria than the ice; but it is only fair to say that the Dora is highly polluted and might be called a sewer without doing it injustice as a river; also, that the river water was tested in its natural condition, while that from which the ice was made had been purified by filtration. Tests in this country, made with Merrimac River water, showed that freezing may, and usually does, reduce the number of bacteria in water, but in no instance did they show that sterilization had been effected. Prudden, in 1888, in tests of Hudson River ice, went into the subject very carefully and with every safeguard against erroneous conclusions. He classified the bacteria, and found, as might have been expected, that some varieties were much more susceptible to the influence of cold than others. Unfortunately, those which are probably harmless seem to be least able to resist, and by complete freezing may be exterminated. Some, at least, of the pathogenic varieties developed surprising toughness. The typhoid bacillus, for example, resumed business after the manner of its kind, after being kept imprisoned in ice for about four months. Macfayden more recently had opportunity to work with much lower temperatures than had been previously available. He froze culture media containing the bacilli of typhoid, diphtheria, cholera and anthrax first to —190° C. with liquid air, and then to —250° C. with liquid hydrogen, and naïvely reports that "no impairment of their vitality or the slightest alteration of their structure could be observed." Swithinbank tried like experiments with the bacillus tuberculosis in liquid air at —190° C. from six hours to six weeks, and in every instance they gave in inoculations the same results as unfrozen bacilli of the same variety. Tests by Belli, at the University of Padua, with bacilli frozen in liquid air, seem to show that about the only change exhibited in the more resistent kinds is that while frozen they do not multiply, but when thawed out again they make up for lost time, and are no less dangerous than before. That no artificial protection might be charged from the latent heat of the culture media, Dr. Belli cultivated colonies of pathogenic bacteria on strips of test paper. These were hung in liquid air, and after eight hours the bacilli came out as lively as ever, and as dangerous.

The latest tests available are those of Dr. Jackson, chemist of the department having control of the water supply of New York, of samples of the Hudson River ice crop of the present winter, cut for the New York City supply. Twenty-five samples were reported on. None of these were sterile, but some were a good deal worse than others. Eleven were rated as good, because relatively low in bacteria; five are classed as slightly contaminated, five as contaminated and four as bad. The "bad" samples showed from 12,000 to 21,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. Most of the samples revealed intestinal germs, indicative of sewage pollution. Not all of these are necessarily highly dangerous, but they are at least danger signals, and are usually found in water liable to be charged with the typhoid germ if any cases of that disease are present in the communities furnishing the sewage pollution. Dr. Jackson made no attempt to segregate the several groups of bacilli, which is to be regretted. His results show, however, that a great deal of ice is being cut at points along the river which are "highly contaminated," and also from points, as between Albany and Troy, where the crop is "solidified sewage."

This is but a hasty summary of the voluminous literature of ice investigation in bacteriological laboratories. It is, however, a fair and impartial summary. It leaves no room for doubt that ice may be extremely dangerous as an addition to food or drink. This is not likely to be intelligently disputed, the discussion hinging upon whether it can be shown beyond question that any epidemic of typhoid fever or other disease has had its origin in impure ice, and

whether the danger is as great as many advanced thinkers believe.

To answer this question frankly involves the admission that in the causation of epidemics nothing is provable. The most that can be looked for is circumstantial evidence. By the process of exclusion, which eliminates the least probable among the possible causes, we narrow the investigation until suspicion centers upon the most probable of the possible causes. With this we must be satisfied, even tho it leaves an opening for the contention that the attribution is pure assumption. This is not quite true, as the rule, but it serves the purposes of those unwilling to be convinced. Several fatal epidemics are intelligently attributed to impure ice on circumstantial evidence, which carries conviction to every open-minded student. The first of these critically investigated was that at Rye Beach, New Hampshire, in 1875. In that instance, the only discoverable cause of an infectious intestinal disorder a good deal like typhoid was ice from a pond of impure water. The memorable typhoid epidemic at Plymouth, Pa., in 1885, had its beginnings in a case traced unmistakably to polluted water, and spread by secondary infection from dejecta thrown upon snow. The most conspicuous European case was that in the barracks at Rennes in 1895. How many sporadic cases have occurred in cities from impure ice, which have been checked before assuming the character of epidemics, can never be known. Judged in the light of experience, it may be concluded that the danger of widespread typhoid infection from impure ice is less than might be expected from the number and hardiness of the microorganisms it carries, but in this matter experience is not a safe guide. It should be remembered that each year is likely to increase the pollution of streams and ponds which receive drainage. As population grows the water consumption and sewage waste increase. Modern plumbing seems to be based upon the exploit of Herakles, in cleaning the Augean stables by turning the River Menios thru them. It deals with floods of water, and recalls the old couplet about Cologne and the Rhine, to the effect that while the river might wash the city, the question how the river shall be washed in turn remains unanswered.

From the facts above presented the thoughtful reader may draw certain safe conclusions. These may be summarized as follows:

Ice formed by the freezing of impure water is likely to be impure.

If this water contains pathogenic bacteria, enough of these will survive protracted freezing to be dangerous.

Whether ice is safely pure or unsafely impure can only be told by tests, which for the householder are impracticable of application.

Past immunity from evil consequences, while a cause for thankfulness, does not prove that conditions lacking last year may not exist this year.

To permit to mix with food or drink the water of melting ice of unknown quality as to purity is less safe than to use ice for cooling by external application to vessels containing the food or drink which it is desired to cool.

That the almost characteristically American habit of copious ice-water drinking is attended with risks other than those pointed out in most textbooks of hygiene.

That, while the admitted facts of ice pollution do not furnish a sufficient basis for a popular panic, they are of enough importance to warrant such safeguards against the sale of dangerously polluted ice as are everywhere deemed necessary for the protection of the public against impure water.

New York City.



Music, Art and Drama

Grand Opera

As the opera season approaches its end the indications are that Mr. Hammerstein will not produce three of the operas on his list—"Lohengrin," "Masaniello" and "Hélène." One can easily understand why the Wagner opera should be deferred until next season, when the manager of the Manhattan expects to be more fully equipped in that line. In place of "Masaniello" we have had "Fra Diavolo," by the same composer; and as for "Hélène," Mr. Hammerstein doubtless relies on the promise made by Saint-Saëns that he will return next year, in which case the production of his opera will be attended with additional *éclat*. Melba will be here again to assume the title rôle.

There is reason to think that Mr. Conried also expects to produce a Saint-Saëns opera next season — probably "Henry VIII." He has announced that he intends to bring over a famous opera composer, but has not disclosed the name. Possibly he has in mind Saint-Saëns or Massenet, several of whose operas have enjoyed considerable favor here—or maybe Strauss.

Undoubtedly it is good policy to import composers. The public dearly loves personality, and even if the composer does not "personally conduct" his works, his mere presence serves to stimulate attendance and enthusiasm. This was shown in the case of Puccini, who apparently had the time of his life here. The newspapers did not make much ado about him, but he was tumultuously called for and applauded at every performance of his operas, and these performances have been very frequent.

Puccini is eager to write an opera on an American subject—ye playwrights, take note! Mr. Belasco has already promised to submit a plot to him. The work is practically sure of success; Puccini does not, like Mascagni, shake operas out of his sleeves, but writes them carefully, and he is at present so popular—particularly in New York and London—that anything from his pen will go. His operas are the equivalent of the "best sellers" in the fiction market. Much of their success is due to the fact that all of them are based on successful plays —"Manon," "Tosca," "La Bohême," "Madama Butterfly"—and it is therefore unlikely that he will venture on untried soil. He enjoyed "The Girl from the Golden West," but it did not seem to offer him any musical opportunities.

Apparently the suppression of "Salome" at the Metropolitan made a deep impression on Puccini. It caused him to give up a certain French play he had had in mind for his next libretto. As for the ostracized Strauss opera, the plan of producing it in Boston and Chicago was given up for three reasons: The fear of public protests, à la New York; the expense of the large orchestra needed, and the disinclination of Mr. Dippel to learn the part of Herod, Mr. Burrian having returned to Dresden. Mr. Dippel is ready for almost anything, but he drew the line at learning for only two or three performances a rôle so written against the grain as Strauss's are.

Madame Fremstad remarked to a

friend the other day that when she first began to learn the part of Salome she was simply furious at its unnatural intervals. She added that even after she had mastered it her feelings were less like artistic gratification than like the sense of triumph a circus athlete must feel after accomplishing some daring athletic feat.

Mr. Conried has expressed his determination of producing "Salome" next year, with certain changes that will eliminate the most objectionable features. He also promises to produce another Strauss opera, "Feuersnot," both of them under the composer's direction. Beyond this he has not yet disclosed his plans for the future.

What with Puccini and Caruso, the Italians have had things pretty much their own way at the Metropolitan of late. The last weeks of the season are, however, being devoted to the four operas constituting Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung." "Parsifal" has its second hearing on March 29th. The first attracted one of the largest audiences of the season. There has been some foolish talk in the newspapers of a decline of interest in German opera. As a matter of fact, the only performances that draw larger audiences than the German ones are those in which Caruso appears. It is not a question of opera, but of singer. When Jean de Reszké was the idol of the public it was the Wagner operas that drew the record audiences. Without Caruso, half of the operas in which he sings would not fill a hundred seats beyond those occupied by subscribers.

An occasion of special rejoicing was the return to the Metropolitan of Madame Schumann-Heink after an absence of three years from the Metropolitan. She remains the greatest of operatic contraltos, and her glorious voice has not suffered from her ill-advised comic opera experiment. It is to be hoped she will hereafter remain in her proper sphere.

There are some things in which Mr. Conried has shown better judgment than his predecessor. One was the production of "Parsifal," the greatest operatic success ever recorded in America; the other, the addition of Humperdinck's "Hänsel and Gretel" to the Metropolitan repertory. Mr. Grau doubted that New York would take to this fairy opera, but that was where he made the mistake of his life. It had, last year, more repetitions than any other opera on Mr. Conried's list, and it has maintained its popularity, especially as a matinée opera for children of all ages. Unfortunately, the delightful Gretel, Miss Bella Alten, goes to Berlin next season. Favorable reports are being printed of Humperdinck's new opera, "Bübchen's Weihnacht's-Traum" ("The Boy's Christmas



ELSA RUEGGER

Dream"); perhaps Mr. Conried will give us that, too.

Mr. Hammerstein's opera season has undoubtedly injured the Metropolitan to some extent; on nights when Caruso does not sing there is an appreciable loss, especially in the gallery and the standing room. Mr. Conried, backed up by his millionaires, has naturally tried to checkmate his rival by getting away some of his best singers. Both managers now claim that Bonci is theirs, and the matter is to be settled in the courts. Mr. Hammerstein, no doubt, showed excellent judgment in the selection of his singers, so far, at least, as the men are concerned. He knows now that his prima donna list was weak, and is preparing a much stronger one for next season, which will include Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink and Calvé; the last named also sings eight times this season. There will be genuine German opera at the Manhattan. By bringing over Bonci, Basso, Renaud and Sammarco, Hammerstein taught the lesson that there were capital artists abroad unknown to New York audiences, and he promises further surprises for the future. He is a musician himself, and knows the good and bad points of all his singers. One of his most commendable deeds has been the bringing back to the stage of the admirable Mr. Gilibert, who has lived in New York for some years, and whose absence from the Metropolitan has been inexplicable.

Having no German operas in his present list, Oscar Hammerstein finds it a little difficult to secure a sufficiently varied repertory. There are really surprisingly few operas that the public cares for, and the favorites of a former generation do not appeal to the public of today. Mr. Hammerstein has experienced the truth of these remarks of late in a somewhat unpleasant manner. Within the last few weeks he has revived three old favorites—"Un Ballo in Maschera," "Dinorah" and "Fra Diavolo"; but only the last named proved a success, altho they were all well sung and staged. It must be admitted that "Un Ballo in Maschera" is not one of Verdi's best operas; but "Dinorah" contains some of Meyerbeer's choicest music, yet it was heard by only a handful of people. Auber's "Fra Diavolo," fortunately, had better luck. Its delightful tunes, well sung, and its funny plot, amusingly acted, found immediate response, and the indications are that this youthful opera at the age of seventy-seven has been restored to the regular repertory.

What is more, Mr. Hammerstein has announced his intention of devoting his repertory next winter largely to French operas of the class to which "Fra Diavolo" belongs. He promises Massenet's "Manon," which is familiar here, and two very interesting novelties—Charpentier's "Louise," which has for years been a favorite in France, and Debussy's "Péleas et Melisande." He is considering the plan of giving performances in other American cities. He will drop some of the older Italian operas and produce Weber's "Freischütz" and at least three of Wagner's operas, to be sung in French. He has engaged for his French performances two of the leading singers of the Opéra Comique in Paris, M. Perier and Mary Garden. Thus, to some extent, there will be a division of labor between our two opera houses—light opera at the Manhattan and the more dramatic works at the Metropolitan.

Solo and Orchestral Concerts

If our review this month is devoted almost entirely to the two opera houses, that is because there has been little to chronicle and discuss apart from the performances given at the Manhattan and the Metropolitan. New York has become opera-mad, and concert givers for the time being have to take a back seat.

Soloists have been few and far between. Some of their concerts have presented a conjugal aspect. Record has been made already of a recital by Mr. and Mrs. Petschnikoff. More recently, Mr. Lhévinne arranged a concert at which his wife also played; she, too, is an excellent pianist. The young American violinist, Francis Macmillen,

gave a concert with the eminent Belgian violoncellist, Miss Elsa Ruegger, who had previously played at a Philharmonic concert. On both of these occasions she maintained her reputation as the best performer of her sex on her instrument. She is far from being a merely brilliant player, which is fortunate, for no instrument is so unsatisfactory as the violoncello when used as a mere medium of display. She subordinates virtuosity to beauty of tone and the expression of sentiment.

Mr. Walter Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra has been reorganized and enlarged to ninety-five players. It starts soon on a tour of the South and Middle West. Next season this organization will give eight Saturday evening and twenty Sunday afternoon performances.

The last Philharmonic was devoted to Haydn and Beethoven. At the preceding concert, Mr. Safonoff gave much pleasure by a revival of Mendelssohn's Italian symphony. The Philharmonic



INDIAN BRASS PLAQUE.

With equestrian figure in center and border showing the twelve signs of the zodiac. Twenty inches in diameter. In the A. W. Drake collection.

Josef Lhévinne's last concert in New York was the seventy-fifth he has given in this country since last November. Before the end of the season his appearances exceeded one hundred by five—a record figure.

The Kneisel Quartet continues to draw audiences which more than fill Mendelssohn Hall. Unfortunately, the admirable violoncellist of the Quartet, Mr. Alvin Schroeder, returns to Germany in the spring to remain there.

has had the most prosperous season in its history. An extra concert is to be given, at which Mr. Safonoff will conduct the two works with which he has so far made the deepest impression—the Tchaikovsky "Pathetic Symphony" and the "Tannhäuser" overture. Mr. Lhévinne will make the occasion more notable still by playing the Rubinstein concerto, with which he made such a sensation at his first New York appearance last year.

Art Notes

The March calendar of art events in New York has listed several interesting private exhibitions, at which at least one



PORTRAIT MEDALLION OF MADAME ERNEST RAYNAUD.
Executed in Paris, 1901.

memorable canvas was shown. Our splendid colorist, John LaFarge, gave us the chance to see his ultimate rendering of a subject which attracted him many years ago and which he has before rendered in water-color. "The Wolf Charmer" he calls this beautiful piece of weird suggestiveness of superstition and savage power, and in a composition that gives us certainly both of those requirements of Berenson's for a great figure picture—"tactile values" and movement—we see a bestially primitive man striding forward with watchful cunning and fanatical intensity of belief in his own power over the horrible beasts that crowd after him. The man knows that to lose faith in his music would be to die. The beasts are not tamed out of their savage instincts in any way, and the whole effect of the movement and of the color in which the masses are enveloped—vibrating bluish tones—is to produce in us terror of untamed, fundamental savagery. Mr. LaFarge has called forth all his great knowledge for the production of this great work, and, as in all his final things, loses himself in absorption in his subject. How he has gleaned his store of memories of color one can gather to a slight extent in a view of the studies and sketches shown with "The Wolf Charmer" at Montross's. They are records of visits to Japan, Samoa, Tahiti, Fiji and Hawaii. Studies of color and form and unusual movement, mostly in water-color, and covering many years. It is one of the crying shames of our time that no great commission for a decoration in a public building in New York has been given to LaFarge. His beautiful "Ascension" in the Tenth street church, done so many years ago, may remain to



OBVERSE OF CENTENNIAL MEDAL OF THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Executed in New York, 1904.

us the only adequate expression of his genius.

The recent portraits by J. J. Shannon, shown at Knoedler's, are very uneven in merit, but on the whole less errant on the score of taste than many he showed us last year. The portraits of Mrs. Frederick Pratt and Mrs. John Pratt are almost up to his best work. The portrait of Meredith Pyne with his collie dog is a notable arrangement, with a rather splendid air of distinction and much harmony of colors. This year he has no bothersome groups to arrange, and his successes in posing single figures are always more notable. He slights his hands and often pays little attention to construction in the figure, but when his decorative color schemes are pulled together by the quieting hand of time the possessors of most

of these portraits will have delightful pictures.

Mr. Macbeth this month shows us nineteen strong portrait canvases from the brush of Ellen Emmet. Always as yet a little brusque in her manner of approaching a character, her sincere realism is a relief after the stylistic painter's work. Unlike Shannon, she will not be sought out to portray clothes and settings. She will paint men solidly and with increasing insight, and, judging from at least three canvases here, she will attain to greater beauty of color than she can now be said to be mistress of. The most complete portraits in the exhibition might be said to be those of Mrs. Goodrich and Augustus St. Gaudens. The most charming—and charm is not one of Miss Emmet's characteristics usually—the portraits of the boy "Grenville" and



SEAL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Executed in New York, 1903.

the girl "Eleanor," the most interesting in study type perhaps that of young Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., but all the work is so downright honest that it is refreshing.

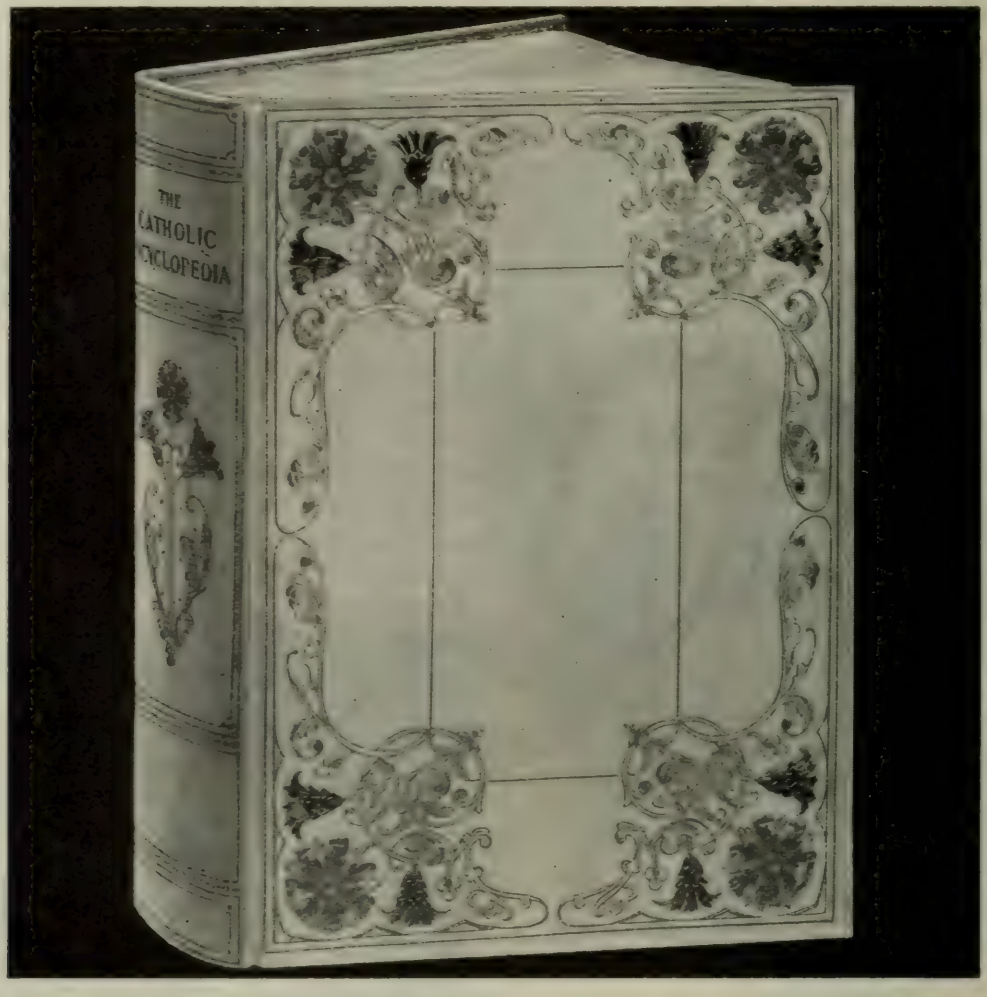
A. W. Drake's famous collection of brass and copper has been dispersed. It was on exhibition at The American Art Galleries for several days preceding the sale, which took place on the afternoons of February 25th, 26th, 27th, March 1st and 2d. It attracted many buyers, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and took on the nature of a social function. The gross receipts from the sale were $34,152. Mr. Drake began collecting many years ago, and never lost his enthusiasm over a good bit of brass or copper. His purchases were made with discrimination, and as a result the collection went for good prices. One copper water jar sold for $500, the highest price of the sale.

In a comparatively short time, if the news of a change in the designs of our coins be true, the whole American public will have its attention called to a form of art production not usually noticed by any great part of it. The members and friends of the Grolier Club have this month been treated to an exhibition of work of this medallist's art at its best for this time and country—an exhibition of the collected works by the Russian-American, Victor D. Brenner. This exhibition includes about eighty pieces, of which many are portrait plaques and the rest medals and seals of memorial character. Mr. Brenner is only about thirty-five years of age, but has been working at his craft since the age of thirteen, at



PORTRAIT PLAQUE OF DR. DUMONTIER.
Executed in Paris, 1905.

first in Russia with his father, who was an engraver of seals, and after 1890 here, where he studied at night while engraving for a jeweler in the daytime, until 1898, when he went to Paris to study with Roty and at Julian's for two years. Then, after a year of travel, he returned to New York, and has since been producing all the different sorts of portrait work as well as medals. The medallist's art differs from the sculptor's in its resemblance to that of the engraver. Many of modeling in relief on a wax background gives a certain hardness to the outlines and takes away a little from the charm of the portraits. Within the outlines, however, they are most delicately modeled. They are not always as well spaced as those old marvels, the Florentine medals, nor as most Greek coins. As a designer, Brenner does not yet rank with the French medallists of today, but among us he is not yet rivaled. The most beautiful of his portraits is that of



THE VATICAN EDITION OF THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.
Showing decoration on vellum binding.

of Mr. Brenner's medals are cut directly into the soft steel dies, which are afterward hardened, and into which the metal disks are pressed to take the impression of the design. When he models his designs or portraits that are to be made into medals, he uses a slate background and reduces the original model in a reducing machine of pantagraphic character to the required size. Portraits not so reduced are cast in silver or bronze, but the use of the slate background instead Mr. Samuel P. Avery, perhaps. Those we reproduce give a fair idea of his range.

The Catholic Encyclopedia, as issued by the Robert Appleton Company of 1 Union Square, New York City, in the so-called Vatican edition, is a very elaborate book. The edition is strictly limited to twenty-six copies of fifteen volumes to each set. The binding is in full vellum, with elaborate gold tooling. The books contain hand illuminations,

facsimiles in color, photogravures in tint, and each set is autographed by His Holiness Pope Pius X. The price of this set of books has been fixed at $2,250, with the publishers' privilege to advance the same without notice. The illustration but faintly shows the beauty of the cover design.

The Drama

It would naturally be anticipated that Richard Mansfield's production of "Peer Gynt" would please the Ibsenites because they would have an opportunity for the first time of seeing before them upon the stage the creatures which they had hitherto had to vivify by main strength of imagination, and it would also be supposed that the play would be "caviar to the general" because in this version some scenes are quite incomprehensible without their excised context. Curiously enough the effect of the production is quite the opposite. Those who do not read Ibsen rather take to it, regarding it as a series of beautiful spectacles and admiring Mansfield's make-up in his triple part of youth, manhood and old age. They did not miss the deeper meaning of the apolog, because from what they could see on the stage there was no reason to suspect that there was such a meaning.

No one can find fault with Mr. Mansfield for cutting down the play, since even Ibsen himself sanctioned that, but he has, at the same time, drawn it out so that the play as a whole is nearly as long as it is on the Norwegian stage and yet contains only half as many scenes. In New York City the orchestra playing the Grieg suite deservedly received almost as much applause as the actors, altho the music was not used, as Ibsen intended it should be, to cover the wounds left by the cuts made in the play. Even the Ase's death music was played with the house lights on and interrupted by curtain calls. The drunken Peer who staggers about the stage in the second scene has none of the lovable qualities with which Ibsen endowed him and the audience has therefore no sympathy with Solveig's infatuation with him.



RICHARD MANSFIELD.
As the youthful dreamer in "Peer Gynt."

Mme. Nazimova has returned to the Bijou Theater with a greatly improved cast in Ibsen's most powerful and pathological drama. We have already noticed in this department Mme. Nazimova's "Hedda Gabler" with her earlier support, but the recent substitutions have so improved the play, that now it may be said to be in some respects the best dramatic production given to a New York audience this winter. We need say no more now than that Mme. Nazimova is a really great actress, the part of Hedda a great part, and that no other player that has been seen in the part in New York, not even Mrs. Fiske, has come within hailing distance of her.

It is fortunate

that the Shaw craze has been strong enough to bring upon the American stage at the Herald Square Theater one of his earlier comedies, "Widowers' Houses," for it has a more pertinent and timely interest for us than some of his later plays. The title is obviously of scriptural derivation, but with a Shavian twist. The theme is tainted money and the lesson is that we are all tarred with the same stick. The hero, if the term can be used for a Shaw character, falls in love with a charming heiress, but parts from her on learning that her father has obtained his wealth by rent of foul and diseased tenement houses in East London, but when it is explained to him that his own income is derived from mortgages on these same tenements he abandons his ideals and sinks to the mercenary level of his associates. The play is full of witty hits at all sorts of wickedness and folly, and it is to be hoped that it will take a permanent place on the American stage. It is admirably acted in its present production.

Last season, when an attempt to put Shaw's most "unpleasant" play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," on the stage in New York, it was suppressed, after one performance, by the police amid great excitement and hot discussion. The second night the street was crowded with people who were willing to pay $10 or $25 for seats. This winter the same play, having been declared unobjectionable by the courts, was again produced, but it failed to arouse any interest in either the godly or ungodly, and was played to a half-empty auditorium. We leave the moral to be drawn by the reader.

The waning interest in the Ben Greet plays seems to indicate strongly that the early success was due largely to the charming personality of Edith Wynne Matheson, who is now no longer connected with the company. In "Macbeth," the part of Lady Macbeth is relegated to third or fourth place in importance, by the weakness of the character carrying the rôle. The attempt to present the play under the original setting and conditions of the Elizabethan stage, altho historically of interest, is somewhat wearying to the audience on account of the monotony of the scenery and the lack of intervals. The educational value of the Ben Greet series is great, because it is only in this way that one can get the Shakespeare plays in their entirety and approximately as they first appeared, but they only emphasize the improvements made in stage management in the last two centuries—improvements that Shakespeare himself, if he lived now, would be the foremost to take advantage of.

Rex Beach's play might be appropriately called "'The Spoilers' Spoiled," because it retains little of the peculiar qualities which made the novel popular. "The Spoilers" was an unusual book, but it makes a very ordinary melodrama. The stage manager has done his part well; there are some beautiful views of Alaskan mountains and fiords, and the fighting is fierce enough to satisfy the most pugnacious spectator, but the acting is stiff and the characters have lost the realism and vitality which were their redeeming features in the book.

"On Parole," by Louis Evan Shipman, is a Civil War drama, but sentimental rather than melodramatic. The shooting is reduced to the minimum and the lines carefully worded so as not to offend either Northern or Southern prejudices. The production is adequately staged and played naturally and quietly, altho the actors show, by their failure to make the most of the aristocratic Southern accent, that they are not to the manor born.

We have already stated it as our opinion that "The Man of the Hour," by George Broadhurst, is the best play of its kind that has been produced in New York this year. Mr. Broadhurst's latest piece, however, entitled "The Mills of the Gods," is a thoroly second-rate production. It sticks as close as glue to all the old threadbare stage conventionalities, and is almost melodramatic enough to suit a Bowery audience. The play was fairly well acted, especially by Mr. Selwyn, who took the part of the villain. It should not have a very long run.



The Czar



BY AYLMER MAUDE

[Mr. Maude is one of the best versed Englishmen in Russian affairs now living. He is a close personal friend of Tolstoy and has translated most of the famous novelist's works and has written much about him.—EDITOR.]

DURING my recent visit to Russia I tried to learn what his subjects think of the Czar. I met men who have conversed with him, but none who share Mr. Stead's view, namely, that the Czar is a firm, well-intentioned ruler, the right man to steer the ship of state. Some still hold an opinion that used to be popular and say that the Czar is personally well intentioned, but is so weak, ill informed and readily swayed by those around him that he seldom manages to give effect to his good intentions. Most people in a position to form an opinion seem, however, to have arrived at the conclusion that, tho he may be weak, he is also obstinate, and clings to autocratic power with Byzantine cunning and with a tenacity that yields to nothing but to fear. He is also said to be extremely superstitious. In his desire to obtain a son and heir he turned first to the French spiritualist, Philippe, and when this man's incantations failed, the Czar groveled on the floor before the immaculate and wonder-working body of St. Seraphim, to whose assistance he attributes the ultimate granting of his wish.

A very competent observer, who plays no small part in the constitutional movement, answered my inquiry as to what he thought of the Czar by saying with emphasis: "I consider him the culprit chiefly responsible for the present state of Russia." That is now a very general opinion.

What Russia needs most is some firm ground on which reforms may be based, and what prevents such firm ground from being secured is the continual and capricious interference of the Czar in legislation and in the administration of the law.

Neither Witte, nor Stolypin, nor any other Minister has been or can be sure of his ground so long as that interference continues. Take, for instance, the amazing case, first mentioned by Prince Ouroúsof in the Duma, and confirmed by Lapoukín's report to Stolypin, which leaked out at the time of the trial of the Workmen's Committee in Petersburg last October.

While Witte was Premier a secret printing press was set up in one of the departments of the Gendarmerie in Petersburg, and officials printed leaflets inciting the people to riot. These were distributed in the provinces by emissaries of the Government. The whole affair was contrary to Witte's wish and policy; yet, in Russia, where men are often shot or exiled to Siberia for offenses far less grave than this, no one has been brought to trial. The only explanation is that the officials who incited the people to riot did so at the wish of certain highly placed personages, who, being under the Czar's protection, are safe from punishment, or even from prosecution.

Administrative chaos must exist as long as the arbitrary wish of one man can override any and every law, and to keep the whole administration in doubt as to whether the Minister nominally in power is the man who must be obeyed, or whether the real power belongs to some one else.

The extraordinary confusion produced by the Czar's personal interference with matters he does not understand was brought home to me almost as soon as I reached Petersburg by the following incident. Dining at the house of a well known publisher, I sat next to T. D. Bátushkof and heard from him the story of the suppression of his monthly magazine, *God's World*, a discreetly

managed publication of good standing. This is what happened: T. D. Bátushkof had written an article blaming the violence practiced both by the extreme Right and the extreme Left, by upholders of the Government on the one side and the revolutionaries on the other. A review of this article, written by a personal enemy of Bátushkof's, appeared in Prince Oúhtomsky's paper, *The Petersburg News,* and in this review opinions which Bátushkof had quoted with condemnation of the violent utterances of extreme revolutionaries were reproduced as tho they were his own sentiments. No sooner had this review appeared than some one hastened to show it to the Emperor, who telephoned to Stolypin to take action in the matter. Stolypin, knowing nothing about it except that the Emperor wished Bátushkof to be punished, telephoned to the Prefect to "arrest the Revolutionary Bátushkof and stop his paper." The Prefect telephoned back, "There is no Revolutionary Bátushkof; that is only T. D. Bátushkof, a man of position, editor of *God's World* and co-editor of the *Journal of the Ministry of Education.*"

As the Emperor was concerned, Stolypin insisted that at any rate the magazine must be stopped and Bátushkof must be prosecuted. The gendarmes accordingly came to the editorial office, searched the premises, stopped the further sale of the magazine, and handed copies of it to the Public Prosecutor for him to indict Bátushkof. The Public Prosecutor, on reading the article of which the Emperor (without having read it) had disapproved, was obliged to say that no prosecution founded on it could succeed; but, anxious to oblige the Emperor, he read up the back numbers of the magazine and succeeded in finding two articles on which he thought some sort of an indictment could be founded.

Meanwhile Bátushkof went to see Prince Oúhtomsky, and asked him what he meant by publishing so unfair a review of an article written by him, Bátushkof, a frequent contributor to the *Petersburg News.*

Oúhtomsky assured him that the article had gone in without his having noticed it; and undertook to publish an apology and also to insert Bátushkof's own explanation of the occurrence. No sooner was this done, than Bátushkof hurried off to have the matter laid before the Czar. To his dismay he found that the latter had just gone yachting for a few weeks, and was not to be troubled with business matters during his cruise!

So, at the time I met him, his magazine was stopped, the prosecution against him was proceeding, and he was quite in the dark as to what was likely to happen. He could make no arrangement with contributors and could issue no announcements for next year, tho it was just the time when announcements ought to have been made to provincial subscribers.

All this was happening just a year after the Czar, in the famous manifesto of October 30th, 1905, had granted freedom of the press to his subjects, and it is entirely characteristic of the way in which Russia is now governed; only it often happens that not the fate of a paper merely, but the lives of men and women, hang on the reckless whim of a man who will not refrain from interfering in matters he does not understand. (I am glad to see, from Russian papers now to hand, *God's World* is again appearing.)

Tho newspapers and periodicals are continually being suppressed, the censorship on books in Russia is now not nearly so severe as it used to be. One finds Kropótkin's books and nearly all Tolstoy's, as well as the writings of the chief Continental socialists and anarchists, publicly sold in Petersburg and Moscow. One booklet, however, the censor had lately been obliged to prohibit, nor, when one reads it, can one feel surprised that he should do so. It is "A Complete Collection of the Speeches of the Emperor Nicholas II," reprinted verbatim from the *Official Gazette.* It would, indeed, be difficult to frame a more damning indictment of autocratic pretensions than is supplied by this little volume. Almost at the commencement stands the Czar's memorable rebuke of the "insensate fancies" of those members of the local governments who, when offering congratulations on his accession to the throne, ven-

tured to hint that it was desirable that representatives of the people should be allowed some share in the preparation of the laws. Further on, we find his speeches during the miserable Japanese war, his expressions of gratitude to the reactionaries, and the book concludes with his decree to the Senate dissolving the Duma.

That the censor should suppress the Czar's speeches is quite in keeping with the topsyturvydom that reigns in Russia. So, too, is the fact that not only the Social Revolutionary party and the Social Democrats, but even the Cadet party (much the largest party in the late Duma) are treated as illegal organizations, and any Government officials joining them are dismissed from their posts, while they are publicly invited to join the "League of Russian Men," which is treated with especial favor and has been repeatedly thanked by the Czar for its loyalty, tho it distinctly rejects the present Constitution of the Empire and clamors for a return to undisguised autocracy. This league has been active in promoting the anti-Jewish *pogrôms*, and one of its Moscow newspapers announced the assassination of Herzenstein, a prominent Jewish member of the Cadet party, some twelve hours before the crime was actually committed.

In the Russian papers just to hand, one reads a telegram from Kazán stating that this "League of Russian Men" is organizing a meeting in honor of the imperial mercy recently shown to one of their number. The man in question murdered a lawyer during the last anti-Jewish *pogrom*, and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and to the loss of his civil rights. The Czar, on the principle, no doubt, that there are "limits to human endurance," has reduced this sentence to two months' imprisonment without loss of rights.

The same paper tells of several men hung and of others shot for robbery with violence; but they did not belong to the league which favors the return to undiluted autocracy, and no imperial mercy was shown them.

Many officials in all departments of state follow the Czar's example, and, ignoring the law, issue reckless and haphazard decrees. For instance, in Moscow I made the acquaintance of a student who is a Social Democrat. He was exiled to Minousínsk, in Siberia, for lecturing to groups of peasants, but when he had been there five months he was amnestied. After the Manifesto of October, 1905, he again carried on propaganda among the peasants. At the time he met with no opposition from the police, who did not know what was going to happen, or in how far the liberty of speech promised in the Manifesto was to be observed in practice. In fact, some police officials at that time made speeches much more extreme than his own.

After the Moscow insurrection, in December, however, the reaction set in and he was arrested, and without trial, and without even being charged with any definite offense, he was sentenced by "administrative order" to exile in Northeastern Siberia for five years. The wretched village to which he was to be sent was 9,000 versts (6,000 miles) from Moscow. It was a place where it was impossible to find work and where the lot of political prisoners, left for years to live as best they can among the semi-savage natives, is miserable to the last degree. He was despatched on the long journey with common criminals, exposed to all kinds of dirt, vermin and disease.

When, after some months of slow travel and of prison, he at last reached Irkútsk—having gone 5,000 versts—a telegram came stating that he might be sent back. His sister had succeeded in seeing some highly placed official, who altered the sentence to one of two years' exile abroad at the student's own expense. He might go to Switzerland, America or wherever he liked. On his return to Moscow he was told that he would be sent to the frontier by *étape*—that is to say, he would be marched along with a gang of prisoners and housed in prison at night. Once again private influence was brought to bear, and permission was granted him to travel by rail, provided that he paid his own fare and that of a gendarme who was to accompany him. Next, permission was asked for him to be let out for two days to bid good-bye to his family, he having been arrested suddenly and no opportunity having been allowed him to arrange his affairs. This request, too, was granted;

and in reply to the inquiry whether it would matter if he stopped out rather more than two days, he was told that it would not matter.

When I met him he had been out about a week, and had no intention of surrendering till he should be arrested.

One could give any number of instances of the reckless, irresponsible way in which Russia is governed, and it all hinges on the Czar's autocratic power, which is fatal to real reform.

What Russia needs first of all is some clear and definite rule of law, and the public trial of officials who infringe the law. This is unattainable so long as a capricious Autocrat interferes in public affairs. That is why the state of Russia is going from bad to worse, and why year by year it drifts nearer and nearer to a terrible revolutionary catastrophe, which threatens to destroy the very bases of civilization. To rid itself of the Autocracy Russia has to risk national suicide, but more and more Russians are coming to feel that the Autocracy poisons all that makes life worth living.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Strawberries

BY COUNT LEO TOLSTOY

IT was a hot June day. The air was still. The foliage of the forest was shining, thick and green. Rare were the yellowed leaves that fell from the birches and the lindens. Odorous flowers enameled the eglantine thickets; the clearings were carpeted with lucem; the wheat, thick, bending, undulating was ripe to bursting.

In the fields, the moor-hen cried. In the oats and the barley quail whistled and disported by turns. The nightingale in the wood emitted only an occasional trill. The heat was dry. The dust on the roads was a finger deep where undisturbed and, under the slightest whiff of wind, it rose in dense clouds which drifted sometimes to the right and sometimes to the left.

The peasants are completing their buildings and hauling manure; the hungry cattle are waiting under the burning sun for their provender; the cows and the young calves accompanied by the cowherds are hurrying to their stables switching their tails. Small boys are guarding the horses on the roadsides. Women are dragging sacks of grass pulled in the woods. Little girls and maidens race together to the thickets where nestle the strawberries they will sell to the city people who have come into the country for the summer. These last, who occupy villas of pretentious architecture, are either strolling under parasols in light, elegant, costly costumes along their graveled walks or they are sitting in the shade of groves which are fitted with tables, and, overcome by the heat, are drinking tea or cooling beverages.

Near the superb villa of Nicolas Sémionovitch, adorned with a tower, a veranda, little balconies, a gallery—all fresh new and spick-and-span—stands a carriage drawn by three horses wearing bells, which, for fifteen roubles the round trip, has brought a gentleman from St. Petersburg. This gentleman, a politician, tolerant, very much in view, who serves on all the committees and all the commissions, who composes with great tact the memorials to the Sovereign and who calls himself a faithful subject, this gentleman has come to pass the day (for, as an exceedingly busy man, he never gives more than a day) with his friend, a playmate of his boyhood, and almost of the same party. They differ only regarding the manner in which constitutional principles should be applied.

The St. Petersburgian is first of all a European with a slight penchant for socialism. He draws enormous salaries in the positions he fills. Nicolas Sémionovitch, on the contrary, is a true Russian,

orthodox, somewhat Slavophile and possesses several thousand *deciatines* of land.

They have dined in the garden; they have been served a dinner of five courses; but, by reason of the heat, they have eaten almost nothing, so that the pains of the cook, who receives forty rubles a month, and the labor of his scullions, who have been particularly zealous out of respect for the guest, have practically gone for nothing. These diners have relished only the cold soup, the fresh salmon and the parti-colored ices, attractive in form, ornamented with filaments of sugar and surrounded by tiny cakes.

The other diners were the physician, a very liberal man; the tutor of the children; a student, a fierce revolutionary socialist whom only Nicolas Sémionovitch can hold in check; Mary, the wife of Nicolas Sémionovitch, and the three children, of whom the smallest did not appear until the dessert. The dinner was a trifle dull; first because Mary, an excessively nervous woman, was anxious about the stomach of Goga (the pet name of Nicolas, the youngest child), and, secondly, because the moment the conversation touched on politics, the student, in order to show that he was not afraid to express his opinions before anybody, took part in the conversation; thereupon, the guest became silent and Nicolas Sémionovitch endeavored to calm the revolutionist.

They sat down to the table at seven o'clock. After dinner, the friends installed themselves on the veranda and sipped, as they talked, white wine diluted with iced mineral water.

Their first disagreement was over the methods of elections: Was indirect representation to be preferred or not to be preferred to universal suffrage? They were debating very warmly when they were called into the dining-room (protected against flies by muslin screens) for the tea.

During the serving of the tea, the conversation became general. Mary was scantly interested in it, all absorbed as she was by the signs of the derangement of Goga's stomach.

They talked of painting. Mary attempted to prove that there is in the decadent school an indefinable but undeniable something. At the moment, she was not even thinking of decadent painting; she was merely repeating what she had said many times before.

For the guest, the subject was totally devoid of interest, but he had heard decadent painting ridiculed and he talked about it with such a display of knowledge that no one would have suspected him of being indifferent, not only to the decadent school of painting but to every other school.

Nicolas Sémionovitch knew by the look of his wife that something was troubling her, and he feared some sort of a disagreeable scene. Besides, it did not amuse him to assist at the dismemberment of what she had said already a hundred times.

The splendid bronze chandelier was lighted in the dining-room and Venetian lanterns in the court. The children were sent to bed after the little patient had been worked over a trifle.

The guest, Nicolas Sémionovitch, and the doctor went out on the veranda again. The valet brings candles fitted with little shades, mineral water and wine, and toward midnight the conversation begins to grow animated. They asked each other what measures the Government ought to take at this highly important turning-point in the history of Russia. The guest and the host did not cease for a moment to talk and smoke.

Outside, near the *porte-cochère,* might be heard the tinkling of the bells of the harnessed horses, which had not been fed, and the movements of the old postillion, who now yawned and now snored. This postillion had worked more than twenty years for the same employer, and sent all his wages to his brother in the country except the three to five rubles he spent for drink.

When from several quarters the cocks began to call and challenge each other, the coachman awoke and began to ask himself if he had not been forgotten. He descended from his seat and entered the villa. He perceived his passenger seated, eating something, and talking between the mouthfuls. He did not dare to show himself, and went in quest of a valet.

The valet, in livery, was sleeping in the

chair in the hall. The postillion woke him. The valet, an ancient serf, who supported by his earnings (the place was advantageous; fifteen rubles per month and about a hundred rubles in fees a year) his numerous family—five girls and two boys—jumped up, shook himself, stretched, and went to tell his master that the postillion was getting nervous.

When the valet approached the talkers, the discussion was in full swing. The doctor, who had joined the group, was taking part in it also.

"I cannot admit," said the guest, "that the Russian people ought to develop along other lines. What is needed, before anything else, is liberty, political liberty . . . the greatest liberty . . . the safeguard of the rights of the others . . ."

The guest felt that he was getting sadly tangled, and was not saying what he meant to say, but in the heat of the discussion he could not find the right words.

"Without doubt," said Nicolas Sémionovitch, who was not listening to his interlocutor, being solely intent on expressing the thought which lay close to his heart, "without doubt . . . but the end can be reached by another path, not thru a majority vote, but by a general agreement. Look at the decision of the *mir* . . ."

"Ah, this *mir!*"

"It cannot be denied," said the doctor, "that the Slavic race is peculiarly constituted. I would not affirm, for instance, that the Polish right of veto is the ideal . . ."

"Permit me to finish my thought," said Nicolas Sémionovitch. "The Russian people has special qualities. These qualities . . ."

He was interrupted by the arrival of the servant, who approached with his eyes half open.

"The coachman is getting uneasy," said the valet.

"Tell him that I am going to leave soon, and that I will pay him for his time what is proper."

"Very well, sir."

The valet withdrew, and Nicolas Sémionovitch was able to continue the development of his idea. But the guest and the doctor had heard it a score of times already (at least, so it seemed to them), and they began to contradict him, especially the guest, by citing examples drawn from history. He was exceedingly well versed in history. The doctor sided with the guest, whose erudition he admired, and he was enchanted to have made his acquaintance.

The conversation ran on. The dawn began to appear behind the wood on the other side of the road and the nightingale to sing; and still the group continued to smoke and talk, to talk and smoke. They would be talking yet, perhaps, if the chambermaid had not appeared.

She was an orphan, who, to earn her living, had been obliged to enter domestic service. She had served first in the house of a merchant. One of the employees had seduced her and she had become a mother. But her child died. Then she entered the service of a functionary, whose son, a collegian, had allowed her no peace. Finally she had entered as second chambermaid the service of Nicolas Sémionovitch, where she was happy. Here her wages were paid her regularly and she had a safe home.

She came to say that Madame desired the doctor and Nicolas Sémionovitch.

"What is the matter?" demanded the latter.

"Nicolas Nikolaievitch is not well," replied the chambermaid. (Nicolas Nikolaievitch was Goga, who had overeaten the strawberries.)

"Well, in any event, it is time to go," said the guest. "Look, it is daylight. We have parted well," he added, smiling, content with himself and with his companions, who had permitted him to talk so much and so long. And he took his leave of them.

The valet, dragging his benumbed legs with difficulty, had a long hunt for the guest's hat and umbrella, which had been mislaid in some corner or other. The valet counted on a good fee, but the guest, always very generous, being in the habit of giving at least a ruble, worn out by the conversation, forgot all about the fee, and it was not until he was on his way that it occurred to him that he had not given anything to the valet. "Bah! so much the worse!"

The coachman mounted his box,

picked up the reins, seated himself to one side, and the carriage moved away. The bells tinkled and the St. Petersburgian, gently rocked by the highly elastic springs, mused on the poverty of ideas and the narrowness of his friend.

Nicolas Sémionovitch, who did not immediately join his wife, thought the same thing. "This Petersburgian narrowness is frightful! They cannot shake it off!" he said to himself.

He did not hurry to go to his wife, for he foresaw trouble of some sort.

Strawberries were at the root of all the trouble. Some of the village children, the afternoon before, had brought some to the house, and Nicolas Sémionovitch, without bargaining, had bought two platesful of the fruit, which was not very ripe. The children had run up to him at once and had eaten all the berries. Mary was in her room at the time, and when she learned that strawberries had been given to Goga, she was very angry, since the child's stomach was already out of order. She began heaping reproaches on her husband, who retorted in the same tone, and the result was almost a quarrel.

The wife, wearing a wrapper of flowered silk, of which she was very fond, but to which she gave scarcely a thought now, was in the children's room; she was holding a candle for the doctor, who, with a very grave air, was examining the child.

"Yes," she exclaimed, in an important tone, "it is those accursed strawberries!"

"Why, precisely strawberries?" queried Nicolas Sémionovitch timidly.

"Why? You gave them to him to eat, and I have been up all night with him and the child is going to die!"

"No, he will not die," said the doctor, smiling; "a little bismuth and all will be well. We will give him some right away."

"He has gone to sleep again," said she.

"Well, then, no bismuth. I will come tomorrow."

"Thank you."

The doctor went away, but it was long before Nicolas Sémionovitch succeeded in calming his wife. When he finally got to sleep, it was already broad day.

* * * * * *

At almost the same hour the peasants and the children of the neighboring village were returning to their homes, after guarding the cattle all night. Some were on horseback; others led their horses by the bridle, while the colts ran behind.

Taraska Régounor, a barefooted boy of twelve years, in a short pelisse and a cap, mounted on a mare and holding by the bridle a gelding bay like his dam, was galloping toward the village ahead of all the others. A black dog ran gayly before the horses, turning round often to look at them. A young bay stallion pranced proudly, kicking out now to the right and now to the left. Taraska, arrived at his *izba,* hitched the horses near the door and entered the hall.

"Ohé! Still sleeping!" cried he to his sisters and to his brother, who slept on the floor in the hall. The mother, who slept with them, was already up to milk the cow.

Little Olga jumped up, shook out with her two hands her towsled blonde mane, and Fedka, who was sleeping beside her, her head buried in a pelisse, rubbed her eyes.

The night before the children had decided to go strawberrying, and Taraska had promised to wake his sister and his little brother as soon as he returned from his night watch, and he had kept his word. During the night, sitting at the base of a thicket, he had fought against sleep; but now he was completely awake and was eager to be off at once with the other children strawberrying. His mother gave him a pitcher of milk. He cut himself a piece of bread and sat down to the table to eat.

When, clad only in a shirt and a pair of pantaloons, he started with long strides up the road (leaving behind him the tracks of his bare feet, which mingled with other similar tracks, bigger or smaller than his own, with the toes plainly imprinted), the red and white spots of the clothes of the little girls standing out against the fresh verdure of the wood, were already to be seen in the distance. (The night before, each

one had made ready a little basket and a jar, and without wasting any time, without even stopping to take bread, after making two signs of the cross, they had set out.)

Taraska joined them in the great wood soon after they had left the road. Everything was covered with dew—the grass, the bushes and the lowest branches of the trees. The bare legs of the little girls, drenched and chilled by the dew, were soon warmed by their walking, now on the humid grass and now on the dry soil. The strawberries were especially abundant in the coppices. The little girls entered first the coppice of the preceding year. Here, where the grass, not very high, mingled with the young shoots, the strawberries lay hidden—whitish, pinkish, and, in spots, completely red. Squatting on the ground, the little girls picked berry after berry; and with their tiny brown fingers they put the least perfect ones into their mouths and the rest into their baskets.

"Olga, here are heaps of them! You wouldn't believe it!"

"No, no! You're wrong!"

"Aou!" cried from time to time the children, hidden from each other by the thickets.

Taraska went off by himself to a coppice on the farther side of a ravine consisting of young walnuts and planes, which were already as tall as a man. The grass there was ranker and thicker and the berries there were bigger and juicier than elsewhere.

"Groushka!"

"Aou!"

"And the wolf!"

"What wolf? Why do you frighten me? But I'm not afraid!" answered Groushka, and, troubled by the thought of the wolf, she ate berry after berry—and the best.

"Taraska has gone into the ravine. Taraska! Aou!"

"Aou!" answered Taraska from the ravine. "Come here!"

"We are coming. Over there, there are more."

And the little girls went down the bank of the ravine, holding on by the sapling twigs. On the other side they found a clearing studded with strawberries. Quickly they became silent, so as to work better with their hands and mouths. Suddenly they heard a rustling, which appeared to them something terrible to them in the midst of this silence, and they saw the grass and the twigs tremble. Groushka was wild with fright, and spilled half of the berries she had picked.

"Mamma!" she shrieked, beginning to weep.

"It is a hare! A hare, Taraska! A hare! There it is!" cried little Olga, pointing to a brown back and a pair of ears half hidden by the grass. "What is the matter with you?" she demanded of Groushka when the hare had disappeared.

"I thought it was the wolf," answered Groushka, passing quickly from fright and tears to a joyous laugh.

"The wolf! You are a stupid!"

"I had a blue fright!" said Groushka, bursting into a laugh sonorous as a bell.

They picked all the berries there and moved on. The sun was already up; it covered the verdure with brilliant spots or with shade, and made the dew, with which the little girls were now drenched to the waist, glisten. They were near the further edge of the forest, but they kept moving on in the hope of finding more strawberries. All of a sudden, from several directions at once, came the "Aou!" of a band of women and girls who had come out from the village later than they in search of berries. At the lunch hour the baskets and the jars were already half full.

The little girls met there Akoulina, their aunt, who was also out strawberry picking. Behind Akoulina trotted, on his big, bandy legs, a very little boy with a big belly, who was bareheaded and whose only garment was a shirt. "He is always clinging to my heels," said Akoulina to the little girls, taking the youngster in her arms. "I have nobody to mind him."

"We were frightened just now by a hare—a big one; he ran away. You ought to have seen him."

"Ah! ah!" said Akoulina. Then she put the child down on the ground again.

Soon the little girls left Akoulina and resumed their picking.

"Now we will rest a litttle bit," said

Olga, sitting down in the thick shade of a walnut tree. "Oh, how tired I am! Why didn't we bring some bread? I would be glad enough to eat some now."

"So would I," said Groushka.

"Why is Aunt Akoulina calling so loud? Do you hear her?"

"Aou! Aunt Akoulina!"

"Aou!" answered the aunt.

"What is it?"

"Isn't the little boy with you?" called Aunt Akoulina from the direction of the ravine.

"No."

Immediately after the branches parted noisily for the passage of Aunt Akoulina herself, her skirt tucked up above her knees and her basket in her hand.

"You haven't seen the little boy?"

"No."

"But this is terrible! Miehka!"

"Mi—i—i—i—ieh—ka!"

No answer.

"Ah! What a shame! He has gone astray! He will be lost in the big wood!"

Olga jumps up quickly and runs off with Groushka to look for the child on one side of the wood; Akoulina takes the opposite direction. Incessantly she called "Miehka!" in sonorous tones, but no one answered.

"I am tired," said Groushka, lagging behind.

But Olga ran, without stopping, now to the right, now to the left, looking everywhere.

The voice of Akoulina became fainter and fainter as she went farther and farther away. Olga had already given up the hunt and was returning to her starting point, when, in a clump of bushes near the trunk of a young linden, she heard the persistent and despairing cry of a bird and of her troubled brood. Evidently the bird was afraid of something. Olga peered into the thicket, which was surrounded by high, thick, white-flowered grass, and discovered there something blue resembling a forest knoll. She approached and examined it closer. It was Miehka. It was of Miehka that the bird was afraid and against Miehka that it was crying out. Miehka was lying upon his fat belly, with his hands under his head and his big, bandy legs stretched out; he was asleep. Olga woke him, gave him some strawberries, and called his mother.

And for a long time thereafter Olga recounted to her parents and relatives and to all the people she met how she had searched for and found the child of Akoulina.

The sun beat down straight upon the forest and heated with its rays the earth and everything upon it.

"Olga! let's go and take a bath," said some little girls who came running up.

All together they went singing to the river. They were so busy pushing and pulling one another, so busy shouting and beating the water with their legs that they did not see the black clouds which mounted the heavens from the west; they did not remark that the sun hid itself from instant to instant, that the perfume of the flowers and of the birch leaves became more penetrating; they did not hear the light claps of thunder. But before they had the time to dress the rain fell. The little girls, with their chemises clinging to their dripping bodies, ran to their house, ate, and carried into the fields the dinner of the plowmen.

When they returned from the fields their chemises were already dry. They sorted carefully the berries, put them into bowls and plates and carried them to the house of Nicolas Sémionovitch, where they knew that they would be well paid.

But this time the berries were not wanted there.

As soon as Mary, who, stifling with heat, was reclining in an easy chair in the shade, caught sight of the little girls with their berries, she signaled to them with a movement of her fan to go away.

"No, no; we don't want any!"

But Vala, the oldest son, a boy of twelve years, who was resting from the overwork of the lycie and who at that moment was playing croquet with some neighbors, ran to Olga, when he caught sight of the berries, and asked her how much they were.

"Thirty kopeks."

"They are dear," said he. He said that because he was always hearing it said by his elders.

"Hold on! Go round this corner and wait for me there." And he started to go to his old nurse. During his absence, Olga and Groushka admired a glass

globe on which they saw a little house, some woods and some gardens; and this globe and the many other things they saw did not astonish them, for they expected to find the most marvelous things in this world of nobles—mysterious and incomprehensible to them.

Vala went to his old nurse on the run and demanded of her thirty kopeks. The nurse thought twenty kopeks enough, and she took them from a box and gave them to him. Trying to escape the notice of his father, who, feeling the need of refreshment after his painful night, had only just risen and was smoking and reading his papers, he brought the twenty kopeks to the little girls and devoured the plate of berries.

On her return to the house, Olga untied with her teeth the corner of her handkerchief into which the twenty kopeks were knotted and gave them to her mother. The mother put the money away in a safe place, and gathered up the soiled clothes to go to the river.

Taraska, who, since lunch, had been helping his father work the soil, was sleeping at this moment in the thick shade of an oak. His father, seated beside him, was watching the horse, which was browsing near the edge of a neighbor's land, and which, in spite of the fact that his forefeet were tied, was in danger at any moment of doing damage to the neighbor's bat field or meadow.

The family of Nicolas Sémionovitch had resumed its ordinary aspect; everything was going well; the three-course lunch was ready and the flies had long been regaling themselves upon it, but nobody went to the table, because nobody was hungry. Nicolas Sémionovitch was proud of his opinions, whose value was evident to him, because he had refound them that very morning in his newspaper. Mary was tranquil because Goga's stomach was no longer out of order. The doctor was content because the remedy which he had prescribed had produced the desired effect. And Vala was blissful because he had eaten a heaping plate of strawberries.

YASNAYA POLIANA, RUSSIA.

To a Friend in Rome

BY MABEL BACON ENGLISH

ROME holds the glory of the days of old,
And tulips spring where once a Cæsar trod:
Here in my garden, after frost and cold,
Brave jonquils thrust their fingers thru the sod.

Is there a joy in all the wealth of Rome
That equals quite the thrill my heart receives
When, some still morning under God's still dome
I see the first faint promise of the leaves?

Or, when the evening comes and veils the hill,
And low stars tremble in the throbbing blue,
I hear from lone, low meadows, clear and shrill,
The frogs' first piping to the springtime new?

Can pomp of oleander or of rose
Quite give the utter bliss the mayflowers bring
To hearts so weary of the winter snows—
And blood-root, daintiest offering of the Spring?

Deep, vivid, passionate the joys of Spring
There in the heart of glorious Empress, Rome:
Here in my garden wrens and thrushes sing:
A shy, sweet spirit is our spring at home.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Senator Rayner

ISIDOR RAYNER, of Maryland, is worth watching. He was not to be lost sight of under the unwritten prescription of silence for new Senators. He is not that kind. He has already made his mark — made it deep and broad. Few brainier men can be found. His will be a strong hand on the helm of the Ship of State for years to come. He is one of the few—painfully few, when we remember that there are in all ninety nominal members in that august chamber—one of the few upon whom the people will lean more and more, to guide legislation for their benefit.



SENATOR ISIDOR RAYNER.

With Spooner gone and Bailey slipped from his high pedestal, there will be readjustments next session, and Rayner is destined to grow. He has already made both fame and fortune at the bar. He has been an able attorney-general in Maryland. He has been thru the legislative mill in three terms as member of the House of Representatives. He is not the man to keep silent when opinions are in order. He has them—good ones—on any subject that can be broached. He is earnest and honest with his convictions, and, better, he has, superlatively, the courage of them.

He leaped at once into the arena and was in the thick of the fight—the great fight—over the Railroad Rate bill, from the moment he had made his calling and election sure. His scintillating rhetoric was hurtling thru the Senate while he was yet so fresh from court conflicts—so new to Senatal debates—that over and again, absorbed by the energy which possessed him, he addressed the chair, not as "Mr. President," but as "May it please the Court!"

Solemn faces about him wrinkled in smiles, but they thought none the less of Rayner or of what he was saying. Every one likes Rayner. He is the likable kind. He says sharp, caustic, vitriolic things, but he says them so gracefully. He is fifty-six by the calendar. That does not matter, however, for he is not the kind that grows old. A touch of silver at the temples is worked into his dark-brown hair, by way of decoration, not indication. The hair has left the crown and is retreating from the big, bulging forehead, but that only helps to emphasize the deep, broad head. A remarkable head it is, by the way; tremendously suggestive of intellectual qualities and first class mental machinery. It rests on a short, sturdy neck, over solid shoulders and a full chest—good deliverers of the products of the mill above. But it's mostly the face that frightens one till he has found his way. That overhanging forehead, with quick, dark eyes set back in the shadows, the dominant nose, the bristling mustache and determined chin are

suggestive of disagreeable things which do not materialize. Rayner is democratic and cordial. He is quick to see the best in others, and there are few who make better, more genial friends.

Mentally and physically Rayner is one of the substantial, solid sort, with good digestion waiting on good appetite. I had the honor of lunching with him the other day in the Senate restaurant. His choice was a large platter of corned beef and cabbage and a cup of coffee. It is nothing tangible which renders one timid about approaching him. It is nothing real. His dignity is imperturbable, but never offensive. He is readier than he looks to meet one half-way.

Rayner has been the only Jew in the Senate. There are several in the House. There have been four or five back in Senate history. Benjamin left the Senate to be Confederate Secretary of the Treasury. There will be another in the chamber next session, when Guggenheim of Colorado takes the oath. Rayner indicates his ancestry best in the flowers of rhetoric which bloom in every field of debate he enters. Every sentence which he speaks lies in lines of beauty, and his periods are rounded in eloquent climaxes. He has, *facile princeps,* the art of gracefully manipulating words without letting the embroidery and poetic drapery deprive a single sentence of its rugged strength.

When Rayner was a member of the House, President Cleveland summoned him to the White House and offered him the position of Minister to Spain. There is good diplomatic material in the man, but he replied:

"While I should be glad to serve you and the country in the capacity you propose, I find upon reflection that it is impossible for me to do so. But, Mr. President, if you think you owe me or my State anything, I would like to make a swap with you. Instead of appointing me Minister to Spain, be pleased to appoint the son of a constituent of mine a cadet at the Naval Academy."

There was no vacancy in Rayner's district, but the appointment was forthwith made.

Rayner is a careful thinker, a brilliant speaker and merciless against measures he considers wrong; but his inclinations lead him to be too good a friend to permit of his being a very bitter enemy.

Senator LaFollette

Robert Marion LaFollette was well among the watched before he emerged from the Governorship of Wisconsin to enter the Senate, two years ago. He came from hot times in the Middle West. He came after three consecutive elections as Governor. He came charged to the muzzle with the mission which had brought him to the front in Wisconsin. He told me that he was ready to sacrifice everything for the success of that mission, and his history in the Senate indorses it. He came filled to the brim with facts, and under full head of steam determined to accomplish grand reformations, and in the two years he has not abated the pressure. He is as devoutly earnest and intense about it all today as ever, and if his courage holds out he will accomplish great things, tho not so great, perhaps—surely not so quickly—as he anticipated. For the Senate is a slow, deliberate machine. It does not often round curves at dangerous speed, even when a man with all LaFollette's energy is pushing.

No one for an instant doubts LaFollette's integrity of purpose and determination—no one but admires his courage—but some of the strong ones, some of the mighty ones whose hands are on the lever, have questioned his judgment and rather overrash assaults upon the Senate as a whole and Senators individually, in his efforts to push things faster than things wanted to be pushed. They will be very helpful to LaFollette later when the first agony is over—when he has tamed his energy to Senatal solemnity.

LaFollette has undeniable ability, and he is right on the main issues. Many a great man who has turned reformer has been led beyond enthusiastic support and been eaten up by the zeal of his cause; but LaFollette stopped short of that. He is growing stronger. He has more friends in the Senate than he thinks. He will find it out when he stops jabbing them. He is far from being so lonesome as the press imagines in his ruling passion to correct monopolistic evils. There are precious few who command the undivided attention of the Senate when they speak. LaFollette tried to command it before he had been long enough in the Senate even to know the

rules of debate. The oldest as well as the youngest Senator must earn his audience, and often, then, be satisfied to go without it. It is not an indication of invariable accuracy. LaFollette is recovering from his early wounds and growing stronger.

In the committee rooms, the Marble Room, at his home, LaFollette is one of the pleasantest men in the world to meet. He is the smilingest reformer who ever fought iniquity. He is made for smiles, even when he has to play Patience on the monument. His face is round and



SENATOR LA FOLLETTE.

full and large, smooth shaven, and from chin to forehead is made for smiles.

LaFollette is short, brown, solid. He has a deep lung capacity, out of which rolls a voice like distant thunder. He has a tremendous shock of hair, bristling back from his forehead like a lion's mane, and while the thunder rolls he shakes his head till the hair floats to and fro and trembles as if swept by a full-fledged gale.

His is a unique and attractive personality and with immaterial limitations every one wishes him success in his reforms. He has a message—a real message—bent upon public good, and the man with the message is the man most worthy of attention. Moreover, he is one of the best speakers in public life today, and that is three-quarters of the battle.

William Pinkney Whyte

One of the most picturesque and in a way remarkable figures in the Senate Chamber, thru the last Congress, was William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland, filling the late Senator Gorman's unexpired term, by the Governor's appointment.

The facts and fancies concerning Whyte clash to incredulity. Even up in the Press Gallery, where they know things pretty well, you rarely heard Whyte's name mentioned among the very old men on the floor. It was simply impossible to meet him every day and keep that fact in mind. You saw him on his feet, on the floor of the Senate, and you never thought of him as old. He stands straight as an officer on parade. His broad, square shoulders have the quick, elastic swing of youth to them. His chest expands, his head goes back with a defiant toss, and in a clear, corner-finding voice he sends out every little syllable clean-cut and carefully emphasized. If you met him in the Marble Room or corridors you found him going at an energetic pace too fast for many of his colleagues. If he stopped to speak with you, you may have realized the strong, old-fashioned, Websterian face, but you were caught by the keen eye, quick wit and hearty laugh. There's nothing time stained about them.

Early in the session a man with white hair and mustache, not over fifty, but somewhat resembling Whyte, entered one door of the Marble Room as Whyte entered the other. A stranger who had sent his card to Whyte accosted the wrong man. The mistake was corrected, and the wrong man said to Whyte:

"Senator, I have just been greatly honored. I have been taken for you."

Quick as a thought Whyte laid his hand on the other's shoulder, remarking:

"Young man, the pleasure's all mine."

Incidentally, Senator Whyte is eighty-three years old. He and veteran Senator Morgan—who can hardly walk, much less run, down the corridors—were born within two months of each other. The Patriarch Pettus is his only senior in the Senate. A remarkable history Whyte's has been. Twice he has been appointed to the Senate by Governors to fill unexpired terms—the first time taking Reverdy Johnson's place, the second time Senator Gorman's. Between the two he was elected to the Senate by the Legislature, resigning the Governorship of Maryland to accept. There's an odd bit of the sarcasm of destiny in this last return to fill out the unexpired term of Arthur P. Gorman, when it was the peculiar political play of that same Gorman which ousted Whyte, in 1881, to secure the seat for himself.

Whyte is the only living man who voted against the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. His convictions have not changed; as witness the spirited speech he made in the Senate this last session against centralization of power as implied in the address of Secretary Root. It brought the past up close to listen to his speeches and realize that it was the same Whyte who once occupied desk fifteen and bristled in debate with Sumner, Oliver P. Morton, John Sherman, Cameron, Zach Chandler, Conkling, Edmunds of Vermont, Lot Morrell of Maine, and Sprague of Rhode Island, with Ben Wade in the chair. It is to Whyte, too, that Washington owes her start along the road to the City Beautiful, and it was Whyte's bill which relieved the citizens of the burden of taxes for the entire expenses of the District.



WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE,
The Grand Old Man of Maryland.

The fine old Maryland statesman was a picturesque attraction of the Fifty-ninth Congress. It is not often that a Senator makes three maiden speeches there; not often that he says three farewells. There was something peculiarly sad about his going this time, when the session closed; something more than unique — something always genial, cordial, optimistic, democratic, something like real old-fashioned dignity and integrity, something like sunshine seemed slipping away with no possibility of return or of ever being duplicated.

The Confessions of a Stock Speculator

BY A WALL STREET "PIKER"

[Owing to the exceptional conditions prevailing in the stock market for some weeks past, this story of a speculator's experience is a timely one, and should be instructive. Evidently it is the story of one who has been unsuccessful, and allowance must be made for the cynical attitude which is due to failure. We would not be understood as supporting all of the writer's assertions, some of which are colored by his disappointment. As for the terms which are used, it may be said that the slang of "the Street" is at all times forceful and picturesque as well as accurately descriptive. No other language can be substituted for it in describing matters and things pertaining to this locality. Hence the individual indicated by the term "Piker" cannot be otherwise described short of a sentence, or, more likely, a paragraph. Obviously the writer of this article prefers to remain anonymous, but that he speaks from intimate personal knowledge and experience is apparent and is vouched for.—EDITOR.]

MY experience in Wall Street began in the spring of 1898, on the edge of the great bull market that continued almost unbrokenly for the next three years. I began with practically no capital, built up a good-sized fortune in the three years ending May 1st, 1901, lost every dollar of it on the memorable 9th of May of that year, and thereafter struggled along with varying fortunes until the slump following the San Francisco earthquake finally wound me up as far as Wall Street is concerned. At the outset I was the veriest tyro, knowing absolutely nothing of speculative methods or modes of procedure. In those halycon days it was not necessary; all one had to do was to buy stocks and take profits. I was always guilty of all the sins described in the "Confessions of a Stock Broker." I always overtraded, generally overstayed the market, always took profits too soon, always clung to a loss to the bitter end. I was always up to my neck in every panic and slump and spent many sleepless nights and anxious days in consequence thereof. But with it all I gained experience and knowledge, which I here set down; and if it serves to restrain any who contemplate certain ruin by dipping into Wall Street, I shall feel that it has not all been in vain.

Any one engaging in speculative trading on the New York Stock Exchange must do so thru a broker. He alone has the *entrée* and the privileges of the Exchange. Brokers generally occupy handsome offices, expensively fitted up, in which is a room for the use of their customers equipped with a stock "ticker," a blackboard and various and sundry files of informatory papers, statistics, telegrams, etc., bearing on the business in hand and collectively known as "dope." Generally speaking, brokers are honest in so far as their business permits them to be. Their business is to encourage trading in order to secure commissions, and all brokers are not strictly scrupulous as to the means and methods used to encourage their customers to trade. While it is true that brokers like to have their customers make money, as a winner is a readier trader, yet it must be borne in mind that the broker's interest and responsibility do not extend one iota beyond securing his commission and keeping the margins good. If the customer loses, the loss is all his. The broker may, and probably does, politely express his sym-

pathies, but his commission is secure, and he is not worrying. As a rule, brokers have no better information or sources of information than their customers. Even when brokers are acting for some large interest that really controls the market, they dare not drop the slightest hint to their lesser customers of what is going on, as such a proceeding would be pretty sure to be discovered and they would lose a most desirable customer. The trader should at the outset rid himself of the idea that his broker is in any way an authority on the market, for such is practically never the case. If a broker urges the purchase or sale of any particular stock it is a pretty safe bet that his sole consideration is the commission.

What, then, should be our guide in speculation? What are our sources of information? For without some hint or inkling of the future of stocks how can one trade intelligently? Let us consider the sources of information at the disposal of the trader. First, there is the "market tip"; second, the "inside tip"; third, newspaper stories and gossip; fourth, news bureaus and market opinions by professional opinion makers and professional tipsters; fifth, statistics as to earnings, financial condition, business condition, etc., of the various properties whose stocks are dealt in; sixth, money and financial conditions of this and other countries.

The market tip is dispensed either by word of mouth or by wire. On a table in every broker's office is a slip containing telegraphic messages from other brokers' offices or correspondents giving current gossip on the market. These come in with tolerable frequency and are given credence in proportion to the nearness—real or supposed—of the sender with the fountain head of the subject under discussion. Often they contain merely information as to what brokers are buying or selling certain stocks, said brokers supposedly acting for important principals and thus furnishing an indication as to the market attitude of those principals. Again, they contain positive opinions and prophecies by some prominent individual or firm as to the probable course of a certain stock. A few men, whose names are well known, are fond of issuing such pronunciamentos; and, as they are leading market manipulators, they easily attract an audience. Only the veriest "lambs," however, place any credence in such information. The purpose of these statements is too palpable, and the wise ones, if they pay any attention to them at all, "copper" them; that is, do just the opposite to the thing advised. The most insidious market tip, however, is that delivered by word of mouth. Some individual with whom you have scraped an acquaintance in your brokers' office, and with whom you have often swapped opinions and condolences, will come in some morning and with preternatural solemnity back you into a corner out of ear-shot of the bystanders and tell you that last evening he spent an hour with So-and so, who is a close friend of Harriman, or Morgan, or Rogers, or some other celebrity, and was told beyond question of doubt that such-and-such a stock would have a ten-point move right away and to buy it fearlessly and without limit. He backs his statement up by putting in a liberal order. A few years ago "Gould's private secretary" was the hero of this type of market tip. It was both astonishing and amusing how many confidential friends "Gould's private secretary" had and what intimate knowledge he had of Mr. Gould's market intentions. It is no uncommon thing for your broker to be the man who backs you into a corner and tells you these sacred things; and you generally believe your broker and act on his suggestions, to your almost invariable sorrow. You may also spend your evenings in the corridors of the Waldorf, where brokers and stock traders most do congregate, and there pick up a varied line of information carefully set afloat by clever stock-jobbers. The market giants who give utterance to valuable opinions in this place often obsess you into acting on information thus gained. Market tips are infinite in variety, but they all serve one purpose—influencing the unwary to further the market operations of the man who sets them afloat. There is just one thing to do with a market tip: let it severely alone.

An "inside tip" is one that really comes from some individual whom you personally know to have first-hand knowledge, or, rather, whom you believe should and

can have such knowledge. I will give two instances of how an inside tip worked with me. I once met on the street a prominent bank president whom I knew very well. In passing he stopped to shake hands, and incidentally mentioned that he believed the purchase of a certain stock would yield prompt and satisfactory results. This information was given from pure good will, and because he believed he knew what he was talking about. It did not take me over five minutes to get to my brokers and buy 500 shares. I held that stock six weeks before I could get out even! On another occasion a certain "trust" was busy tightening its grasp on the monopoly it was consummating by purchasing all the important establishments in its line of business. Some friends of mine had secured an option on one of the largest and had arranged to turn it over to the "trust" at a handsome profit. This factory was of such importance that its acquisition by the "trust" would considerably enhance the value of the stock. As a friend of an "insider" I was "put next" and purchased some of the "trust" stock, which was at that time very actively traded in. By some oversight a very prominent market manipulator, who was also a director in the "trust," had not been advised of the purchase of this important factory. When he learned of it and the apparent attempt to "turn him down," he gave evidence of his power and spite by smashing the "trust" stock in three days some thirty-eight points! I had accumulated quite a line on the decline, knowing that I had a "cinch," but by the time Mr. What's-his-name got thru smashing that stock I was hanging on by my eyelids; another two or three points and I would have been wiped off the map. However, about this time his wrath was appeased, and he had doubtless accumulated enough stock to suit him, and it began slowly climbing up again. When it got up to the point where my average let me out even I was most happy to get out—and the stock never stopped until it went up a hundred or more points and passed forever off the blackboard into the strong boxes of the "insiders." My friend, the "insider" who gave me the tip, went out a good deal nearer the bottom than I did, and lost on his stock speculation all that he made by selling the factory "to the trust." It is among the possibilities that the smash was engineered for just that purpose; there is ample precedent for it. These two incidents are fairly representative of "inside" tips. I personally never made a dollar out of an "inside" tip, and have lost a great many through them. It is a popular fallacy that the high officials of railways must be exceptionally well informed on the probable future of their stocks. Nothing is further from the truth. For the most part the financial, and especially the stock market, end of the railroad business is handled by directors residing in New York, and the high officials get their information of various actions when the public do—that is, after they have happened. It has become almost an axiom in Wall Street that an "inside tip" will break you quicker and harder than any other agency. Moral: let them alone.

Newspapers that are honest and unbiased will invariably remain entirely neutral on the market. They will state facts and conditions without comment that would lead the reader in either direction. But the majority of financial writers for newspapers are personally interested in the market, and their comments are colored by their own market position. Again, a number of newspapers—either the entire paper or the financial columns thereof—are controlled by the market giants, and their market comments are designed to further the plans of these men. Therefore, when one reads the financial columns of the newspapers he cannot fathom the motives behind them; accordingly, as market guides they are unreliable and even dangerous.

There exist in Wall Street a number of so-called "news bureaus," whose business it is to collect and disseminate the happenings thruout the world from hour to hour that may have an effect on the market. They also dispense "tips" based upon the gossip they collect. As news gatherers they serve a useful purpose, but as market guides they have no value whatever. There is also a class of individuals who prepare daily "market letters," which are telegraphed every morning to their subscribers. These individuals arrogate to themselves exceptional facilities for

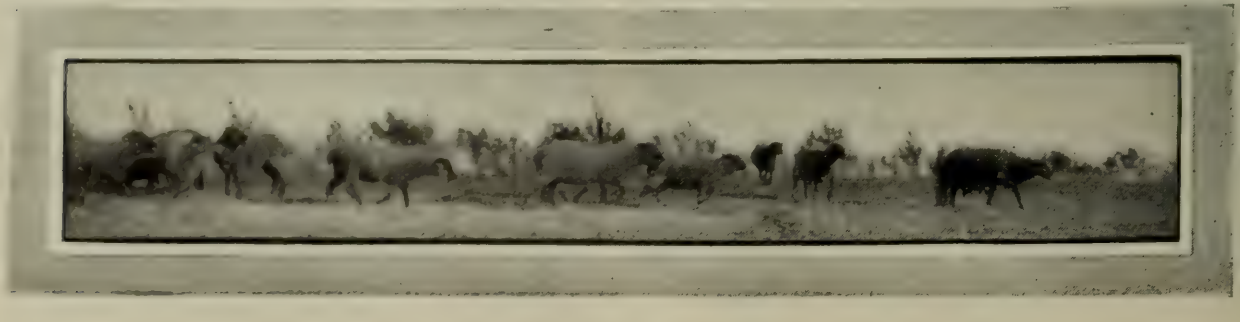
judging and forecasting the future of the market, and always speak with great authority. As a matter of fact, they are no better situated to judge the market then the veriest "piker." They make their guesses just as every trader does, and they are guesses and nothing else. Any one consistently following them will do so to his certain ruin.

An intelligent study of financial conditions and the condition and earning capacity of the various properties traded in on the Exchange is indispensable to intelligent trading—if there is such a thing. But while in the long run these fundamental facts count, market manipulation is the thing the trader has to cope with daily, and market manipulation as often runs counter to real conditions as the reverse. For example, there may be a stock in which fundamental conditions are so flattering that the "piker" cannot see how it can do otherwise than soar. If he buys accordingly, he views with consternation its daily slump. After it has gone down ten, twenty or thirty points and he has been called for margins or has sold outright on the bottom, he learns that the members of a pool in that stock were seeking to dislodge a big block of stock which they wished to acquire, and had smashed the stock for that purpose. Fundamental conditions cut no figure in such cases, and these are the incidents of daily occurrence on the Exchange.

Experience teaches, then, that there is no such thing as reliable information as to the future of stock movements. It is all guesswork, and the guesses are usually wrong, for every conceivable agency is employed to make them wrong. When the "piker" finally wakes up to the real situation he finds it to be about as follows:

The stock market is absolutely controlled by a half dozen "giants." One might almost say they own it. It is not necessary to name them. These men control nearly all the railways, industrial corporations and traction companies in the United States. They control a great many of the largest banks, and, until recently, they controlled half a dozen of the largest life insurance companies. Their command of money is unlimited. Their market maneuvers are always "sure things." They know what is going to happen beforehand. There is no "future" in the stock market to these men: they themselves make the future. Witness the recent increase in the Union Pacific dividend. The public were made to believe the dividend would not be increased. The regular day of announcement passed without an increase being announced. The stock had been advanced on the expectation of an increase of probably 1 per cent. When no increase was announced, traders sold, most of them selling "short." A day late, an increase of *four* per cent. was announced, and a bear panic prevailed. The insiders made millions. They had known for weeks what was to happen. This is a fair example of what Wall Street is and what the "piker" is up against when he enters it. He is putting his insignificant capital and blank ignorance against billions of money and certain knowledge. He is guessing where they are certain sure.

It may be smart and shrewd for a set of men who entirely control the situation to make their millions out of a deluded and hoodwinked public. But the public that keeps letting them do it are fools, individually and collectively. Stock exchanges are based upon the theory—which continually proves to be fact—that there is a "sucker" born every minute; and that is what the "piker" invariably is—a "sucker."



Literature

A Group of Historical Novels

THE last of Fogazzaro's trilogy, "The Saint," was the first to be read in this country. But *The Patriot*[1] was really the first of this series and appeared ten years ago in Milan. It is a story of the little ancient world of Vasolda in 1848-49 during the period of Austrian oppression. It is not, as the title intimates, a book of battles, but rather it is an interesting and minute picture of Italian life and an interpretation of the Italian consciousness, which is quite different from foreign descriptions of the same, and it is of importance chiefly because it contains an intimation of those great qualities which afterward distinguished Fogazzaro as a literary artist and philosopher. *Ridolfo*[2] is another story of Italian life during the fifteenth century. It is founded upon the usual tortures and martyrdoms of the times. And the closing scene, where Fra Bernardo writhes upon the rack, while the blessed maiden stands by shrieking to the ruling despot to spare his victim is exactly like some scenes often enacted at the old Thalia Theater on the Bowery. The question is. Are the people on the Bowery still far enough back in time to be entertained by the poignancy of such situations? And the same question may be asked about those who read historical romances for that matter. There is at least less horror in Valentina Hawtrey's *A Romance of Old Wars*.[3] And in spite of the sorrows and poverty and the pathetic ending, the author has caught that glamour which is the sunset radiance of the past ever shining behind us. Baroness Orczy's last story[4] begins at the opening of the French Revolution. And, as usual, she insures the reader's interest by choosing a strong situation. A young and brilliant woman undertakes to avenge her brother's death, but falls in love with her intended victim. After that they betray and save each other by turn, and always in a most thrilling manner. Margaret L. Woods places the scenes of her story[5] in a period subsequent to the Revolution—a period charged with the presence and influence of the great Napoleon. After deposing Ferdinand VII the Emperor placed his brother, Joseph, on the Spanish throne and imprisoned Ferdinand in the Castle of Valençay, the country home of Talleyrand, which was in the heart of France. The story hinges upon the effort of the gallant young Irishman, Dillon, to rescue the imprisoned monarch—an effort baffled by the proverbial Bourbon stubbornness and stupidity. The narrative is clogged with details and embarrassed by the introduction of too many characters, but it is a careful study of the types and is written with unusual fulness of information.



ANTONIO FOGAZZARO,
Author of "The Patriot," Putnams.

No matter how modern we get to be, there come times when we still belong

[1] THE PATRIOT. *By Antonio Fogazzaro.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.
[2] RIDOLFO. *By Egerton R. Williams, Jr.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.
[3] A ROMANCE OF OLD WARS. *By Valentina Hawtrey.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.
[4] I WILL REPAY. A ROMANCE. *By Baroness Orczy.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.
[5] THE KING'S REVERSE. By Margaret L. Woods. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

to the past and when we haunt the dim shadows of it like lovers denied. If this were not so the historical novelist would cease to exist. But once let him clasp hands with that young helmeted lover who is hidden somewhere in every one of us and his fortune is made. This is what Mr. Snaith[6] does in a short narrative based upon certain adventures, purporting to have taken place at a lonely Inn with Prince Charles Stuart for the hero during the period of six weeks after the battle of Worcester when he was a fugitive with a price on his head. The incidents related are like illuminated panels out of the life of the Seventeenth Century in England, and at the same time they show the whimsical charm of the vagabond prince. The best work in the book, however, comes from the author's dramatic use of the fact that tragedy does not lie so much in circumstance as in the mind of the man involved. To describe a murder is to give merely the outward appearance of tragedy, but the real horror of the thing lies in the mind of the man who conceives it. In all of Snaith's novels the climax depends upon this idea for its extraordinary force. Stanley T. Weyman has come to that place as a novelist where he can afford to amuse himself when he writes whether he entertains the reader or not. Therefore he takes his time and puts in everything he can think of, just for the pleasure of "having his say." This is why his last story[7] moves so slowly. It carries the whole of England with it, down to the last borough election.

Among American historical novels of the season, Harris Dickson's[8] ranks with the best. It is a story of French Colonial days in Louisiana. Mrs. Fraser has not succeeded so well with her novel of the life and times of Mary Washington[9] as she did with her Japanese stories, but the book is of importance because it deals with the childhood of George Washington, which has been too much restricted to the cherry-tree episode. Mr. Ruel Perley Smith's publishers think that his novel, *Prisoners of Fortune*,[10] compares favorably with Stevenson's "Treasure Island." It does not. However, if one is very, very young and not particular about the quality of his pirates, the blunderbuss type portrayed in this book may satisfy him.

Mr. Hubbard's novel[11] gives the impression that the author himself lived in 1776, saw his own great grandfather, who is the "Express" referred to in the title, arrive in the town of York with dispatches from Boston for General Washington—that he did with his own eyes recognize Burr, Hamilton, Franklin, Morgan, Putnam and Washington in the bustling multitude of pioneer citizens and soldiers. And, perhaps, it is the first time in a novel these characters have ever appeared as ordinary mortals and not in the exaggerated rôle of some great achievement.

Brunetiere's "Balzac"

BRUNETIERE'S *Balzac** is a brilliant chapter in the history of the novel as a literary form. A biographer in the ordinary sense, Brunetière was not. He scorned literary gossip and anecdote, the "tittle-tattle of love affairs and the tedious narrative of quarrels with newspapers and publishers." The reader who is solely interested in what is ordinarily called the personal side of Balzac would do well to keep to the letters of Madame Hanska ("Lettres à l'Etrangère") to the publications of M. de Lovenjoul, or MM. Hanotaux and Vicaire. As pure literary criticism, moveover, there is nothing in the present volume to compare with the several essays on Balzac that have come from the hand of Mr. Henry James. But whoever cares for literary morphology, whoever delights in following the organic evolution of literary forms, will find in Brunetière's *Balzac* a work of genuine fascination.

At the outset, however, the reader should be warned that the fascination of Brunetière's study does not lie in its impersonal or scientific character. By a

[6] PATRICIA AT THE INN. *By J. C. Snaith.* New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.
[7] CHIPPINGE BOROUGH. *By Stanley J. Weyman.* New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.
[8] GABRIELLE, TRANSGRESSOR. By Harris Dickson. Philadelphia: J. S. Lippincott Co. $1.50.
[9] IN THE SHADOW OF THE LORD. *By Mrs. Hugh Fraser.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.
[10] PRISONERS OF FORTUNE. *By Ruel Perley Smith.* Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.
[11] AN EXPRESS OF '76. *By Lindley Murray Hubbard.* Boston: Little Brown & Co. $1.50.
* BALZAC. *By Ferdinand Brunetière.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. $1.25.

curious paradox such as we are always likely to become involved in when we strive hardest to avoid it, Brunetière, the apostle of the scientific method in criticism, was the most personal and partisan of critics. The reason for this is not hard to find. The generalization is the invariable instrument of the scientific method. Where it deals with the facts of observation, the generalization may have absolute and indisputable validity. But where it deals with matters of opinion, and especially with matters of taste, it has validity only for those who are willing to accept it. Now, Brunetière begins with the general assertion, which he holds for truth, that just as Molière "was not only the greatest of comic authors, but *comedy* itself, so Balzac was not only the greatest, the most fertile and diverse of novelists, but the *novel* itself." Immediately he puts himself on the defensive against every one who disagrees with his judgment, so that all that follows in his volume becomes an example of impassioned special pleading.

Having laid it down as the thesis that Balzac fixed the model of the novel as a literary form, Brunetière proceeds to show that the novel before Balzac was in process of evolution, that in Balzac the evolution reached its hight, and that the novel after Balzac, in so far as it deviated from the model of the "master" was in process of deterioration.

What, then, is the essential character of the true novel, of the novel of Balzac? "Balzac's novels," Brunetière answers, "are 'naturalistic,' that is to say, conformably, intentionally, and *de facto* to the reality of life. . . . His novels are not confessions of his life. . . . Their most apparent characteristic is precisely their objectivity." He goes on to show that the essence of the Balzacian novel, as of the positivist philosophy of Comte, is its literal, almost photographic, faithfulness to the real world of our observation. Here, in the novel which gives us an immediate representation of life, he would have us accept the norm, the standard by which to judge all novels.

And by what steps of evolution did the novel attain this hight? And what has been the reason for its decline? To begin with, we find the personal novel, such as "Gil Blas" and "Robinson Crusoe," "which consists essentially in the relation of adventures of which the narrator is the hero, and the object of which is not so much to bring to light his personal qualities and virtues, as to recount the purpose of a human life and the more or less singular fortunes of an individual. Such a novel is history that *might* have been." The second step appears in such books as Rousseau's "Confessions," Goethe's "Werther," Charlottte Brontë's "Jane Eyre," and in the works of the romanticists in general. Under the influence of romanticism, the personal novel becomes the "apotheosis of the ego." It deals, indeed, with exceptional cases, but with cases that, however abnormal, are nevertheless real. It is in this closer approximation to reality that the romantic novel surpasses its immediate predecessor, the novel of simple personal adventure. But the fault with the romanticists was that they believed in themselves to the exclusion of all things else, so that with them "ignorance became the active principle of their originality." The range of their interest was ridiculously limited. But with Balzac the novel extends the range of its curiosity to "everything which might interest a man in his time." With Balzac the representation of life, in the entirety of its range, becomes the "purpose and sole object of the novel." Here is the culmination of the novel's development, and any departure from this faithfulness to reality must be symptomatic of decline. In Flaubert the apostasy begins. In "Madame Bovary," for example, Brunetière declares that Flaubert would wish us to see, not a representation of life, but a work of art; that he is concerned not so much with life as with the use of life in the realization of an artistic theory. "When we tire of reading Balzac," Brunetière concludes, "of re-reading and admiring him, it will no doubt be because the novel itself has become moribund; literary forms are not eternal."

It is engaging argument, arbitrary no doubt, and of limited validity, but illuminating, suggestive, exhilarating. Brunetière entertained a hearty dislike of the romanticists, of men who were interested in life, not for its own sake,

but because it helped them to illustrate their theories of art. Yet in this study he permits criticism itself to become romantic; he is not concerned with the facts of literature so much as with the illustration by means of literature of a favorite critical theory. It is for this reason, perhaps, that the book appeals to one with all the delightful freshness of a work of creative art.

Iles's "Inventors at Work"

THE purpose of Iles's *Inventors at Work** is not evident. That the author had a purpose is to be presumed, but if he has carried it out it was a purpose so subtle as to escape the notice of the reader. It is a contribution to popular rather than technical literature, but in the main fails to fulfil the promise of its title in that it does not show us the inventor at work, but aims rather to catalog the results of invention in certain departments of the world's work.

The only key to the author's plan is found in his chapter headings. Under such general classifications as form, size, properties and measurement, as attributes of matter, he meanders thru chemistry, physics, civil engineering, electricity, naval architecture, mathematics, astronomy, gas and perhaps fifty other subjects, with incidental mention of hundreds more. The illustrations are numerous, but they seem unrelated and to a great extent haphazard. The net result is a book of no little interest, but unsatisfactory to the student and wholly disappointing to the reader desirous of really knowing anything about any subject. That it is full of facts presented in an interesting way is undoubtedly true, but the objection to it, and to all books of the same class, is that it treats facts as bits of colored glass are treated in a kaleidoscope, making attractive, but confusing, transient and usually futile combinations with each turn of the barrel.

As a stimulus to invention and discovery this book may or may not accomplish its apparent purpose, according to the temperament of the reader. If practical it would help him but little; if purely imaginative and prone to make inventions which are not needed and cannot be profitably developed it might prove an inspiration. In either case the end in view would be better served by much simpler means. How does the mind of the inventor work? This question was once answered to the satisfaction of the writer of this review from watching Thomas A. Edison in a railroad car. He was a passenger on a special train, one of a party going to celebrate the birthday of a great engineer. Being deaf, Mr. Edison took no part in the conversation, but sat alone. An empty cigar box was left on the seat beside him and forgotten. The landscape being uninteresting, Mr. Edison looked about him, noticed the cigar box, reached for it and began to examine it, not in the superficial way in which the average man would have looked at it, but with what John Burroughs calls "that steady aim of the eye," which both sees and perceives. He first looked it all over outside, examining its corners and noting how it was framed. Then he raised and lowered the lid to see how it was hinged, tested the thickness of its walls and its stiffness and strength under compression between his strong hands. By the time the examination was finished he probably knew all about a cigar box of the typical pattern and understood why everything about it was as it was. But he did not stop there. Unconscious of observation, he began a series of experiments to see what a cigar box, or something of that shape, was good for besides holding cigars. Being hollow and resonant, like a fiddle body, he put it to his teeth to see if it aided in transmitting sound vibrations to the organs of hearing. These tests were made in as many positions as its shape permitted. They were repeated with the cover slightly raised, more raised and wide open. Obviously here was an ingenious deaf man studying methods of improving the audiphone. What thought remained when he laid the box down no one but himself knew, but this piece of rubbish had certainly taught him all it was capable of imparting, and whether or not it repaid the attention it had received it was studied with exactly

* INVENTORS AT WORK. With Chapters on Discovery. *By George Iles.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50.

the kind of attention to things of unknown utility which has made Mr. Edison the great inventor he admittedly is. To observe an incident of this kind is like hunting with the camera. In no other way may one know what really are the habits of the animals concerning which he may be curious. The story of inventions as given to the world by inventors are rarely told truthfully. They are colored largely by imagination. But if they could be told exactly and in minute detail they would not be likely to be instructive to others, since no two minds work along exactly parallel lines, and not one man in a thousand, having attained a result, is able truthfully to describe the path he followed in reaching it.

On New Found River. By Thomas Nelson Page. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Page writes no new stories these days. The most he can be induced to do is to add a sort of Christmas codicil to some old one. *On New Found River* was a disappointment to many when it first appeared, and but for the illustrations, which are exquisite, this new holiday edition of the story is no improvement. It is simply an elaboration. However, this, or any of Mr. Page's stories of life in old Virginia, have a sentimental charm which recommends them to all who are interested in the romantic portrayal of the most romantic civilization that has existed in modern times.

The Illustrious O'Hagan. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. New York: Harper Brothers. $1.50.

There is no dependence to be placed in Justin Huntly McCarthy—that is, no spiritual dependence. The mind he has is too versatile, Christian, pagan, or wanton, as his mood and the theme suggest. It is not half a year since he followed the fortunes of the "Maid of France" thru a splendid romance with the high mind of a Sir Galahad. In that book he developed such a literary talent describing angels and innocence that one might easily believe him capable of seeing visions himself beneath the old Fairy Tree at Domremy. But the Illustrious O'Hagan has turned his head once more, and his last novel is an example of what he can do by way of interpreting the dissolute court life in a German principality during the eighteenth century. The O'Hagan is an Irish gentleman and soldier of fortune with a twin brother who fills the tale with a humorous duplicity by his very existence. All the men are rakes, all the women demimondes save one, and the curtain falls when The O'Hagan elopes with her. It is a stirring tale written with the author's accustomed grace and with a certain wanton sprightliness, which, for all its fascination, is a distinct lowering of his literary standards after the grave beauty and fine exaltation with which he wrote "The Flower of France."

Literary By-Paths of Old England. By Henry C. Shelley. With illustrations from photographs by the author. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.00.

To carry in one's travels a complaisant stylograph and an accommodating kodak is always desirable, in the interests both of one's friends and of long evenings in later life. Mr. Shelley has done this well with respect to a dozen of the favorite Meccas of the literary pilgrim in England: Burns, Keats, Goldsmith, Gray, Hood, Spenser, Sidney, Gilbert White, and William Penn. It cannot be said that he has added much to the known facts set down in the later studies of these favorites of the muses and the historian, or that, by selection, picturesque description and charm of style he has contributed largely to the delight of those who love books for these graces; but in choice illustrative matter, well printed and copious, the reader will find much that brings home to him pleasantly the by-paths of the idlers. Among these by-paths one leads, in the Keats country, to the John Hamilton Reynolds family, and develops new and valuable material as to the concomitants of Wordsworth's "Peter Bell." Two or three letters there would alone justify the volume. Of interest and value also are the studies of Gray and Burns, as to the birthplace of the "Elegy" of the former and as to the three early homes of the latter.

Literary Notes

....A very useful handbook for the reading or study of one of the most important, but least understood, books of the Bible is Canon Driver's *The Book of the Prophet Jeremiah:* A Revised Translation with Introductions and Short Explanations. [Scribner. $1.50.] Especially helpful to the ordinary reader is the arrangement in paragraphs, with enlightening sectional headings.

....A collection of pleasant addresses, by Charles William Super, ex-president of Ohio University, called *A Liberal Education,* is supplemented in the appendix with a list of the world's best books. Such lists are a little like the menu of an elaborate banquet, no one would devour them all or find all to his taste, but, as such lists go, it is a good one "of fifteen hundred duodecimo volumes," by four hundred authors, and all accessible in English. (Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen, publisher.)

....The latest number of the "London Library" is *The Interpretation of Scripture and Other Essays,* by Benjamin Jowett. The title essay is reprinted from the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," and the other papers are the "Dissertations," also still valuable, from the "Epistles of St. Paul." The book is equipped with a paper on "Jowett's Life," by Sir Leslie Stephen, reprinted from the *National Review* of 1897. It would be difficult to find a volume containing more valuable material on Biblical subjects in cheaper form than is here offered. [Dutton. $1.]

....The Gettysburg edition of the *Works of Abraham Lincoln,* edited by Nicolay and Hay, is now completed by the publication of the eleventh volume, which is mostly taken up with a bibliography by Judge Fish of over a thousand books and pamphlets on Lincoln in all languages, and the twelfth volume, containing the index to the whole set. This is the edition which should be selected for purchase by any public or private library of importance on account of its completeness and reliability. It contains 2,254 speeches, letters, etc., which is 750 more than any other edition. It is published by the Francis D. Tandy Co., New York.

Farmhouses are usually unsanitary. There is great encouragement in the direction of better country homes in a book brought out by Whitcomb & Barrows, Boston (60 cents), called *The Healthful Farmhouse.* Mrs. Helen Dodd is the author and Mrs. Ellen H. Richards adds an introduction. We have enough advice to people who own or build pretentious country houses; but the real farmer, who must live in his farmhouse all the year round, needs instruction in sanitation and wholesome living, which is just what the book gives. The farmer's wife will find additional help in *Food Materials and Their Adulterations* ($1); a new edition of which is published by the same firm. In this book Mrs. Ellen H. Richards is practical, scientific and sensible, as always. It is not a sensational exposé, but a well digested fund of facts which will help the housewife in selecting food for her family. *Good Luncheons for Rural Schools Without a Kitchen,* by the same author and publishers, is another useful handbook. [Whitcomb & Barrows. 10 cents.]

Pebbles

"I HEARD of a stirring episode yesterday."

"So?"

"Jinks, of all persons, was found cooling off his tea."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

WHEN the jury decides upon the sanity of Harry Thaw it will do well to turn its attention to some of the special writers who are giving impressions of the trial.—*Cleveland Leader.*

"WHAT was all that noise about at your house this morning?"

"Oh, nothing at all. Johnny sat on his grandmother's false teeth and they bit him."—*California Pelican.*

AN American drove in a hansom up to the British Museum, leaped out, kicked aside the pigeons that were feeding in the court, and cried to the uniformed official at the door:

"Have you still got the Elgin marbles?"

"Yes, sir. Of course, sir."

"Good. And the Assyrian winged bulls?"

"They're still here, sir."

"What about those 6,000-year-old human remains on the second floor—they're not sold yet, are they?"

"No, indeed, sir. Won't you step in and see them?"

"No, thanks. I'll just take them as per catalog. You see, I've got Westminster, St. Paul's, the Houses of Parliament, and the South Kensington to do this morning, and I must get a train for Oxford in time to run over the colleges before starting for Stratford for the night. So long, sir."—*Tit-Bits.*

SENIOR REMINISCENCES.

The chapel clock peeled the hour for us and we ate it with epicurean enjoyment. We were walking together, the Senior and I, and I listened with baited breath while he told me a fish story. Arm in arm we walked, but suddenly he stopped, and drew his hand across his eyes. It was a good likeness, but obscured his vision a bit. Then he resumed:

"We sure were a bunch of hummers in our freshman year. In our snow-ball fight with the Sophs on Washington's Birthday, three of us gained the fence, and began to chop it up into small pieces for souvenirs. Suddenly a seven-foot Soph grabbed the smallest of my assistants, but with a well aimed snow-ball between the eyes, I laid him low, while scarlet streams rolled down his face and made intricate arabesques on his collar."

The Senior paused and fetched a sigh—goodness knows where from.

"But whence the scarlet streams?" I interrogated. "Was it blood?"

"No," he palpitated. "There was a tomato inside the snow-ball."

Then silence fell, but we sustained it between us.—*Yale Record.*

Editorials

The Railway Situation

Mr. Morgan said he had suggested to Mr. Roosevelt a conference with four railway presidents "as to what steps might be taken to allay public anxiety concerning the relations between the railroads and the Government." There was no such anxiety of a public character, nor has it been created by the severe depression and sharp fluctuations of the stock market since his brief visit at the White House. It is probably true that a considerable number of innocent stockholders have been frightened by the decline of market values, but anxiety as to the purposes of the Government with respect to railroads is confined in the main to the managers and capitalists who control the railway companies, and especially to those managers and capitalists whose sins have been exposed. The President intends to enforce the law and to punish those who break it. Naturally, this intention is a cause of anxiety in the minds of some persons; with the general public it is a cause of rejoicing.

Railroad officers complain that they find it difficult to borrow money except at very high rates, and that the people are unwilling to buy new securities issued by their companies. There is a warrant for high rates in the strain upon loanable funds at every money center in the civilized world. Railroad companies are not alone in being subjected to demands for high interest. This condition of the loan market here and abroad does not account, of course, for the attitude of the average American investor toward fresh issues of railway stock. For this there are other causes. Will any railroad president say he does not know what they are?

Manipulation of life insurance companies and surpluses, evidence as to the control of railway systems by Standard Oil capitalists and others of their kind, proof of capitalistic influence in support of rebates, proof that companies and investors have been deceived and robbed by officers' and bankers' syndicates—this brief list suggests some of the reasons which have discouraged investment. Harrimanism is a term that covers a considerable number of those acts which the people persist in regarding as offenses against the moral law, if not against the statutes. And now, when the complaints of the officers are louder than ever before, Mr. Harriman himself, fresh from the witness stand where he was pilloried, assumes the position of spokesman for American railway interests! Is there anything in this to inspire confidence in new issues of securities? Does the history of the Chicago & Alton stocks and bonds give force to his plea for "fair play"? Do not both the history and the plea increase the public's disgust?

If the railroad companies that increased their dividends last year had wisely husbanded their additional resources for the expenses of those improvements and extensions the necessity for which should have been foreseen, they would not now be so completely at the mercy of lenders. It is a prevailing belief that the most notable of those increases were made with a view to their effect upon speculation in stocks. This has not commended to the public the management of the companies by which the enlarged distribution was ordered.

Much of the current comment upon the condition of railway interests relates also to the decline of prices on the Stock Exchange and the sharp and sudden depression of the 14th inst. Much argument is based upon the assumption that this movement of Exchange prices has been a natural one, due to the sale of shares by persons who really owned them. Obviously, there have been reasons for some measure of liquidation. In addition to those of which we have already spoken, there have been the restrictive legislation of States and the gloomy predictions of railway officers and capitalists, especially of some who were under indictment. While these influences would account for a gradual downward movement of share prices, even in the face of general prosperity, they do not explain what has taken place. To account for the enormous transactions and the panicky fall of quotations, one must be familiar with the methods of

those who sell what they do not own, and with the power that can be exerted in the Exchange market by the skilful and relentless use of great quantities of capital.

After fair allowance has been made for legitimate sales by discouraged holders, and also for the "short" sales of a brood of small speculators who magnify depressing influences and take advantage of the actual sellers' fright, there remains (in these recent transactions) a volume of "trading" which can be explained only by the assumption that speculative capitalists of the first rank were at work. Was it their main purpose to make great profits? Or was it their aim to furnish proof that their own predictions had been warranted, and to exert influence upon some person or the public at large? They may have had all these purposes in view. In considering the relation of stock market depression to current railway problems, it should be borne in mind that the recent movement was due mainly to the operations of giant speculators.

It was not in accord with commercial and industrial conditions thruout the United States. Of this there is ample proof in the current reports of all the authorities to which we look for trustworthy information about production and trade.

We do not overlook the character of pending or completed railway legislation in the States. The probable effect of it upon the companies has been exaggerated by railway officers, but a part of it has been unwisely projected and hastily pushed to enactment. Railway capitalists who asserted not long ago that the Rate bill at Washington was an example of unwise and unjust centralization, now assert with as much emphasis their conviction that the supervision and regulation of railroads ought to be an exclusive function of the National Government.

This is said to be the opinion of Mr. Roosevelt. His program of legislation to be recommended to the new Congress includes, it is understood, a bill for supervision by means of Federal license. It also includes some other things. So far as it tends to substitute uniform and reasonable Federal restraint for hasty legislation in the States, it may win the approval of the railway capitalists themselves. But he would have also an official valuation of all the railway properties. He would not only prevent overcapitalization in the future, but also provide some cure for the evils of overcapitalization in the past. In this he will be opposed by the railway managers who now prefer the exercise of centralized power to the acts of State legislatures. Eventually their opposition will be overcome. The latest proof that such laws as Mr. Roosevelt has in mind are needed has been furnished by the Harriman investigation.

Mrs. Sage's Gift

MR. CARNEGIE has given his many millions for libraries and institutions of learning; Mr. Rockefeller has given his for education; Mrs. Sage gives her ten millions for "the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States." That is a very general statement of a very wide purpose. It underlies all the betterment of society and humanity. The further explanation of its purpose shows that its main work will be to study the causes of poverty and relieve its burden. It is not intended, like aid to education, to assist the ambitious and competent into superior success, but to consider the incompetent or the unfortunate, those who have been ground down by present social conditions, and to lift them back into courage and comfort.

For we are told, in the very admirably published statement, that it will "study the causes of adverse social conditions, including ignorance, poverty and vice," and may establish and maintain "charitable and beneficial activities," with a view to taking up "the large and more difficult problems." The scope of the plan is so broad that it can do anything whatever to relieve evil social conditions. It is left to a wise and experienced board to do this in any form they think best. There is no better way that those can take who have large wealth to give, but who do not feel that they have the experience to judge how best to distribute it; but we recall no other benefaction in which so great liberty is left to the trustees. Indeed, there seems to be no real limitations.

Yet the point of view probably will somewhat definitely direct the expendi-

ture of the income of this fund which may be $400,000 a year. Mrs. Sage is not looking at the magnificent forces which, working from the top, lift up all that is below, but at the evils and wrongs which exist at the bottom of society, and which grind so many people with desperate poverty and suffering. We are very sure that the money will all go to make poverty tolerable, and to relieve suffering. It is the submerged tenth that will be considered, and no one else. And we are glad that it is so, that they are not to be forgotten.

An apparently inspired interview on the subject tells us more definitely that we are learning that poverty arises from other causes than defects of character, such as drinking habits and shiftlessness. We are told that in the present complex social conditions an upright average citizen may find himself, thru no fault of his own, unable to support his family. He may develop tuberculosis. He cannot afford to go to a sanitarium, but this fund might provide for his case. The poor pay more for their fuel and food than the rich, because they have to buy coal by the pailful, and food by the meal. Provision might be made by which they could purchase what they need at wholesale rates. In the same way some plan might supply her little insurance to a poor scrubwoman, who gets but five or six dollars a week, at a cheaper rate than that which now allows a company "to put up a magnificent $15,000,000 building and pay big salaries and dividends."

These are suggestions, and they make us think; and they will make the trustees of the fund think. What are the underlying causes of poverty other than bad habits and shiftlessness? For these latter the cure is law, which will restrain from vice by removing either its temptations or its victims, and will send to workhouses those who can work but will not. Nothing but force can reach them. Some must be made to break stone; prohibition must shut the dramshops to others. But what change in social conditions can save those who would earn a living but cannot? The poorhouse is a barbarous relic in our civilization. The honest poor should not be shamed. But how can this new board help these poor without really doing more hurt than good? If these poor can be supplied with cheaper coal and food will not their wages be cut down again to the lowest vital limit? After all is not the assurance of fair wages for all who are able to work, and public provision for those who cannot work the only remedy under the present social system? And this again brings up the question, which at present seems impossible of solution, How can steady wages for all at remunerative rates be provided? Socialism has its easy answer, but with it come other dangers which we fear to face, chief among which is the apprehension of the laws of liberty, the advent of collective tyranny. But, putting Socialism aside, as we judge this board will do for many years, the basal question must be finally met, which asks how under our present social system a man or woman can be sure of continuous employment at wages that will support him and his family. The other remedies which this board will consider are important, for the present, but are only palliative. Palliatives are good, but we seek curatives. Yet even so, the task put on this board is of vast importance, and we are very grateful to Mrs. Sage and her wise advisers that it is to be taken up. The country will watch their expert investigation and be eager to learn their conclusions. And yet we shall ask whether the trustees are seeking to cure a long chronic disease, or are only giving opiates to make the condition of the sufferer more tolerable.

The Insurance of Reputations

THE field of insurance is being extended rapidly nowadays, but it has not exhausted its possibilities. A conspicuous omission is the neglect to make any provision for the insurance of reputations. A man's reputation is the most fragile and precious of his possessions, more valuable than his house, dearer to him even than his life, yet how easily it is destroyed, often thru no fault of his own. Plate glass is tough in comparison to popularity. The fickle favor of the mob is as liable to let a man drop suddenly as an elevator.

"Who steals my purse steals trash, . . . But he that filches from me my good name

Robs me of that which not enriches him
And makes me poor indeed."

But against the breaking of the windows of our glass houses, against the falling of our elevators and against burglars of our material possessions we have insurance, while no such protection is afforded to our reputations.

Were a company established for this purpose it would do as much to equalize the vicissitudes of fortune and to level the course of life as any other form of insurance. "In time of prosperity prepare for adversity" would be the motto of this new insurance as it is of the old. Every statesman at the zenith of his popularity, every general after winning a great victory, every actor while basking in the smiles of the matinée girls, and every author whose novel reached the 100,000 mark, would, as a matter of course, take out insurance, realizing that they cannot long stand in the limelight and that cheers are as naturally followed by jeers as lightning is followed by thunder. Then when the evil days come and the crowd bows before other idols, they could retire on a pension, and "let the jingling of the guinea heal the hurt that honor feels."

If, for example, Dewey had insured himself immediately after the battle of Manila Bay, and Hobson after the sinking of the *Merrimac*, they would at least have had some pecuniary compensation during their eclipse, fortunately temporary, from the sun of popular favor. When Port Arthur fell the world rang with the valor of its defenders. General Stoessel was rewarded for his bravery by the Kaiser. Now he is condemned by a court martial as a coward and a traitor to his country, saved from an ignominious death only by the clemency of the Czar. Military reputation, total loss; no insurance. The beginning of our Civil War affords similar instances to prove that all who seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth should see that the bubble is insured.

And it is the same in all lines. Bismarck, Gladstone, Cæsar, Depew, Parnell, Grant, Wilde, Tupper, Job, Kipling, Napoleon I and III, Witte, McCurdy, the list of those whom fortune's wheel has raised and lowered can be extended indefinitely by any reader. Religious leaders especially should take out reputation policies; Madame Blavatsky, before Dr. Hodgson of the Society for Psychical Research investigated her, and Dowie, before he attempted to convert New York City. Crœsus, as he was chained to the burning pyre, realized what Solon meant when he said "Count no man happy till his death." Our modern Crœsuses would have to carry heavy insurance against popular envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness. Life insurance companies charge extra premium in the case one's calling takes him to the tropics. The same rule would doubtless apply in the insurance of reputations, especially for engineers on the Panama Canal.

True insurance is protective as well as compensatory. When a man applied for the insurance of his reputation the experienced examiner would, of course, point to him the dangers in his future career or the defects in his character liable to get him into trouble, and would insist on certain precautions in his conduct. All the while the policy was in force the company would watch over him carefully, warning him against impolitic acts and remarks, and threatening him with forfeiture of insurance if he persisted in his reckless conduct, somewhat as the fidelity insurance companies now act as the guardian angels of the bank clerks who hold their policies. Insurance companies have shown that they can do much to influence public opinion thru the discreet manipulation of the press by means of paid editorials and news items. This influence would be invaluable in the business of insuring reputations; and in case of an attack upon the character of a policy-holder the company would at once bring a libel suit against the newspaper publishing it and push to the bitter end with all the force of unlimited money and the best legal talent. If the candidate for public office could engrave on the corner of his card "Reputation insured in such-and-such companies," it would do much toward freeing the campaign of personalities. The assessing of the amount of damage a reputation had suffered, either by a change in the fashion of the heroes worshipped, or by an unpopular action or ridiculous blunder, would be difficult

sometimes, but we cannot think it beyond the power of Lloyd's calculus. Of course no reputation would be insured for more than two-thirds of its value. In the case of derelict authors, artists and actors, left stranded by the shifting of popular taste, it could be measured rather easily by the decrease in earning power. Just as fire insurance covers the damage, often greater, done by the water used to put the fire out, so the new insurance would protect one against injudicious friends as well as enemies. This, indeed, would be one of its greatest advantages. Only one possible objection to this scheme occurs to us; that is, who would insure the reputation of the insurance companies? They need it as much as any of us.

The Self-Education of the People

The real education of a people is a product of its own struggle for existence.

Whatever it may have obtained from historical sources, and whatever it may have been taught by those set apart and appointed to instruct children and youth, a people has to find out for itself what it can make of the natural resources of its environment, how it can mix and blend the miscellaneous elements of its population, and in so doing it has to re-think and reformulate the wisdom that has been transmitted to it from the experience of the race.

In America, the processes of popular self-education are going on actively and in interesting variety.

The political, legal and moral education is at this moment the most apparent phase. Whatever the differences of opinion about Mr. Roosevelt's wisdom, no one disputes his marvelous power and versatility. A personality so vital, so tremendously interested in so many things, so positive in his convictions, and so fearless in pushing his plans to realization, does not stand at the administrative center of national affairs once in a century. This fact in itself compels the people to think about their political problems, and especially those that are related to business matters, with a new seriousness which carries with it fresh keenness of perception.

But such a personality would play no such part in popular education as Mr. Roosevelt does under conditions different from those which exist in America today, and which have been created directly by the activity of the population in developing its economic opportunities. The enormous increase of agricultural production, of mining output, of manufacturing, of railway building and operation since the Civil War has brought with it those manifestations of individual and corporate ruthlessness, those violations of law and the moral code which have in recent years become the exhaustless material for a sensational literature of exposure. It is the contemplation of all these things, and the universal grappling with them by public opinion, as focused by Mr. Roosevelt's leadership, that constitutes today one of the chief factors in American popular education.

Next in importance to this political, legal and moral element in our educational process should be named the steadily increasing and widely diffused interest of the great agricultural population of the Middle West and the South in the practical problem of using the soil to the utmost advantage and of selecting and breeding those vegetal and animal products that are best suited to our lands and our markets. Scientific knowledge and the work of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations thruout the country are marvelously transforming both the economic condition and the mind of the agricultural population. The net result can be stated in a word. The American farmers are ceasing to be at the mercy of the elements. Dry and wet seasons no longer carry with them the same fatefulness that they once did. The farmer begins to understand that his fate is almost entirely in his own hands. He knows that he can be sure of the product of his own foresight, intelligence and industry, and he becomes thereby, as a thinking being, less superstitious, less the victim of alternating fear and hope, more the reasoning, calculating, scientific man of the world.

Can we say that popular education in those things that constitute the idealism, the refinement, the grace and the charm of a people is likewise going forward under the impulse of some fresh vitality

created by the conditions of our existence? This is a more difficult question to answer, but indications are not lacking that much real progress is being made. There is obviously an increasing consciousness that American materialism is more than a carping phrase. There is a growing feeling of need for attention to disinterestedness, to beauty, to manner and form. Movements for the preservation of natural beauty, for the esthetic transformation of towns and cities, for the quickening of art impulses are meeting with an increasingly gratifying response. For a long time the absorption of attention in the great economic and political problems that now confront us will prevent that generous devotion of thought and strength to the esthetic and idealistic interests which is necessary to lift a people to historic greatness in the realm of poetic and artistic creation. But toward those hights we are making a measure of cheering advance.

A Cardinal Academician

We have at hand the text of the oration of Cardinal Mathieu in honor of his predecessor in the French Academy, Cardinal Perraud, and the response of Count d'Haussonville in welcoming the new member. We are not surprised that both of these distinguished French Catholics offended the *reactionnaires* of the Church, and that the stanch monarchical organs have frankly expressed their dissatisfaction.

Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of Toulouse, takes the *fauteuil* in the Academy occupied by Cardinal Perraud, Bishop of Autun. It was the duty of the new member on taking his seat to present a eulogy on his predecessor, and Cardinal Mathieu did it in such a way as to indicate his sympathy with the liberal views of Cardinal Perraud. In his youth Perraud owed much to the inspiration of his teacher, Gratry—a disciple of Lammenais and Lacordaire—a theologian who was charged with modern views in philosophy, but his friendship Perraud refused to discard, even when it came near losing him ecclesiastical promotion. The Papal Nuncio objected to his nomination as Bishop of Autun, because he had joined Gratry in opposing infallibility, but Perraud replied: "If I were offered ten miters I would not disavow the man to whom I owe my faith and my call to the priesthood." This touch of liberalism in Perraud Cardinal Mathieu commends, as also his joining with Gratry in the opening of the Oratoire, where the purpose of the much-questioned preaching was "to enroll liberty, art and progress in all its forms in the service of Jesus Christ."

But it was the response of the Count d'Haussonville, and his eulogy of Cardinal Mathieu and his writings, which has offended the Royalist and Ultramontane journals. Before he was created Cardinal, Mathieu had published two volumes on French history, in which he had spoken some good words of the Revolution. He did not denounce it as all the work of the devil, but declared that society was previously suffering from such profound evils that one could almost say that it needed a "revolution." Yet those were the Royalist days so dear to French ecclesiastics. He even added that the basal purpose of the Revolution, however great its evils and cruelties, its declaration of the rights of man, was of the essential spirit of Christianity. Count d'Haussonville particularly offends the *reactionnaires* by quoting what was said once of Cardinal Consalvi, who had the power to make Rome learn that "the world moves." "Under that red *calotte,* Monsieur, there are liberal ideas"; and then turning to Cardinal Mathieu, he said: "You need not take off your *calotte* to show that under it there are ideas no less liberal than those of Consalvi."

It may be fairly gathered that on such an occasion Count d'Haussonville was careful not to say anything that would offend the Cardinal whom he was addressing. Therefore of no little interest is his strong language as to the evils of the Concordat, and we can hardly fail to discover a satisfaction that the Church is now free, whatever the wrongs of the legislation which freed it. We recall that Count d'Haussonville was one of those who signed, with

M. Brunetière, the famous address to the Pope in favor of conciliation. He says:

"Allow me to cherish the dream of a French Church which will ask nothing from the State and will draw its resources solely from the generosity of Catholics, in which the pastors will live in intimate communion with the faithful, to whom they will no longer appear as inaccessible officials (*lointains fonctionnaires*) in whose lot one would be entitled to take no interest, in which the faithful themselves will not be considered as a dumb flock of contributors, but, on the contrary, associated, as far as respect for the hierarchy would permit, in the management of temporal property, in which the House of God, built, kept in repair, and ornamented at the expense of all, should remain the house of all. In my humble judgment this transformation forces itself upon the Church, at all events in France. The day that the Church decides to draw from the heart of the people the elements of its life, like a transplanted tree which plunges afresh its roots in the bowels of the earth, it will recover vigor and its rejuvenated trunk will put forth verdant branches in a cloudless sky."

This noble and eloquent passage must express the better anticipations of the more liberal French clergy. If, as we believe, it fairly expresses the views also of Cardinal Mathieu, we can well understand how it is that the bishops are far from being as irreconcilable as is the Pope, and that they would easily come to an understanding with the Government if they were not forbidden by a higher authority at Rome. The misfortune is that nowadays Rome seems to include all questions, whether political or social, under the category of religious, and to claim to bind the believers. Thus we learn that it is against religion for churches to have trustees, against religion for the priest to be responsible for the repair of the sacred buildings, against religion for the State to forbid foreigners and members of the orders to be priests of French parishes, even altho canon law makes the same prohibition.

The Presage of Spring in the City

Every year, some time about the middle of March, comes a certain joyous day. It has no distinctive name, and it is not marked on the calendar. It is the day which announces the approaching end of winter and the near arrival of spring. There may be snow on the ground, the air may be somewhat chill, there may be no smallest leaf showing on shrub or tree; but out of the shifting mood of light and air come indefinable but unmistakable signs of what is to be. Touched by this environing mood of the day, one may in imagination see the airy forces of winter raising their long siege and preparing to retreat to the northland, while from the southland, sweeping over plain and wood, come the viewless battalions of spring.

Such a day in this city was last Saturday. The snow had not yet been entirely cleaned from the streets, while in the parks it lay in irregular heaps and patches. But the sun, strong and clear, issued out of his wintry door, within which he has been keeping himself like an Oriental monarch these last three months, and showered upon the city a largess of liquid gold. Tho the air was slightly chill, it was charged with an indefinable balminess, and the dullest sense was made aware that another winter was passing to its end.

Madison Square is in the heart of the city. Towering buildings encompass it. It lies like a tiny mesa surrounded by mountains which are cleft by deep ravines. Here, in the early morning of such a day, an observer may get a memorable effect if he have an inward sense to complement his seeing and hearing. Seated upon a park bench, you look above at the wide-spreading nets of black branched limbs and thru them at the sky. Not a cloud rests on its pure surface. Like a blue sea, flooded with a golden light, and foamless and quiet, it smiles down upon you. At your feet are patches of melting snow, and here and there, among the tufts of brown grass, a few frail shoots of green sparkle with a dewy radiance.

There are as yet no winged heralds of spring, flashing in their fresh plumage from tree to tree. The robin and the bluebird are yet on their way north. But all about you is a blithe babel of voices from flocks of little sparrows. They have been here all the winter. Cold and dark days have no terrors for them. But now a new impulse has been communicated to their blood, and they romp about in a kind of mad riot thru the flooding sunshine.

And now the sun has climbed nearer

the zenith, the air has grown softer, the shadows about the columns and walls in the distance have disappeared, and the sunlight lies warmly upon every observable thing. You look upon shrub or tree, and you know what is going on within their fibers. The sap, the tree-blood, which has lain dormant so long, begins again to stir, the tree-nerves throb again, and with half-closed eyes you can see leaf and bud putting forth from their shaggy sheaths. The flowery May is presaged in every sight and sound that comes to you.

In the deep woods you will, of course, see a greater pageantry attend the coming of spring. It is here that spring loves to dress nature with an Orient excess. But it is in a more human guise, with a sort of mother tenderness, that spring comes to the shut-in souls among the walls of a great city.

Hopeful Signs

From time to time it has been the duty of The Independent to call attention to the lack of justice and mercy in the dealings of the whites in the South with their neighbors, dependants and fellow citizens the negroes. Nor would we neglect on the other hand to report many hopeful signs of a better feeling and more friendly adjustment of their mutual difficulties. This we have lately done in reporting Governor Northen's campaign in Georgia. The following incidents have recently came to our notice, properly vouched for, and altho the names are withheld here, we have them in our possession:

During the recent race riots in Atlanta, the streets of a certain suburb were patroled night and day by police, and bands of men were abroad looking for a negro who had committed the atrocious crime near this place. The better class of negroes becoming alarmed for their safety went in a body to their white neighbors and asked for protection. They were at once taken into the homes of their white friends, one of them John Temple Graves, where they slept night after night till all danger was past.

In another town less than fifty miles away a negro man met a white woman in a buggy and insulted her. She escaped by driving rapidly. The husband of this woman went to two or three influential negroes and told them what had happened. They immediately arrested the culprit, empaneled a court, with a jury of negro men, took her testimony and his, and after a fair trial they found him guilty. They gave him the choice between being prosecuted in the courts or receiving twenty-five lashes. He chose the latter and the negroes administered the flogging. They have given assurance to the town that hereafter they will be glad to atend immediately to "all such cases to the best of their knowledge and ability." But, whereas this community has been notorious for the bad behavior of its negro citizens, no offenses have been committed since this announcement.

Now we all know how prone Hell is to break loose in Georgia, and how even when the people take a notion to abide by the law, they cannot always do it till they get it into their own hands, and far be it from us to recommend such dangerous practice, but we do claim that these incidents intimate a more intelligent and kindly relation between the whites and blacks than could be gathered from the lurid details published at the time of the trouble.

London's Lost Letter

In our issue of February 14th we published a series of remarkable coincidences in thought and language between Jack London's "Call of the Wild" and Dr. Egerton R. Young's "My Dogs in the Northland," which had appeared several years earlier than Mr. London's story. Mr. London in his comment said: "So far as the source of much of my material [having been Mr. Young's book], I plead guilty. A couple of years ago, in the course of writing to Mr. Young, I mentioned the same fact, and thanked him for the use his book has been to me." This letter of Mr. London's acknowledging his indebtedness for much of his material to the genial missionary doctor of the Northland, written a year and a half after the publication of "The Call of the Wild," seems to have gone astray, for Dr. Young writes as follows to Mrs. Bosworth,

whose article in THE INDEPENDENT called attention to the parallelism:

DEAR MRS. BOSWORTH—A friend has had the kindness to send me a copy of your painstaking article in the New York INDEPENDENT concerning Jack London's plagiarism of so much of "My Dogs in the Northland."

When I read "The Call of the Wild," of course I noticed the similarity of much that was in it, to what, from my long experience, I had written, but in my *charity*, and, I now presume, *simplicity*, I had supposed that, like myself, Jack London had undergone similar experiences during long years in some Arctic regions, and had written his book as the *result* of *what* he *had seen* and *suffered*. So I naturally congratulated myself that such a famous writer, from actual experience, should so endorse my assertions.

The more serious part of the matter is the statement: "In the course of writing to Mr. Young I mentioned," etc. Well, the fact is, I never had any letter or communication, directly or indirectly, from Jack London. In fact, as the name is so peculiar, I was partly under the impression that it was only a *nom-de-plume*. . . . *How* he would explain this I can hardly surmise, and I am not even going to trouble him for an answer.

EGERTON R. YOUNG.

Helicon Hall Burned

Our readers have an especial interest in Helicon Hall, since it was Upton's Sinclair's article in THE INDEPENDENT, June 14th, 1906, on the difficulties of housekeeping and child-raising under modern conditions that led to the starting of this experiment in co-operative living, and again in our issue of February 7, 1907, he told of its six months' success and favorable prospects. But on the night of March 15th the handsome building was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin. All of the colonists had a narrow escape. Several were badly burned or sprained, and Mr. Briggs, a carpenter, was killed. Coming as it does at a critical period in the life of the colony, the disaster may put an end to this interesting experiment. Helicon Hall has often been compared with Brook Farm. The analogy will be still closer if the burning of the building breaks up the community. The growth of cities and the development of steel architecture have made something like Fourier's phalanstery inevitable. The only question is whether it will be capitalistic or co-operative. So far the only successful phalansteries are capitalistic, the modern apartment houses, which are objectionable in several ways. It would, therefore, be a great pity if this accident should nip in the bud the only attempt to establish a co-operative phalanstery.

Senator Bailey's Vengeance

The Texas papers print in full Senator Bailey's speech to the Texas Legislature when, by a majority vote, he had been acquitted of the crime of paid subserviency to the railroads. In that speech he freely let out all the venom in his soul. He threatened those who had accused him. This was what he said:

"Mark my words, not one of the men who organized and sought to accomplish this conspiracy will ever again wear the honors of Texas Democracy. . . . The leader of the contest was a man who has gambled with negroes, and if he dares to deny it I will prove it on him. . . . One of them committed an embezzlement. . . . If I might borrow a sentiment from the great infidel, Robert G. Ingersoll, I would say that I sometimes wish that I might possess words of pure hate, words that would writhe and hiss like snakes, for thus only could I express my opinion of these men. . . . If I live I will devote my best energies to seeing that not one of their kind goes as a delegate to the National Convention. If I live, not one of their kind will ever again disgrace the State of Texas by holding an office under its authority. . . . I never intend to retire until all of them are buried, politically speaking. . . . . We are going to bury them face downward, so that the harder they scratch to get out the deeper they will go toward their eternal resting place. . . . They have drawn the line. Let us take our place on the side of Christian Democrats, while they take their side with the infidel Republicans and Socialists. . . . The Lieutenant Governor packed the Senate Committee on Investigation against me. I will pay him for it. If God lets me live I will pay him for it. . . . I warn you that the man who does not hate his enemies never loves his friends. . . . In my home I intend to put the photograph of this Legislature. Two pictures will embrace that photograph. Over the one I am going to write 'The Roll of Honor.' Over the other I am going to write, 'The Rogues' Gallery,' . . . and I am going to swear my children never to forget the one or to forgive the other."

Thus, in a Christian spirit, he consigns his enemies, who, he says, are the emissaries of Hearst, to Populism and the Pit. Possibly he may regret later that he did not suppress his bile as once did Dr. Newman Hall, who wrote a bitter pamphlet against a critic. He read it to a distinguished clergyman, who praised it and asked him if he had considered the title. He had not, and his friend suggested, "Go to the Devil; by the author of 'Come to Jesus.'"

As the Old Cock Crows

There is a commonly expressed hope that somehow the condition of society is going to be improved, without any radical change in legislation, by the fact that the next generation of privileged people is going to be less grasping and more generous. Here is a true story of an incident that may be taken as a straw in the wind. A certain future capitalist, now aged seven, came home the other day and told his father, a wealthy business man, that he had "done business" with a certain poor little boy in the neighborhood. This poor boy had informed him that they had a new baby at their house but that they had no baby carriage for it. Whereupon the rich man's son remembered that there was in the barn at home an old worn-out baby carriage that he and his small brother had used. He told the poor boy that he could have this old carriage in exchange for a rooster and two hens. Then he thought that that was not enough. So he said that the father of the poor boy must come and work for his father, helping the gardener for a day. The next day he came and the business man, instead of reproving his son, commended him for his business sagacity.

"As the old cocks crows, sae the young one learns.
Tak' guid care what ye' dae before bairns,
For their heeds are muckle tho their limbs are wee,
And Ah, the wee tots, they're sae gleg o' the ee."

A View of the Clergy

Mr. William Winter is angry because a Pennsylvania clergyman has misrepresented his views as to the dramatic profession. He replies in a letter in *The Tribune,* which makes mincemeat of the poor clergyman, whose statement was "an impudent calumny." Mr. Winter tells us that he has been a writer on the theater for more than fifty years, forty-two years on *The Tribune,* and his writings on the subject "fill more than fifty huge volumes." So "any person who designates me as an enemy of the stage is either an ignoramus, a fool, or a malicious liar." Then Mr. Winter turns from this single clergyman upon his profession. He is "weary of the babble of clergymen about the theater." They know nothing about it. He believes "the theater as an institution to be as powerful for good as the pulpit is, and I know it is far more interesting." "The members of the dramatic profession, as a class, are as moral and as respectable as the members of the clergy." And he concludes:

"I also think that Lord Clarendon was right when he expressed the opinion that clergymen, as a class, in their meddlesome interference with public affairs, are the most mischievous people in the world."

We have observed that such is the view held by others than Lord Clarendon and William Winter. It is that of the Tammany leaders, and was expressed by the Saloon opponents of the Bishops' Act before the New Jersey Legislature the other day.

The San Francisco School Board has taken the Japanese children into their schools, as promised by Mayor Schmitz to President Roosevelt, and the President has, as promised, withdrawn the suit which was to settle the legal question. But there is not a bit of generosity in the San Francisco concession, for the Koreans are still shut out, and must go with the Chinese to an Oriental school. Somehow we feel no hilarity over this victory, and we doubt if the President feels like chuckling. All was done in accordance with this message sent to President Roosevelt:

"At regular meeting Board of Education tomorrow resolutions agreed upon will be adopted. Would suggest notice of dismissal of suit by you same day. Will live up to spirit and letter of agreement.

"EUGENE SCHMITZ, Mayor."

From this time forth, by the consolidation with it of Allegheny City, Pittsburg is, and is likely to continue, the sixth city in the United States. It surpasses in population Cincinnati, San Francisco, Buffalo and Cleveland, and is surpassed only by New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Boston, with Baltimore a close rival.

A committee of New York clergymen, worried by the decline in attendance at religious services, have called upon President Roosevelt to fill their pews. The President has promised to assist them, which he will probably do in his usual way, by sending Secretary Taft.

Insurance

Equitable Life Assurance Society

At the recently held annual meeting of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the financial statement of the company was made public and certain promotions of officers were announced which cannot fail to be of public interest. Paul Morton was re-elected president. William A. Day, who entered the service of the company about two years ago as vice-president and comptroller, was elected first vice-president. Mr. Day was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1850, and was educated in the public schools and a classical academy in Delaware and the Harvard Law School. He subsequently practiced law in Illinois and was Auditor of the Treasurer under President Cleveland and counsel to the Interstate Commerce Commission. He has been special Assistant Attorney-General and was the first Assistant Attorney-General under Attorney-Generals Knox and Moody. George T. Wilson, formerly third vice-president, who entered the service of the company as a boy and has risen thru merit step by step, was elected second vice-president. Charles E. Phelps, from Iowa, who has been trained in the railroad business, having been in the service of the C., B. & Q. Railroad under President Morton and who entered the service of the Equitable a year ago as assistant secretary, has been elected treasurer. Gerald R. Brown, the deputy comptroller, was elected comptroller. Mr. Brown came to the Equitable in January of 1876 as a boy to the usher, studied stenography, became private secretary to vice-president Samuel Barrowe, attended to the collecting of rents and rose step by step, taking charge of the real estate and finally became superintendent of the bond and mortgage departments and deputy comptroller. All the promotions are heartily approved, and tend to give increased confidence to the administration of President Morton.

In connection with the foregoing, a report issued on March 1st, over the signature of President Morton, contains the highly interesting, as well as significant statement that the Equitable Life has never since its existence been in better financial condition than at the present time, nor have its assets ever been more securely invested. The total assets on January 1st aggregated $434,582,375, which is an increase of over $14,000,000. Increases in responsibility were made in every direction, notwithstanding the exceedingly adverse conditions which have existed in insurance circles and which still exist. The Society is complying with the spirit as well as the letter of the new insurance laws of this State in the endeavor to so manage the Equitable Life that it will continue to commend itself to the insuring public. The Equitable Society, under the administration of Paul Morton, has fully justified the hopes of its friends and well wishers, and is easily maintaining its old place as one of the three giants.

The New York Life Insurance Company in some of its recent literature calls attention to the fact that the present year has thus far been characterized by a remarkably large number of disasters, that have been exceedingly costly in human life. Here is a list of some of the more important ones since the first of January, which is highly significant from a life insurance standpoint, viz.:

	Killed.
Jan. 2—Rock Island Railroad Wreck..	35
Jan. 14—Kingston Earthquake	1,000
Jan. 19—"Big Four" Railroad Wreck...	52
Jan. 22—New York Central Railroad Wreck	7
Jan. 29—Boston & Maine Railroad Wreck	6
Jan. 30—West Virginia Mine Explosion.	91
Feb. 8—Wilkes-Barre Mine Explosion..	7
Feb. 12—Steamship "Larchmont" Sunk.	100
Feb. 16—New York Central Railroad Wreck	23
Feb. 18—Mexican Mine Explosion.....	100
Feb. 21—Steamship "Berlin" Wrecked...	130
Feb. 23—Pennsylvania Railroad Wreck..	—

In addition to these the minor railroad accidents have added 50 dead to the list. There have also been a number of barges and small craft sunk along the coast, drowning about a score of men all told.

Financial

The Movement in Stocks

On the 14th the culmination of the recent decline in current values on the Stock Exchange was reached in a panicky market. Sales on the 12th had been only a little more than 800,000 shares. The number was nearly 2,300,000 on the 13th, and on the 14th it rose to 2,540,000, while losses in leading stocks ranged from 5 to 20 points. Below are shown the highest quotations of sixteen representative securities in 1906, the lowest quotations on the 14th, and the loss (on that date) since January 1st:

	Highest, 1906.	Lowest, Mar. 14.	Loss Since Jan. 1.
Atchison	110½	93	23
Balt. & Ohio.....	125⅛	95	26
Brooklyn R. T.....	94⅛	45¼	34
St. Paul	199⅝	125	24⅝
Great Northern...	348	132	57¾
Missouri Pac.....	106¾	64	28¼
N. Y. Central.....	156¼	111½	20⅜
North. Pac.....	232½	115	73
Pennsylvania	147½	114	24¾
Reading	164	91	44½
South. Pac.....	97½	69¾	23⅜
Union Pac.....	195⅜	120¼	60¼
Amalg. Copper....	118¼	80	35½
Anaconda	75	53	19¾
U. S. Steel.....	50¼	33	15½
U. S. Steel, pref...	113¼	95½	9⅜

On the 15th there was a sharp recovery. This was continued on the 16th, and the week ended with advances from Thursday's lowest which ranged all the way from 4 to 18 points. At last accounts no failures in the financial district had been reported. Business conditions thruout the country continue to be excellent, as a rule. Spring trade is expanding, and leading industries have orders covering their production for a long time to come.

Annual Steel Report

The annual report of that great company, the United States Steel Corporation, issued last week, clearly shows the extraordinary activity of business in 1906. Gross earnings were $696,756,926, an increase of $111,425,190, or 19 per cent. A gain of $36,836,614, or more than 30 per cent., made the net earnings $156,624,273. The average of prices received was about 5 per cent. higher than in 1905. A considerable advance might have been warranted by higher wages and freight rates, but the company pursued a conservative course. It is interesting to know that the orders received since January 1st, 1907, have exceeded in volume those received in the corresponding months of 1906. By the addition of 22,289 the number of employees has been increased to 202,457. Wage payments were $147,765,540, or more by 15½ per cent. than in 1905. This was due in part to an increase of wage rates amounting to about $6,000,000 in a year. Exports were 1,079,319 tons, an increase of 13 per cent. An interesting account of work on the new plant and town at Gary, Ind., is given. For this work nearly $5,000,000 was expended last year, and $40,000,000 more is to be spent upon projects there already planned and approved. This year, as in years past, the company is to be commended for the frankness and comprehensive character of its official statement.

....It is shown by the statement issued with the usual quarterly dividend of the Western Union Telegraph Company that after payment of the dividend the surplus will remain practically unchanged, being $17,024,904, against $17,026,616 on December 31st.

....Frank W. Kinsman, Jr., who for the past five years has been president of the Hamilton Bank, was recently elected president of the New Amsterdam National Bank, of which Charles W. Morse is vice-president. Mr. Kinsman was born in Augusta, Me., and previous to his connection with the Hamilton Bank was a director and one of the organizers of the Fourteenth Street Bank. In 1901 he sold out the controlling interest in the Hamilton Bank. The other vice-president of the New Amsterdam Bank is John G. Hemerich, who was born in New York in 1870. He was connected with the Lenox Hill Bank for one year and with the Fourteenth Street Bank for two years, and he entered the employ of the New Amsterdam Bank in 1900. Edward O. Eldredge continues as cashier. The capital of the New Amsterdam is $1,000,000, its surplus is $200,000, and its total resources are $8,268,576.

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Survey of the World

Municipal Corruption in San Francisco

Nearly one hundred indictments filed with the Superior Court in San Francisco last week reveal municipal corruption so extensive and foul that even the most sensational statements published after the arrest of Mayor Schmitz and Boss Ruef now appear to have been well within the bounds of truth. Evidence thus far laid before the grand jury by confessions and otherwise proves the payment of more than $800,000 in bribes to municipal and county officers. The work of detection has been done by Francis J. Heney, who successfully prosecuted the public land thieves in Oregon and elsewhere, and by Secret Service Agent William J. Burns. San Francisco's Board of Supervisors has eighteen members; seventeen of them, all guilty of taking bribes, have made full confession to the grand jury. George F. Duffey, who was a member when the bribes were paid, is now president of the Board of Public Works. It is said that he can gain immunity only by adding to a confession as to his offenses as a supervisor, a further confession concerning similar corruption in the department over which he now presides. The first confession is said to have been made by Supervisor Thomas F. Lonergan. Supervisor W. W. Sanderson, being ill and fearing that he was on his deathbed, added his story to Lonergan's. Then all their associates hastened to confess in order that they might obtain such measure of immunity as the prosecutor would offer. The bribes to which the indictments thus far filed relate were given in connection with certain franchises. The money was first paid to Abraham Ruef. In most cases he paid a part of it to Supervisor James L. Gallagher, who distributed it among the supervisors. The portion retained by Ruef is said to have been divided between him and Mayor Schmitz. Gallagher was Acting Mayor during Schmitz's recent visit to Washington and the conferences there with President Roosevelt concerning the Japanese school children. On the 20th, seventy-five indictments were filed, and twenty-two were added on the 23d. They involve the United Railroads Company (controlling the street railways of the city), the Gas and Electric Company, the Home Telephone Company, the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, and what is called the Fight Trust, a combination of four men who bought an exclusive privilege of conducting prize fights in the city, their franchise permitting twelve such fights in a year. After the earthquake, the street railway company, which had been using cables, sought a franchise for the use of overhead trolleys. It is understood that some one placed in Ruef's hands $450,000 to be used in obtaining such a franchise. There are sixty-five indictments against Ruef; seventeen of them relate to this matter. They assert that he paid (for the desired votes) $15,000 to Gallagher, $10,000 to Andrew M. Wilson (now a State Railroad Commissioner), and $4,000 to each of fifteen other supervisors. It is said, but not in the indictments, that he shared the remainder with Mayor Schmitz. The Home Telephone Company wanted a franchise for competition with the Pacific States Company,

which monopolized the business. In this case there was a contest of corruptionists. In thirteen of the Ruef indictments it is charged that he bribed thirteen supervisors in the interest of the Home Company, paying $6,000 apiece to four of them, and $3,500 apiece to nine others. It is alleged that these nine had already received $5,000 each from T. V. Halsey, general agent of the Pacific Company, upon the understanding that they would vote against the Home franchise. Halsay himself is indicted fourteen times, for paying $5,000 apiece to thirteen supervisors and $10,000 to Gallagher. He is now in Manila, installing a telephone system, and has been arrested there. He is a brother-in-law of Louis Glass, president of the Philippine Telephone Company, and of the late John I. Sabin, who was at the head of the telephone service in Chicago. Glass (formerly vice-president of the Pacific Company), was indicted nine times on the 23d. In eighteen indictments Ruef is charged with bribing as many supervisors with $750 apiece to vote for making the price of gas 85 cents instead of 75 cents; in eighteen more the charges are that he paid $500 apiece to eighteen supervisors for the Fight Trust franchise. Four men, Graney, Britt, Coffroth and Levy, paid Ruef $20,000 for this privilege; the supervisors got not quite half of it. Levy has confessed. Among the indictments made known on the 23d are thirteen against Abraham K. Detwiler, a capitalist, of Toledo, Ohio, who is accused of paying $59,500 in bribes to thirteen supervisors, in the interest of the Home Telephone Company. Ruef's bail was fixed at $650,000.

Mr. Heney's Purpose

Prosecutor Heney says this is only a beginning. It is reported that no supervisor will be indicted, nor is it probable that any of them will be removed from office. There is no provision in the local laws for removal, unless a supervisor is convicted. Prosecution to conviction now would compel Mr. Heney to disclose and use against the supervisors the evidence with which he hopes to convict and punish the responsible officers of public service corporations who gave the bribes or authorized the use of money for corrupt purposes. Evidence connecting these officers with the payments made to Ruef is not yet sufficient. Some expect that Ruef by a confession will supply what is lacking. He is closely guarded in a hotel by State Senator Biggy (commissioned by the court to perform this duty) and two armed men. Neither the sheriff nor the police are fully trusted. Schmitz is closely watched. Nothing is said about evidence against him. In a long statement, Supervisor Lonergan gives his experience. He never solicited a bribe, he says, but took what was offered. Gallagher handled the bribe money, except in the case of the Pacific Telephone Company. After Halsey had made direct payments of $5,000 apiece to him and others for that company, and had promised $2,500 more, Lonergan was warned by Gallagher that "the administration" was on the side of the Home company. "So when the time came we all voted for the Home franchise." A few days later he received $3,500 from Gallagher. "I wish," says Lonergan, "I had taken the advice of my broken-hearted wife and remained on the driver's seat of Foley's bakery wagon."

Railway Questions

Only one of the four railroad presidents whose names were given to Mr. Roosevelt by Mr. Morgan has called at the White House. This one is Mr. Mellen, who had a brief interview with the President on the 19th. A report that the subject of the President's conversation with Governor Deneen was the promotion of Secretary Taft's candidacy for the Presidential nomination has been denied, apparently by authority. There are indications that the conversation related to the issues of Alton securities and to State legislation on railway questions. Senator Cullom called upon the President last week and, upon leaving the White House, said to the newspaper correspondents: "I told Mr. Roosevelt that if I could have my way, and if there was law for it, I would send Harriman to the penitentiary for his work in the Alton deal, and keep him there long enough to make him pay the full penalty for looting the road and bringing about conditions for which the

bondholders will have to suffer." President Ripley, of the Atchison road, says that Mr. Roosevelt's intentions are always good, but that he "must be held responsible for starting a brush fire which has now apparently become a conflagration." Government ownership, he adds, "would mean the downfall of the Republic." A rambling interview with John D. Rockefeller has been published. He says in it that the railroads are "vastly overcapitalized," but that it is now practically impossible to reduce the capitalization; that Federal control would be better for the roads than State control. Replying to a question for his opinion concerning the general financial condition of the country, he says: "I do not like the outlook." Conditions are good on the surface, he adds, but there is "an undercurrent that doesn't look good." Commenting upon this, Mr. Harriman says the roads are not overcapitalized. President Hadley, of Yale, remarked last week in a public address that if a fair valuation of the roads should be made "we should probably find that they are not paying more than 4½ per cent." In an address to students of the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, last week, Stuyvesant Fish, formerly president of the Illinois Central, defended Mr. Roosevelt. While he still believes that the Rate bill was unconstitutional and economically unsound, he could not blame the President for the recent fall in stock exchange prices.

"The fact is that he saw, as others had seen, that there was something wrong in the railroad situation, and, feeling it to be his duty, ordered an investigation which has brought to light conditions and practises which cannot be characterized without language that might be called vituperative. . . . It was to those conditions and practises that the recent catastrophe on the Stock Exchange was due, and not at all to any act or omission on the part of the President or the Interstate Commerce Commission. These gentlemen simply acted in the line of their duty. Their action was like that of a prosecuting officer in bringing out the details of a robbery or a murder."

Thomas F. Ryan says the railroads are really owned by the people, and not by Wall Street brokers. "They should be taken out of Wall Street, and the stock quotation tickers should be taken out of the railroad offices." Railroad officers and practical railroad men who are charged with the responsibility of operating the roads, he adds, should be in absolute control, and should welcome every opportunity to confer with Mr. Roosevelt. Ex-President Cleveland says we shall be ashamed by and by of the popular outcry against railroads, which "have had a hard time lately," with "every man's hand against them." Remarking that he appreciates "the justice which lies beneath the present clamor against corporations," he believes that this clamor "as a frenzy will pass." He urges Democrats "to lose no time in bringing to the front the issue of tariff reform and in focusing the attention of the country upon it."

Pennsylvania's New Capitol

An investigation now in progress at Harrisburg, Pa., concerning the cost of furnishing the new capitol has brought out interesting facts in support of the charges made by Mr. Berry (now State Treasurer) and others in recent political campaigns. The cost of the building was about $4,000,000, and $9,000,000 more was spent for furniture, decorations, etc. Nearly all of the work under the head of furnishing was given to one contractor, John H. Sanderson, to whom something more than $5,000,000 has already been paid. Altho the advertisements authorized by the Board of Public Buildings were so worded as to lead bidders to believe that separate bids for the several classes of supplies or kinds of work were invited, it now appears that the Board had adopted a resolution, proposed by Governor Pennypacker, preventing the acceptance of any bid which did not cover all that was to be done or furnished. The testimony of unsuccessful bidders indicates that this restriction was known to none of them, but that it was known to Mr. Sanderson. The latter's profits were extraordinary. This has been shown by comparing the prices he paid to sub-contractors with those which he received from the State. For example, he paid $2,060 for two rostrums, and received for them $90,748. For furnishing four rooms he paid $8,101 and received $76,312. An unsuccessful bidder had offered to paint a certain number of square feet of surface for $164,473; for this work Sanderson received $789,743.

The Panama Canal Secretary Taft started on the 23d for Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico, accompanied by Senator Kittredge, Representatives Burton and De Armond, and three civil engineers—Alfred Noble, of New York, formerly a member of Canal Commissions; Frederick P. Stearns, of Boston, and John Ripley Freeman, of Providence. These engineers were invited by the Secretary to make a thoro inspection of the borings for the foundations of the proposed dam at Gatun. This structure is conceded to be the key to the lock plan, and upon their report may depend the final decision as to the type of the canal. Secretary Taft sails from Charleston on the "Mayflower" and will be absent from Washington for about a month.——Leroy Park, an agent of the War Department, has been in Europe for several months soliciting foreign labor for the canal. Since October last he has forwarded to the Isthmus 4,500 men, nearly all of them Spaniards or Italians. They agree to pay for their transportation hereafter out of their wages, at the rate of $4 a month. Employment at 20 cents an hour is guaranteed, with free lodgings and medical attendance, and three meals a day at 20 cents each. Park has encountered much opposition from the Spanish and Italian Governments. —— The forty-six members of Congress who went to the Isthmus returned last week. They spent four days in inspecting the canal work and were very favorably impressed. Some of them think the cost of the canal has been underestimated. All commend the administration of Chief Engineer Stevens, speak of his popularity on the Isthmus, and regret that he has resigned.

The War in Central America Nicaragua won a series of victories last week in her war with Honduras. Trujillo, the chief port of Honduras, was captured on the 18th by 1,500 men who had been landed from Nicaragua's three gunboats. The port of Ceiba was taken a day or two later, and before the end of the week the entire northern coast of Honduras was in the hands of the enemy. Honduras also lost her naval vessel, the "Olympia," a converted fruit steamship, carrying four rapid-fire guns and having 2,000 rifles on board. American marines were landed at Trujillo and Ceiba to protect American property. While these ports were surrendering to Nicaragua's little navy, Honduras was hard pressed by Zelaya's army. On the 10th, Salvador had sent 3,500 men to the aid of Honduras, but these reinforcements were of little value. On the 18th, at the end of a three days' battle near Namisiquo, the united armies of Honduras and Salvador (led by General Presa of Salvador) were routed. Four days later, the allied forces suffered another defeat, near Choluteca. Among the prisoners taken were the Honduran Minister of War and General Lee Christmas, an American soldier of fortune from Tennessee. It was expected that Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, would soon be captured. Choluteca was taken on the 24th, and the flight of President Bonilla was reported. At the end of last week, the governments of the United States and Mexico were preparing to make another effort for a restoration of peace. Their first offer of good offices had been rejected; it was thought at Washington that if the second one should not be accepted, joint intervention would follow. Our Government has two warships on one coast and two on the other. It appears that Minister Merry did have a quarrel with President Zelaya. Having obtained what seemed to be conclusive evidence that his cable messages had been tampered with by Zelaya, the American Minister closed his legation at Managua and started for Costa Rica. While he was waiting at Corinto, the steamship "Barracouta" arrived at that port from Panama. The Nicaraguan Minister of War demanded all her papers and attempted to examine her cargo. Mr. Merry went on board, raised the flag of his legation, and prepared to defend the ship. He informed the Nicaraguan officers that the ship was the American legation. No search was made.

French Legislation A bill has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies for the reform of the parliamentary electoral system. It has been drawn up by the universal suffrage committee of the Chamber and provides for proportional representation. Each voter is

to have as many votes as there are deputies to be elected in his district, and he may either distribute them among the candidates or cast them all for one. The object of the arrangement is to secure proper representation of minorities in the national legislative body. In case of the resignation of death of a deputy it is provided that the vacancies shall be filled by the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes. The deputies are to hold office for six years instead of four, and the number is to be reduced from 591 to 490.——The income tax bill is being amended so much that it is doubtful whether it will pass. In order to prevent driving away wealthy foreigners desiring to reside in Paris, a clause has been added exempting from the income tax aliens, who do not exercise any profession or trade, staying in France less than ten months. After that time they will pay 10 per cent. of the rent of the house in which they live.——The Committee on Hygiene has reported in favor of a law totally prohibiting the distillation, importation, traffic and sale of absinthe at the end of two years.——The Senate is considering a measure for the reduction of the death rate of infants by the protection of mothers during the period of child-bearing. It is intended to prohibit women from laboring for the period before and after child-birth, and to pay working women a franc a day during such time. The Minister of Finance, Caillaux, approves the bill theoretically, but points out that it is hardly practicable as it means an addition of some $9,000,000 to the expenses of the Government.——Charges were brought by the Socialist members against the Government on account of atrocities and tortures inflicted upon the soldiers serving in the disciplinary battalions in Africa. Minister of War Picquart declared the reports much exaggerated, altho he admitted that abuses of discipline had been committed.——The Chamber of Deputies has voted the honor of a national funeral to M. Berthelot, who was the most distinguished of French chemists, and appropriated $4,000 for that purpose. The clerical Deputies voted against the honor because Berthelot was an outspoken free thinker.——The Chamber of Deputies approved of a proposal presented by the Socialists calling for the appointment of a commission to examine and make public the contents of the documents seized by the Papal Nunciature. The committee is composed of twenty-two members, including M. Jaurès and M. Pelletan. The Vatican protests against this as another violation of international law, but disclaims all responsibility for the private diary of Mgr. Montagnini, which is the most sensational of the papers on account of the light it throws on the intrigues of French politics and faults in the character of certain ecclesiastics.

Stolypin's Proposals

The program of legislation prepared by the Government was laid before the Duma, assembled in the Hall of the Nobility, by Premier Stolypin. The ministerial program provided for a large number of reform measures which, if carried out, would be a very great step in advance for Russia, but the lack of confidence on the part of the Duma in a Ministry over which the representatives of the people have no control, prevented the proposed reforms from being received with approval. The Premier began by stating that Russia must be transformed into a constitutional state. Legal measures must be adopted to define and determine the rights of the State and the rights of persons, and to abolish contradictions between the old and the new laws and the altogether arbitrary interpretation put upon them by private persons and by officers. The laws which he was about to lay before the Duma were of urgent importance, in establishing the new régime in Russia. The Government had already assisted in alleviating the conditions of the peasants by promulgating laws handing over crown lands and imperial estates to the peasants and freeing them from their attachment to their native communes. In carrying out the principle of liberty of conscience laid down in the Czar's manifesto of October 30th, 1905, it must be firmly recognized that Russia was a Christian State in which the Orthodox religion was privileged. The Russian nation had always been inspired by the Orthodox religion, which was the glory and power of Russia. Nevertheless, the

rights of the Orthodox Church must not infringe on the rights of other religions, and the Government was bringing forward a series of laws dealing with proselytism, the holding of services, etc. To secure inviolability of person it had been decided to do away with the system of exile by administrative process. The three degrees of "exceptional security" would be abolished and a single form of martial law substituted. Except where martial law was in force only the proper judicial authorities would have the right to interfere with personal freedom. Criminal and civil procedure would be reformed, beginning with the election of justices of the peace by the local population. Full liberty of action for employers and workmen would be granted, including the right of economic strikes. Bills would be introduced for the insurance of workingmen, for old age and medical relief, prohibiting night work and underground work for women and children, and establishing shorter hours for all workmen. Local self-government would be increased by the establishment of the volost as the smallest association and administrative unit of self-government without class distinction of any sort. Education for the people was to be free, and later made compulsory. The Trans-Siberian Railroad would be completed to the Pacific thru Russian territory. At the conclusion of the Premier's speech, Prince Zeretelli, member from the Caucasus, spoke for the Social Democrats and declared that the first thing to be done was the overthrow of the present Government and the substitution of one by the will of the people. "Carthage must be destroyed." The ensuing discussion was confined to the extreme Left and the Right. The Constitutional Democrats took no part in it and finally voted to proceed to the order of the day. The power of the moderate party in the new Duma, of which the Constitutional Democrats form the main element, was shown on the following day when the question of famine relief was taken up. The Socialists proposed that a commission be appointed by the Duma to act independently of the Government in the distribution of food and to investigate the whole system of famine relief for the last two years and to prosecute the officials who had been guilty of graft in connection with the purchase of grain for the famine districts. This resolution was voted down by 325 to 149, and instead of it was passed the resolution favored by the Constitutional Democrats, that the Duma appoint a commission of thirty-three to supervise the administration of the famine relief fund. This was accepted by Premier Stolypin in behalf of the Government.

Moroccan Difficulties

The delay in carrying out the program of the Algeciras Convention prevents any improvement in the condition of this unhappy country. The Maghzen are spending recklessly the money which they borrowed, and have applied for another loan of $2,000,000 from the State Bank established by the representatives of the Powers. Yet they have obstructed all efforts to put into effect the reforms recommended by the Powers, such as policing of the ports, opening of the country to commerce, and permitting Europeans to purchase land. Col. Armin Muller, of the Swiss army, who was designated as the chief of the Moroccan police, has been accepted by the Sultan and has arrived at Tangier, but he has not yet been able to organize his force. The Sultan's troops, camped near Tangier, have not been paid for months and complain that they are on the verge of starvation. They failed entirely in their effort to capture Raisuli, who is now reported to have left with fifty horsemen and a camel train to join the Pretender, who is fighting for the Moroccan throne. Raisuli, after his expulsion from his mountain fastness, took refuge with the Ben-Iarous tribesmen. The Sultan's troops pursued and attacked the tribe, burning seven villages, killing twenty men, and taking a number of prisoners, but Raisuli slipped thru their fingers, altho they supposed that they had closed every path of retreat. A serious affair, which is likely to bring matters to a head, occurred in the city of Morocco, or Marakesh. Here Dr. Mauchamp, the French Consul and member of the French Geodetic Mission, was assassinated by a native mob, who stabbed and stoned him

to death. The signal posts of the Geodetic Survey, which had been placed upon the roof of a house, had aroused their suspicion and fanaticism. The other European houses in the capital were also attacked. The British Consulate was besieged, but repelled the mob, killing two of them. The French cruisers, "Jeanne d'Arc" and "Lalande," have been ordered to proceed to Tangier, and the French Government will probably now change its policy from "pacific penetration" to active intervention.

The Transvaal Parliament

The first Parliament of the Transvaal under the new constitution was held at Pretoria March 21st. A large crowd assembled in Government Square, where two regiments of British Infantry were drawn up as honorary escort of the High Commissioner for South Africa, Earl Selborne. The members of the Lower House took the oath on the balcony overlooking the square from which President Kruger used to deliver his biblical addresses. The House organized by the election of General Beyers as Speaker, on nomination of the Premier, General Botha. Considering the fact that the members of the assembly were so recently at war with each other, the proceedings were remarkably harmonious. The only difficulty occurred on the language question, the Afrikanders persisting in the use of Dutch and shouting "Speak Dutch" to any officer or member who addressed the House in English. Lord Selborne, in his speech to Parliament, expressed the hope that the institution of self-government in the Transvaal would remove the causes of misunderstanding and disunion and result in permanent peace and progress. The election, he said, had been characterized by a remarkable absence of racial bitterness and this was a happy augury for the union of the two white races. He announced that the employment of Chinese in the mines would cease at the earliest possible moment, and that the Chinese already employed would return at the end of their indentures, unless the Government were convinced that there was no effective substitute, either in the form of other unskilled labor or improved mechanical appliances. The Government had taken steps to increase the supply of natives and to give the mining industry every assistance. The first act of the Lower House was the introduction and immediate passage of the Asiatic ordinance, which excludes Japanese and other Asiatics who have been emigrating to South Africa in increasing numbers. Small white traders in the Transvaal are being crowded out by natives of India. On the following day the Asiatic ordinance was passed by the Upper House.

Agrarian Riots in Rumania

The peasants of Moldavia, the northern province of Rumania, have risen against the landlords and are attacking the towns and ravaging the estates. The riots, like those of Kishineff and other towns in Bessarabia, on the Russian side of the Pruth River, are anti-Semitic, and to the religious and racial antagonism is added a conflict of economic interests. The disturbed district is almost exclusively agricultural, and the land has been gradually acquired by syndicates, whose only object is to squeeze as much rent as possible out of the peasants. It is said that half the cultivable land of Moldavia is owned or leased by a trust of three Jewish families, Fischer, Costenia and Juster. The absentee landlords take no interest in their estates, except as a source of revenue, and they put them in charge of rack-renters of their own race. The present riots were concerted and well planned. Organized mobs of thousands of peasants marched simultaneously against the towns, applied to the mayors for permission to sack the Jewish quarter, and, whether this was given or not, proceeded to do it. In some places they had official approval or connivance, in others the local authorities were powerless to prevent the atrocities. The only town making effective resistance was Jassy, which was with difficulty defended by 8,000 troops for six days against a still greater number of peasants. At Vaslui, Dorohoi and Botuchany and their environs the mob had full sway. Jewish merchants and managers were tortured, their wives and daughters outraged, and their children tied in sacks and thrown into the rivers. Some 400 estates were pillaged and over 10,000 homeless Jews fled across the bor-

der into Austria. The Rumanian troops have not been able to cope with the mob, and in some cases they seemed more disposed to fraternize with the peasants than to protect the Jews. One troop going to the disturbed district stopped their train to wreck a synagog. The reserves, amounting to about 30,000 men, have been called out, but the disorder seems likely to spread thruout Moldavia and into Wallachia. Austrian troops are massed on the frontier to prevent a similar outbreak in that country. The students and some of the professors of the University of Jassy sympathize with the peasants and have assisted in the circulation of incendiary literature. A delegation of the students went to Bucharest to urge the cause of the peasants, but King Charles refused to receive them. Some of the circulars distributed among the people urging them to drive all the Jews out of the country purport to be signed by Queen Elizabeth, better known to us under her pen name of Carmen Sylva. Russian agents from the eastern border are said to have been active in exciting the pogroms. Premier Cantacuzene announced to the Chamber of Deputies that the Government would do everything in its power to put down the anarchy in Moldavia, but he appealed to all political parties to remove the cause by taking "severe legal measures against the agricultural trusts, which monopolize to an enormous extent the land, grinding the peasants until they are reduced to desperation." The laws proposed restrict the power of large tenants and absentee farmers. The Conservative Ministry has resigned and ex-Premier Sturdza has formed a Liberal Cabinet.

China

The Pekin correspondent of the London *Times* has recently passed thru the heart of China from the capital to Ha-noi, the seat of the French Government in Tongking. He reports a marvelous change in the character and temper of the Chinese people in the last few years. Even in the provinces which were formerly hostile to foreigners he was treated with uniform friendliness. Half of the journey from north to south he was able to make by the Pekin-Hankau railroad, now owned and operated by the Chinese. In all the important towns and in some of the villages he found schools opened where foreign learning was being taught after a fashion. The demand for teachers of English is far beyond the supply. In Kweilin there is a complete educational system from the preparatory to the high school. In one of the grades a Frenchman was teaching the Chinese boys to sing English songs to the accompaniment of a Japanese harmonium. The maps, globes and anatomical charts were prepared in Japan for the Chinese schools. Military drill and physical exercises are being taught in all these schools. The correspondent reports that no attention is paid in the interior to the edicts prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use of opium. Reports from Pekin do not give so roseate a view of the reform movement in China. The Government, which a few months ago was encouraging it, is now decidedly reactionary. Viceroy Yaun Shih-kai has appealed in vain to the throne for financial aid for his schools, which he says must be closed unless relief comes soon. An imperial edict has been issued ordering that Chinese learning shall be given the leading place in the curriculum of the schools; that foreign learning shall be regarded merely as an adjunct; that the principles of morality as laid down by Confucius shall be inculcated; that all honor shall be paid to the Confucian philosophy; and that the selection of instructors for the memorial school in Chifu shall be made a matter of consultation with Chang Chih-tung, a reactionary viceroy. Tong Shao-yi, a progressive leader educated in America, has been dismissed from his position as vice-president of the Board of Foreign Affairs and made under secretary of the board.——It is estimated that 20,000 persons have perished of starvation in the famine districts and ten times as many may yet starve. The British and American donations to the relief fund now amount to $325,000.——The last battalion of Russian troops was withdrawn from Harbin this week. The Japanese are also evacuating Manchuria. Both nations will leave sufficient soldiers to guard their respective sections of the Manchurian railway.



EDWARD HENRY HARRIMAN.
From a painting by Otto von Krumhaar.

The Railroads and the People

BY EDWARD HENRY HARRIMAN

[The present article is based on an interview with Mr. Harriman, published in the New York *Times*, and has been revised and corrected by him in the present form. It will be remembered that Mr. Harriman lately had an interview with the President, in which he explained his desire that there should be co-operation and not antagonism between the railroads and the general Government, and that the public should be fully informed as to the methods employed in conducting the business of the railroads.—EDITOR.]

UNLESS there can be a franker understanding between the people and those who conduct the business of the railroads we might just as well stop trying to do our share in the development of the country. What I said in Washington I say now, that there has got to be co-operation on the part of the railroads on the one hand, and the public and the Government on the other. We have tried other methods; we have left it to our lawyers to take care of legis-

lation by whatever means might be most effective, and to our subordinates to explain things to the general public. It won't do. We have produced a flood of legislation thruout the country, some of it of doubtful purpose, and some the result of misdirected zeal inspired by the National Administration; and if we are ever to extricate the railroads we have got to come out in the open and tell the people the railroads' side of the matter.

Take the situation where this Interstate Commerce Commission enquiry started. There were pending arrangements between several large corporations and foreign capitalists running into the tens of millions. These arrangements were on very favorable terms. As soon as the foreigners heard that the Interstate Commerce Commission was going after the Union Pacific they came to the conclusion that American corporations in general were in a pretty bad way and the negotiations were broken off.

Now if those arrangements had been completed it would have established a standard of credit for all good American enterprises that wanted to raise funds abroad. All that was stopped, for the time being, by the timidity of foreign capital produced by the institution of the enquiry.

If we are unable to meet the further development of the country, railroads become fetters for the country's business interests. We can see the causes of this situation if we go back fifteen or twenty years in railroad development.

Back of 1893 for a decade there had been a period of rapid construction of railroads, the great period of railroad expansion as the country began to recover from the effects of the Civil War. The railroads in that era unquestionably built beyond the ability of the country to support them. When a reverse in business came in the early nineties, as such things do come from time to time, here was all this railroad construction for which there was no corresponding demand. The receivership period was the logical result.

Then we had the period of receiverships and reorganizations which was practically contemporaneous with the recovery of the country from the depression of 1893. But in that period practically nothing was done by the railroads to anticipate the future development of the country. They had all they could do holding their own and making two ends meet after what had gone before. Now suddenly the country emerges from the years of business depression into six or eight years of the greatest development it has ever known. The railroads have been obliged to crowd into this period all the new work of providing new facilities that should have been distributed thru as many years more preceding. And at the same time they have had to anticipate, so far as possible, future development of the country.

Now how do we find the railroads prepared to meet this national development? The present facilities are inadequate to transport with economy either to the shipper or the railroads, the goods which are to be carried. This is the all-important point for co-operation between the railroads and the public; for the failure on the part of the shipper to handle the business economically has generally been charged up against the railroads, while the railroads' inability to handle it economically has meant less effective service and a tendency to higher rates.

Now, take an example. The other week I went up to Groton, Mass., where my boy is going to school. I lived in my car while I was there, and I couldn't help noticing conditions in the station yard. There were three coal cars and one box car on a siding, and unloading the three coal cars were two single horse carts. At one of the cars they were actually screening the coal as they unloaded it.

Now, right on the other side of those cars there was a coal shed. If that coal had been unloaded into the shed instead of into the carts, the cars might have been moved out on the road again to carry somebody else's coal. But, no, they had to unload it, a cart at a time, and to tie up three cars for about three times as long as was necessary. On that basis the service of two cars was lost for the entire time that the three cars were allowed to remain at Groton.

If you multiply that sort of thing by the number of sidings in all the towns and villages of the country you will see what I mean by saying that the facilities provided by the railroads have over-

lapped the facilities provided by the shippers. Yet it is put up to the railroads to increase their facilities so as to eliminate the congestion. That is what we are trying to do, but you will not get any correct conception of the magnitude of the task until you consider just for a little while the problem of terminal facilities. That is where we have got to have the co-operation of the public more than anywhere else, for we have reached the limit of providing terminal facilities as the present development goes.

The ability of the railroads to render service is absolutely dependent upon the matter of terminal facilities. And those are conditioned, not upon the length of the yards, but the number of tracks and the capacity of the cars.

For instance, if you have a hundred cars on a limited number of tracks and you want to pick out any twenty cars to move out somewhere, it is necessary, in practice, to move virtually the entire hundred. But if you have the total amount of freight distributed among fewer cars of larger capacity, or have the hundred cars distributed over a greater number of tracks, there is a proportionate reduction of the number of cars that will have to be moved in order to pick out the twenty.

You come now against the flat limitations in this matter of terminal facilities. There is only a given amount of space available on all the island of Manhattan that you can cover with tracks, and we have practically reached the limit of carloads on the existing gauge.

It is a matter of practical experience that if we could go on increasing the width of the cars up to a standard that would be permissible on a six-foot gauge, or even a five-foot gauge, we would be able to get a great deal more car capacity for a given increase in dead weight.

Furthermore, we would gain in the loading and unloading. If, for instance, by increased car capacity, you put into twenty cars freight which had previously taken up thirty cars, you require less terminal trackage for the handling of the freight, you are able to get it on and off with greater speed and you have the other ten cars out on the line earning something in the meantime. But right here we come up against the matter of motive power, and in that we have reached the limit of development under steam, so long as the present gauge is employed.

You will see why this is when you remember that there are three ways in which an engine can grow to get more tractive power. It must either be lengthened, be broadened, or be made higher. And in all three directions we have made our engines grow as far as they can on the present standard gauge of four feet eight. We have already increased the length, width and hight of our locomotives to their utmost limit. If we increase our car capacity we increase the unproductive dead weight that is to be drawn disproportionately to the increase of the load, and in so doing we are making demands upon tractive power that has already reached the limit of its development under present conditions. The obvious relief then would be by widening the gauge to six feet, and I am not sure that the railroads will not come to that in the end.

If the country after the Civil War had adopted the six-foot gauge that some of the railroads in the South then employed, or even a five-foot gauge, we would be in much better shape today, for we could increase the hight and breadth of our locomotives to get greater tractive power per engine, and could increase the capacity of our cars without disproportionately increasing the dead weight that has to be drawn in moving a given trainload.

But perhaps it is chimerical to think now of rebuilding the railroads of the entire country and of replacing the entire railroad equipment. If so, what is the next best thing?

Obviously electricity. And I believe that the railroads will have to come to that, not only for the purpose of getting a larger unit of motive power and of distributing it over the trainload, but on account of the fuel proposition.

That brings up another phase of existing conditions. We have to use up fuel to carry our fuel, and there are certain limitations along this line, just as much as there are in the matter of car capacity or of motive power, particularly when you consider the distribution of the

coal-producing regions with respect to the major avenues of traffic.

The great saving resulting from the use of electricity is apparent, quite aside from the matter of increasing the tractive power and the trainload, but there is this additional consideration, that when you are operating by electricity you are not losing money when you stop your train. That must not be lost sight of. The train makes money when it is going somewhere, when it is carrying something that somebody wants. When it stops it ceases to make money and becomes a losing proposition because it goes right on burning up coal without doing any work. Your electric train when it stops isn't using up any power, and the only fuel waste is that incidental to the maintenance of the system.

Now I have gone into these things in detail to show first, that the railroads in handling the increased volume of traffic under present conditions, or anything approximating them, must do it at an ever increasing ratio of expense that will tend some day to become prohibitive if present rates are to be maintained or fair returns realized for their shareholders; and, second, that the only relief which can be obtained thru economies of physical operation must come thru the outlay of enormous amounts of money such as would be involved in a general electrification or a change in gauge.

The railroads are now developing their facilities just as fast as conditions allow. The necessity of double-tracking the transcontinental lines is recognized universally, and we are all lengthening our sidings and our spur tracks in anticipation of the day when we can joint up the sections and have two-track roads across the country. But, do the best they will, the railroads are face to face with physical conditions, such as I have described in small part, which make it impossible to handle a larger traffic without a constantly increasing ratio of expense. It is up to them and to the people whom they serve to devise some means of more economical operation if returns are to be continued to shareholders, or rates even maintained on their present basis.

But before we go on to that, there is one other factor of increased cost that the railroads cannot escape from, whatever their economies, and that is the cost of labor, not only directly employed by them, but entering into every item of their new construction, their equipment, and their improved terminal facilities.

It is no more than a fair conclusion that the tendency of rates, for the present at least, must be to remain level, if, indeed, increases are not demanded in some quarters. Yet what is the situation all over the country? The agitation against the railroads taken up by the Legislatures in a dozen States, in pursuance of what has been believed to be the attitude of the National Administration, has produced a flood of bills for rate reductions, for restrictions of operation, and for a thousand and one other things which would make it impossible for the railroads to render service.

In all the laws propounded by the States there is the question of constitutionality. I do not propose to discuss that here, because it is for the lawyers to determine to what extent a State, by means of some specific measure, can interfere with interstate commerce which is placed under the control of the Federal Government. But one thing is obvious, and that is that the railroads have got to fight these measures as they come along and at the same time undertake to educate the public on the primary questions involved.

It is proper to consider here the general question of the distribution of traffic during the year. We have been going on the basis of moving the great crops of the country in three or four months out of the twelve, with the expectation that the railroads will have ample equipment available for handling the cotton and the corn and the wheat from October, say, until the middle of January, and then will be able to employ all this equipment during the other eight or nine months of the year, so as to make it continuously productive. I suppose that idea will never get entirely out of people's minds, but it is at least one important thing upon which there should be co-operation between the railroads and the shippers, if the roads are going to render the best service possible at the lowest rates, and have any care as well for the interests of their stockholders.

You can find examples in the coal troubles out on our lines, which have recently been reported in the newspapers. Those troubles would have been almost entirely eliminated if the users of coal had only allowed us to carry it for them in the summer season when we had an opportunity to handle it expeditiously. But no, altho we make substantial inducements to them to move their coal in the summer, they don't want to move it then. They want to wait until the busy season comes, and then want their coal in a hurry. There are thus two sides to that proposition.

This brings us to another consideration that we may well take note of before we consider what remedies can be applied if the railroads and the public will get together. The traffic men are placed between the demands of their customers on the one hand and the limitations of railroad operation on the other, and it is my opinion that most of the special concession evils that the country has seen in one form or another have arisen primarily from the desire of the traffic men to serve the people who furnish them their business.

Improper favors of various kinds come in the same class, such as allowing cars to stand an unduly long time on sidings, and the like. All these the railroads are doing their best to eliminate, and it is a sincere effort, for the railroads appreciate that economy in operation is the thing most to be striven for, and economy is not gained by giving special favors to a few at the expense of the many.

The Government might help both the railroads and the people if it would recognize by Federal statute the making of enforceable agreements between railroads for a distribution of traffic, and have such agreements binding for a given period of years.

I do not believe in pooling. The railroads never accomplished anything by it when it was legal. If you will go back over the history of all the railroad pools that were ever attempted, you will find that there was always somebody who broke the agreement and made things worse than they were before, or else that when the railroads had arranged to pool the business at a certain point some outsider came along with a proposition to build a line in there, and wanted either a part of the business or a *quid pro quo*.

The agreements that I have in mind would apply to the distribution of traffic so that it could be handled economically. As I have said in the last few days, the President started the movement for it on the part of the Government in his message last December, when he declared that railroads should be allowed to make agreements under certain conditions. I believe that he realizes the necessity for something of this kind, if the railroads are going to practise anything like the economies that the present situation demands, and it is right here that the railroads need the co-operation of the Government.

Suppose we had such a law in operation and could arrange for the distribution of the transcontinental traffic between the various lines according to the possibilities of each, then the road with a low grade and small curvature could relieve the high grade winding road of the excess of traffic that it could not carry profitably. Similarly, a distribution of classes of freight could be accomplished—which is absolutely impossible under present operating conditions—with resultant economies that are apparent when you consider what I have said about the existing state of things. Such agreements would stop railroad mergers right away.

The railroad that doesn't seek to build up the territory thru which it passes by offering good service pursues a policy that can only bring it to grief in the long run. It dries up its territory; the territory doesn't produce anything, and then there comes a day when there is nothing for the railroad to carry. It is like knocking the piers out from under a bridge, and a railroad can no more afford to disregard such natural conditions than a bridge builder.

One thing that I think ought to be done is to allow the railroads to vary their freight schedules, so that the man who wants extra quick service, which can only be rendered at an increased operating cost, could be allowed to pay for it and get it, just as a man who wants to go to Chicago in eighteen hours is allowed to pay for the extra service

he receives, and does not have to take a twenty-four hour train just because there is only one rate.

Of course, in all this there must be supervision by the Government. The railroads must recognize the necessity for that if they are going to get from the Government the relief they need. But it is only fair that they should ask that the States leave such supervision to the Federal Government and not enmesh them in a mass of conflicting legislation which tends to destroy all continuity of management and defeats every attempt at economy. Of course, we are not going to reach the millennium, whatever legislative condition we get, and whatever the degree of co-operation between the railroads and the public, but we may perhaps bring about a condition where the railroads can properly minister to the country's development of the next twenty or fifty years, which they will be shut out from doing if matters go on as they are.

This is the sort of thing that I want to have the people understand, so that they may deal intelligently with the railroad problems as they arise. It has always been my idea to have the largest possible number of people interested in the railroads which I manage. The financing of them has been done with the idea of increasing the stockholding body rather than diminishing it. I am opposed to the idea of railroad consolidation which seeks to eliminate the stockholder by making him a creditor of the road. The road needs his interest just as it needs the interest of its patrons, and in return the stockholder is entitled to a fair remuneration for the investment or risk of his money.

But a general timidity such as has been engendered by the agitation against the railroads that has been sweeping the country operates to hurt both the stockholder and the public. It makes the railroad, in the first place, pay more for the money needed for its developments than it would have to pay under ordinary conditions, putting that additional charge upon the earning capacity of the property, and in the second place it cripples the railroad in endeavoring to equip itself to render efficient service.

That is the reason why I have pointed recently to the fact that the Union Pacific system has spent $250,000,000 in improvements and extensions since 1900, has laid 7,500 miles of new track, and replaced altogether 14,000 or 15,000 miles of track.

Those things are indications of the service rendered in building up the country, and I want to do what I can to develop such a feeling of co-operation between the people and the railroads that the Union Pacific and the other systems may not be shut off from further contributing to the country's development.

NEW YORK CITY.

Easter's Redemption

BY SUSIE M BEST

LET me arise. Roll from my tomb
The sealing stone of sin;
Release my soul that hath been shut
So long therein;
Let me come from the grave without
The envelope of crippling doubt.

Let me arise freed from the bonds
Of foolish, fettering creeds,
Tuned to the holy truth that meets
The spirit's needs;
Roused from the torpor of a clod.
Remade into thy image, God.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE NOVELTIES OF MOTORING



BY
GEORGE
ETHELBERT
WALSH



THE extreme evolution of the automobile has its amusing as well as its practical and technical side. Its employment as a baby perambulator on the streets of Paris last year was eclipsed this season by the appearance of a "dog motor car" to give the household pets of a wealthy family their daily airing. The washerwomen's motor car for collecting and distributing laundry has also become a popular feature in Paris, and over in Germany the old Yankee tin-peddler seems to have taken a new lease of life in adapting huge motor cars to the novelty of his business. The motors are old discarded stages,



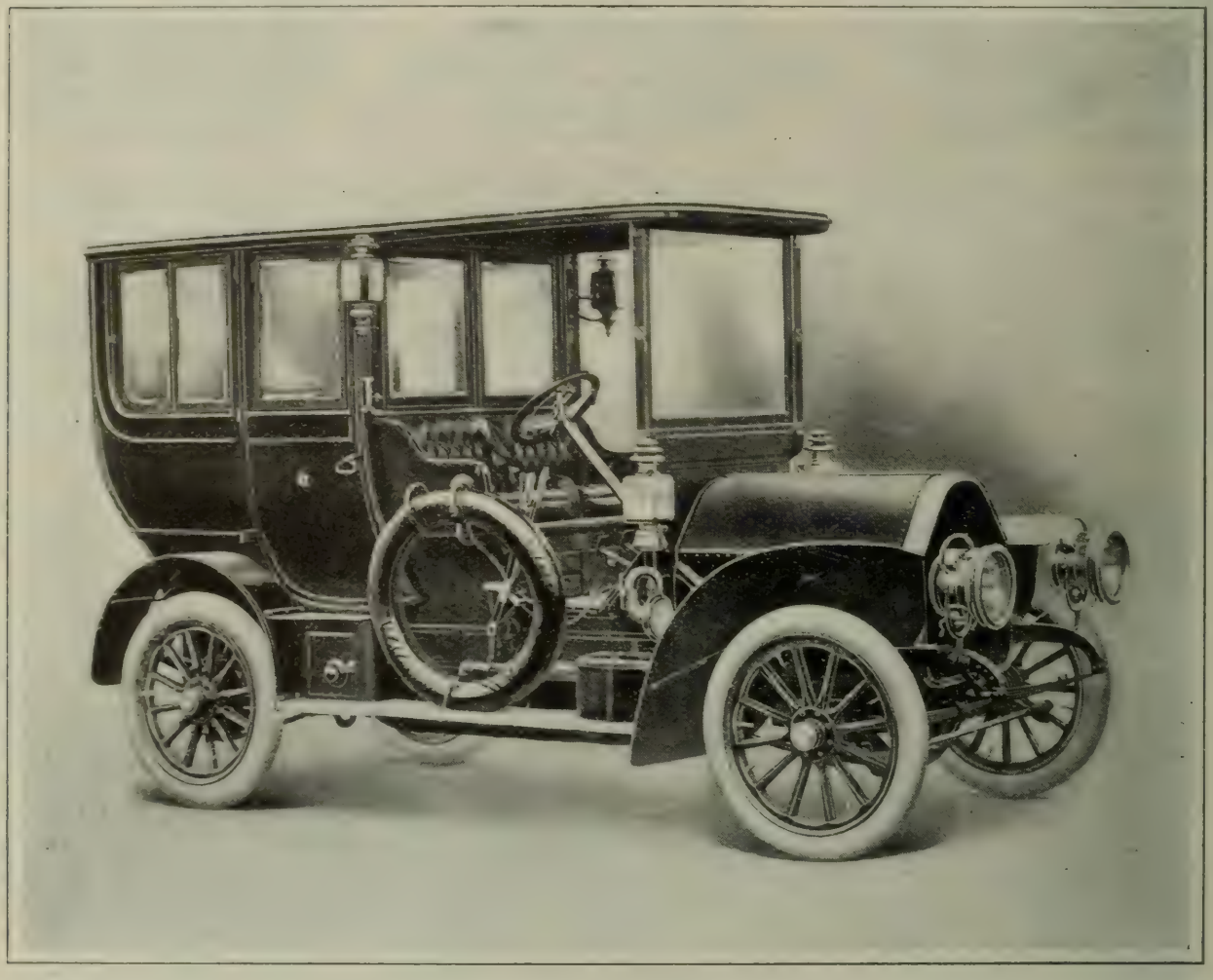
FIRST AUTOMOBILE THAT WAS RUN IN NEW YORK.

The automobile is not a modern product, as most people think. One was running in the streets of New York a half century ago. It was invented by Robert Dudgeon, who built the "Steam Road Wagon," as it was called, to carry him to and from business and to convey his family to church. It was a noisy apparatus and consumed two bushels of coal and nearly a hogshead of water on each trip. Mr. Dudgeon rode in it for ten years, when the city authorities forbade his further use of it. The machine is still in existence at the inventor's Long Island home. A similar automobile, built by Mr. Dudgeon, was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, London.

fitted up to carry a miscellaneous collection of tin pans, pails and similar housesold articles which were formerly exchanged for rags in our New England States.

The development of the automobile is sometimes better understood by pictorial contrasts. Dr. Church's old London and Birmingham motor car, built at Birmingham, England, in 1833, has the appearance of a typical juggernaut car constructed for the purpose of running down ruthlessly all obstacles in its way. Its clumsy, unwieldy appearance is in sharp contrast with the automobiles of today. Somewhat more modern in external effect is the motor car "Enterprise," built at Stratford, England, in the same year by Mr. Hancock, to make trips between London and Paddington.

From these old prints of the prototypes of our modern motors the impression is gathered that in external form we have made progress no less than in the internal mechanism which drives the modern high-speed automobile. An up-to-date six-cylinder car, with 60 to 120 horse-power motor, and every convenience and luxury to make travel a pleasure, marks the extreme evolution of an industry that typifies the spirit and atmosphere of the age. Speed, luxury and safety have been the factors which have controlled the development of the industry, and these we have in abundance.



MODERN PULLMAN CAR.
Equipped with every imaginable luxury and convenience for touring.

A modern palatial Pullman motor car has all the luxuries and conveniences of a private hotel on wheels. Small fortunes are spent in the upholstering of the handsome limousine bodies of the cars, and the inside is a revelation to many. Cleverly designed pockets and doors are arranged for holding visiting cards, handkerchiefs, writing materials and clean linen. There is a complete cellaret, a writing desk that opens and closes by a spring, electric lights over-

head and foot warmers below, an ice-box with compartments for food, a motor clock, a small gasoline or electric cooking stove with chafing dish accompaniments, and complete sets of perfume bottles, silver mirrors, clothes-brushes, tooth-brushes and whisk-brooms.

Outside there are powerful search-lights to make the route of travel plain, supplementary springs to absorb any shock in traveling over rough roads, a chime horn of the calliope type which can be used to play tunes by the exhaust pressure of the engine, an electric annunciator which can be worked from the inside to give explicit directions to the driver, and a speedometer, odometer, grade indicator, barometer and thermometer. There are even accommodations for sleeping on richly upholstered couches, which slide out of the way under the seats when not in use, and toilet arrangements for long touring trips

A great many wealthy owners of motor cars have designed improved devices for making touring trips comfortable. Some of these include complete tent equipments which can be used for camping on the roadside, commissary departments which when stocked will last a week or more, special equipments to prevent accidents and to make repairing simple and easy, and duplicate sets of tires and springs for hard service. Libraries filled with choice books are furnished in some cars, and even complete shaving outfits. To prevent accident thru wilful neglect of the chauffeur, an up-to-date Pullman automobile is provided with an inside lever which the owner can manipulate to shut off the spark and stop the gasoline supply. He can bring the car to a stop at will, taking the power entirely from the driver. There are also attachments by which tires can be inflated from the inside by



UP-TO-DATE TOURING CAR.

Equipped with high power engine, odometer, speedometer, gradometer, ice-chests, and all necessities for long distance trips.



SNOW DRIFTS HAVE NO TERRORS FOR THE MODERN HIGH-POWER MOTOR CAR.



MODERN MOTOR CAR EQUIPPED WITH NON-SKIDDING TIRES.
It operates over snow and icy streets without slipping.



MR. HANCOCK'S LONDON AND PADDINGTON MOTOR CAR "ENTERPRISE."
Built at Stratford, 1833. Drawn by W. Summers. Eng'd by C. Hunt.



DR CHURCH'S LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM MOTOR CAR BUILT AT BIRMINGHAM, 1833.
John Cooke, Delin. Engraved by Josiah Allen, Birmingham.

means of the power of the engine, and the owner driving his own car does not have to descend from his seat to perform this erstwhile dirty and unpleasant work.

The cost of these luxuries range in prices from a few hundred dollars up to a thousand or two. A $3,000 car may carry with it a thousand or even two thousand dollars' worth of extra equipments. The upholstering of a special type may alone cost $500, and a glass screen, folding top and sides and powerful lights may easily cost another $500. Side baskets, hampers, ice chest and tables may run up to nearly as much. There is no limit to the most of the luxuries, one man even paying $200 for a small mahogany, pearl-inlaid table and writing desk combined.

The use of the automobile is almost as unlimited as its extreme development in special luxuries. In the West it has become an important mining factor, connecting the mines in the Arizona deserts across which man and beast cannot travel except at great risk to life and health. On the farms it serves as a means of communication between the superintendent and his different workmen, and is employed for carrying farm products to the railroad stations. In the forests it has recently been adapted for hauling logs and even as a portable sawmill. The latter work is achieved by equipping the car with a powerful motor which can be equally utilized for driving the heavy traction wheels and a complete circular saw outfit. As a feeder for railroads the gasoline motor, an extreme type of the modern traction automobile, has solved the problem of transportation in many parts of the sparsely settled regions of the country, and a number of the trunk lines are building dozens of new motor cars to make regular trips in connection with their rural service.

In the East the motor car has added innumerable pleasures to the traveling public. It has brought the city into closer touch with the suburbs, and extended the possibilities of rural life. In the cities it has crowded out several thousand horses in the past year, increasing thereby the possibilities of traffic and reducing the amount of space required for each vehicle. Delivery wagons and heavy trucks are rapidly being harnessed to motors for almost every conceivable class of work. The touring cars are becoming popular features of our annual summer vacation. Last year several thousand people took their vacations in motor cars across the country, and the past winter has witnessed a great exodus of motor car parties to the countries south of us. The so-called invasion of Europe next summer by American touring machines will further add to the pleasures of vacation motoring. Besides the cars which will enter this touring competition, several hundred others will accompany them simply as sightseers. Touring Europe in motor cars will thus soon become almost as popular as traveling from place to place in the regulation passenger trains. To make this work simpler for visitors, French and German agencies have been established for accommodating visiting Americans with reliable cars, drivers and road maps.

The development of the motor boat has been the result of the improvement in automobile manufacture, and "motoring on the water" is almost as popular as on the land. Typical automobile engines are transferred to large and small boats, and the navigation of our inland waters, bays and rivers in speedy craft is as simple and luxurious as traveling on land. The doom of the small yacht is thus sounded, and the man who could not afford a steam yacht finds today that he has a fair substitute in the motor boat.

The terrors of snow and ice have been partly banished by the automobile. With the improved non-skidding tires motoring is carried on today over snow and ice where no horse-drawn vehicle could go. The past winter has demonstrated the feasibility of traveling in automobiles over the snow. Even with the heavy drifts of snow of February traveling was not seriously interrupted. The development of the motor sleigh has also steadily advanced, and with traction wheels cutting into the snow or ice the vehicle is propelled on runners across almost any kind of a smooth surface of snow. In Canada a number of touring parties were made up to go hunting and exploring in the out of the way corners

of the wilderness. These were typical, up to date sleighing parties. The vehicles were equipped with adjustable sleigh runners and the power supplied by automobile motors. The wheels obtained their tractive power by means of sharp spikes embedded in the tires.

Motoring is a special feature in connection with the new sport of ballooning. Parties follow the balloons in their motor cars, and keep in touch with the aeronauts either by means of wireless telegraphy or by telephone lines connecting the cars and flying machines. Those who do not care to make ascensions can thus enjoy the thrills of flying thru the air by proxy.

NEW YORK CITY.

Upton Sinclair and Helicon Hall

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

ON the 16th of March Helicon Hall was burned, and during the six months that it was the home of Mr. Sinclair and his colony, it probably sheltered more ungrateful guests and ignoble spies than any other home in the State of New Jersey—visitors who smelled the butter and tested hospitality by the kind of food they got, college students who hired themselves as servants and thought it was funny to write about what they heard and saw for the New York papers. If the servants of private families ever discover what popular literary material they have at their command, the servant problem will become more complicated than it is and the tales told will surpass anything ever written about Helicon Hall. So many things are ridiculously true which have had no bearing upon the real significance of Mr. Sinclair's experiment. The reporters have usually missed that in their effort to make fun of the rubber trees. However, Mr. Sinclair is likely to find out how really friendly people were to him all the time. He will get many messages, and more offers of help than he can accept.

But now I come to what I have to say myself about Sinclair and his colony. I draw the curtain gently but firmly upon the scene of our first meeting. When a reviewer has said that an author has a "buzzard genius," it is none of the reader's business to know what happened when they met face to face. It is enough to say that eventually the reviewer not only withdrew the objectionable description of his genius (altho still holding that "The Jungle" is a book of horrors and indescribable odors!), and that she was for a short time in Helicon Hall as Mr. Sinclair's guest. And what follows is in the nature of suggestions for the new colony which is now being planned, based upon some impressions I received of the old colony, and in doing so I do not expect Mr. Sinclair to have the wisdom to carry them out, but at least I shall have discharged my duty.

This first colony was planned according to the ideas advanced in a very clever article on Co-operative Homes, written by the most brilliant woman economist in America and published in THE INDEPENDENT July 14th, 1904, and in doing that Mr. Sinclair unconsciously took a cruel advantage of the author.

Sinclair nearly realized the thing she advocated, and he filled it with people of much the same views and quality, but she would not live there.

But this is not censure; it is a plain statement of inevitable human nature. And few of us know how soon we would show the same kind if our theory were put to the test. Fortunately, few of us have to reckon so unexpectedly with an idealist like Sinclair, who has a pioneer zeal for creating a little new heaven and a little new earth, if he exhausts all economics and the pragmatic philosophy for the making and doing his own scriptures.

The thing that at once excited my doubts as to the success of the Helicon Hall colony was the plain inference that

everything possible was done to secure happiness, as if the people were already epicurean in their demands. The place was beautiful and clean, and possessed more "attractions" than a summer hotel that must cater to the whims of a vacation crowd. I thought of a rich old man who bought a patent bath tub, a thousand dollar bed, and hired an expensive cook. Before the end of the year he was bathing in a spring branch, sleeping on a pallet, and eating ash-cake. That is not the perversity of human nature; it is just the *nature* of human nature. And, just so, you cannot make people happy, because they do not want to be. They only *think* they want happiness, but by actual experiment they can bear less of it patiently than any other kind of experience. Sinclair ought to have known better than to arrange a system of living at Helicon Hall which offered in the most aggravating, ostentatious way the very thing people do not want. And in building the home for his new colony he should bear this in mind. I hesitate to mention the things he could do without lest I lay myself under the suspicion of making fun, first of his prosperity, and then of his misfortune. But, really, there was no need of a pipe organ. And, after all, that beautiful chimney was expensive and dangerous.

And what was the result of this strain after happiness? Every member of the colony wore an obviously redeemed look, much too bright to last. I have seen the same expression immediately after revivals, but I never knew it to wear well. It is a spiritual pose of the face. Now, the face, with all its gifts of expression and reserve, is a kind of government intended by nature to conceal the privacy of the soul. I thought Mr. Sinclair's colonists looked too much as if they were having their pictures taken to illustrate happiness. They will not wear that beatific look while they are rebuilding their homes, but they will be really happier.

Every one who knew of my visit to Helicon Hall asked me about "the fare"—that is a significant circumstance. When they get down to the living particulars, people always ask first about "the fare." It is the way they are made, in spite of all you can do. Now there were many things about the old home of the colony fashioned upon a nobler scale than "the fare," but, I repeat, it was good, well cooked and there was a plenty. It is at this point that Mr. Sinclair must be warned. If you want to excite base ingratitude in mortal man give him wholesome food three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. What he wants is occasional hardships in diet and occasional debauches in feasting. In his savage state this has always been his disposition, and civilization has only intensified it. And that is not all. A man will eat bread and bacon the year around at his own table without a murmur, who will sulk if his landlady (even if she is a co-operative landlady at that!) gives him turkey three times in succession. The angels in heaven cannot make a co-operative feeder out of such an animal. Now if Mr. Sinclair will consider what I am about to say it will save some wear and tear to his philosophy. Let the colonists live together as they did before, if they really like the herd life that much, but let each family have a little gas-stove kitchen of its own, where they can gratify that part of their nature which is not socialistic, nor co-operative, but primitively individualistic. This would not be so economical, of course; but, after all, being economical ought not to be the chief end of existence, any more than extravagance should be. The chief end of life is to do your job, and to bring up a private personal family of your own, even at the extra expense of kitchen furniture, and a greater variety of foods which may not always be digestible. I have no doubt that every colonist in Helicon Hall had a bag of things injurious to eat in his closet, because the food at the table was so healthy. There is something mean and contradictory in every man's stomach which makes him crave an occasional indigestion.

And now a word about Mr. Sinclair in his larger relation to the public. For, whatever we may think of his views, he has become the stepfather of a very large class of American citizens who are in need of chastening. He is not a man of sufficient dignity to do it without exciting humorous comments, but he has the will and the courage, two qualities often

found lacking in persons of monumental dignity. He is also entitled to the respect accorded everywhere to absolute sincerity. And he wins admiration when we consider that neither hardship nor success have made him less an idealist or covetous, for he does not know the meaning of avarice. His limitations are of another order, and so curious that they should be of special interest to people interested in psychic phenomena. He has identified himself so thoroly with characters whom he came to admire during the formative years of his life as to have acquired a second composite nature, made up almost childishly of the leading traits of his models. He had "three friends," he says, who had the "molding" of his character. These were Jesus, Hamlet and Shelley. I do not know where Shelley comes in unless it is in what somebody called Shelley's disposition to beat his "luminous wings in the void." And this is an absurd exaggeration except that Sinclair really has a splendor of the mind which so far has been darkened by a kind of incoherence or hysteria. How much his hardships had to do with this remains to be seen. His resemblance to Hamlet is easier to define, for he has actually convinced a good many people that he is a little mad. He is, however, shrewdly sane, with an unconscious trick of counterfeiting Hamlet. He has a gaze and a manner at times that make the beholder want to call Yorick. And there is an egotistical remoteness, at first puzzling. It is not a pose, but a conviction, a sedate exaltation, that puts him out of drawing with his own smaller personality, a solemn self-achieved caricature, so to speak. You will understand by remembering that Jesus is one of his friends, and he has missed his cue by falling into a histrionic imitation of the Great Galilean. It is the dramatic difference between being a prophet and a disciple.

The experiment of a co-operative home colony can only be an incident with such a man. If I were a prophet or even the son of a prophet I would predict that he will be the first to sell out his interest in that enterprise. It is impossible to say whether he is really so different from other people, but evidence goes to show that he is, and he feels it so keenly himself that he will never be satisfied until he can compare his own shadow with that of the lone palm tree in the wide desert.

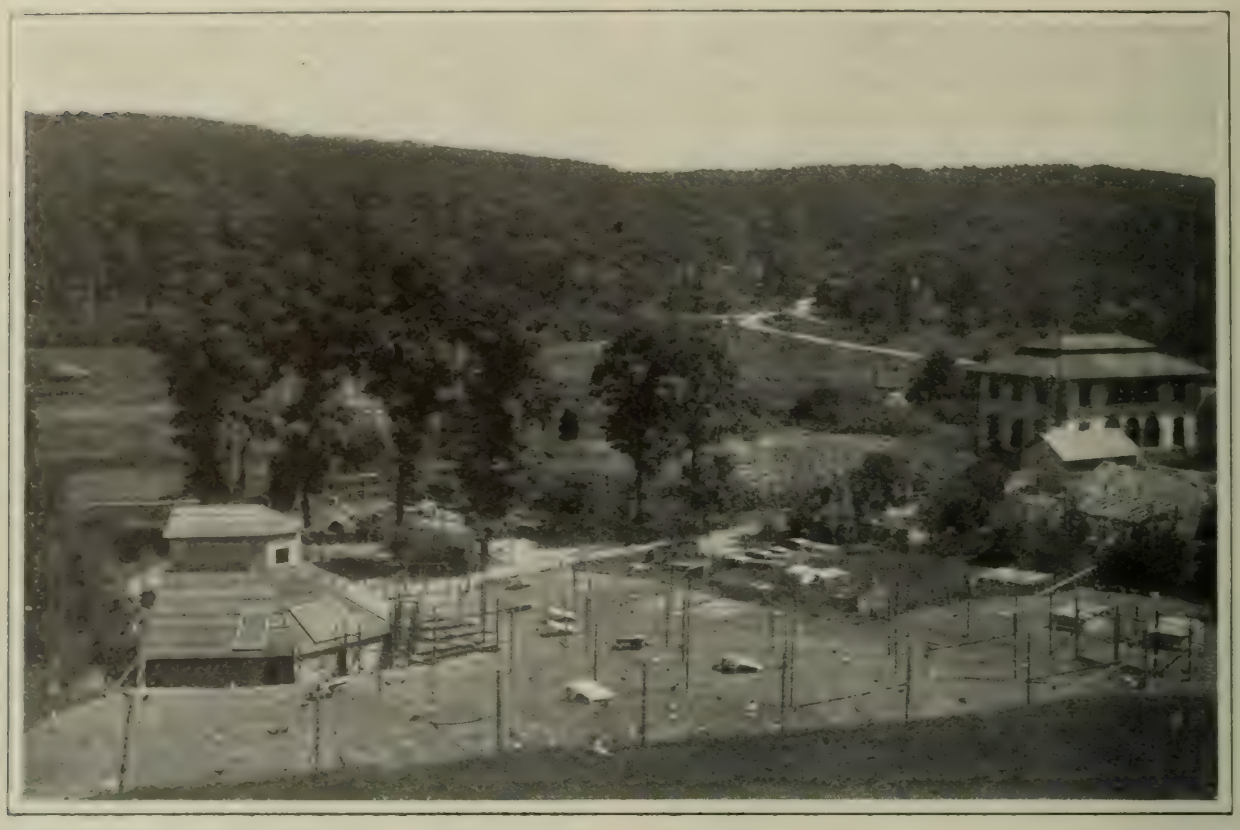
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Daybreak

BY GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

Sun! Sun! Sun! Sun!
Chorus of earth-birds, chorus of sky-birds, myriad matins begun,
Cross-tangled adventurous music, anthems of awe,
Of appeal, adoration: litanies now of law,
And now raptured singings of trust in the truth of the light,
The Lighter's proud power, and the rich-altared East, all bedight
With the glimmer, the glow, and the glory, till it mounts into flame,
And the mass-music mightily swells to the sovereign Name—
Sun!
As his garment, incredibly golden, the edge of the world has won,
And life is astir, and love is alive, and the sighing and sleeping are done,
Sun! Sun! Sun!

MACON, GA.



THE LABORATORY AND CHICKEN-YARD OF THE CARNEGIE STATION FOR EXPERIMENTAL EVOLUTION AT COLD SPRING HARBOR, LONG ISLAND.

The Work of the Carnegie Institution

BY R. S. WOODWARD

PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION

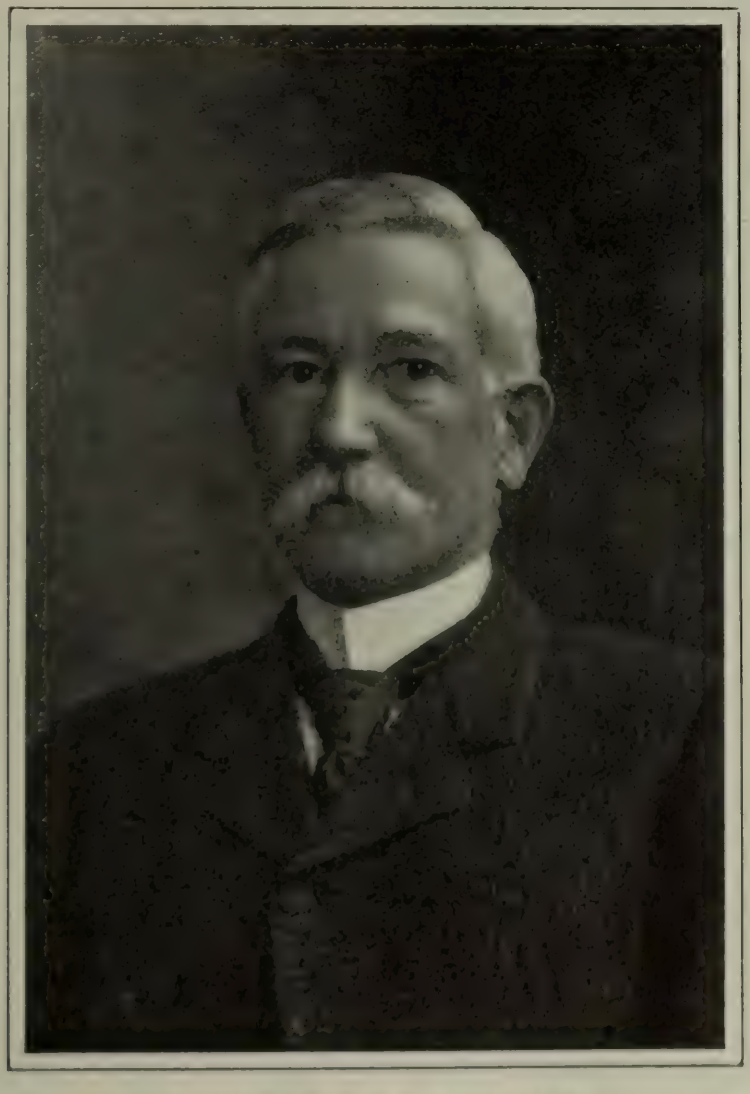
WHILE the Carnegie Institution has been in existence a sufficient length of time for the public to be familiar at least with the general purposes for which it was founded, it may be well to quote these paragraphs from the articles of its incorporation:

"The objects of the corporation shall be to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner, investigation, research and discovery and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, and in particular to conduct, endow and assist investigation in any department of science, literature and art, and to this end to co-operate with governments, universities, colleges, technical schools, learned societies and individuals."

Even this brief outline indicates the great possibilities and broad scope of activities in which the Institution can engage. Five years have elapsed since the date of its original organization, and with each year its work has so expanded and increased in importance that those who have kept in touch with it realize not only the wide field which it occupies, but the essential part it is already filling in human progress. When I say that at the present time the Institution is working in co-operation with about one hundred others, thru no less than four hundred individuals, a clearer idea can be gained of the extent of its interests. During the year just closed another department has been added. This new department is occupied with measurements of the positions and the motions of the so-called fixed stars, and it contemplates, as one of the essential parts of its program, the temporary establishment of an observatory in the Southern Hemisphere. Since the work of this department is chiefly devoted to meridian measurements and their applications, it may be conveniently designated as the Department of Meridian Astrometry. The work of the Desert Botanical Laboratory.

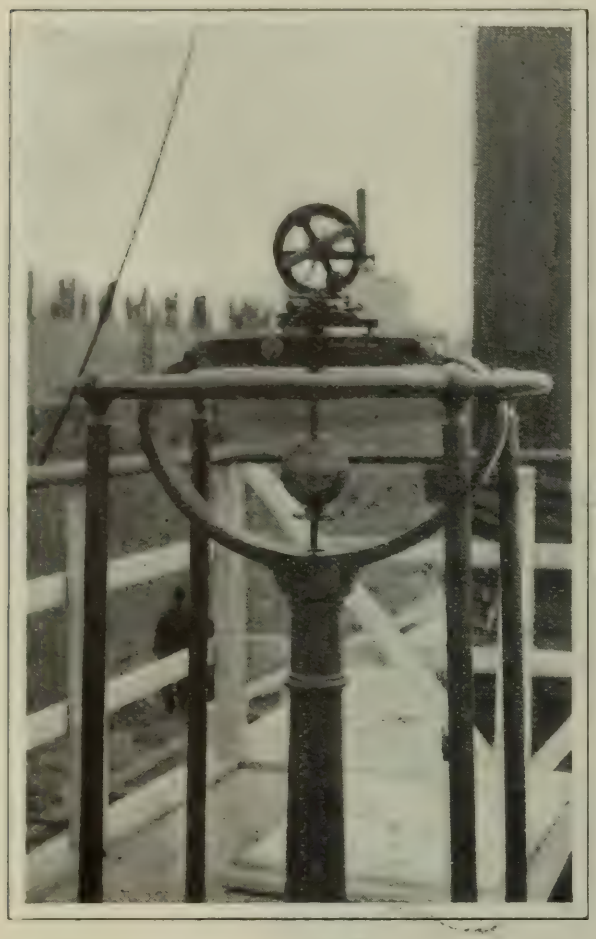
which was previously conducted by a non-resident advisory committee, has been enlarged and placed under the charge of Dr. Daniel T. MacDougal as resident director. Since the scope of the work is chiefly botanical in this department, it has been designated as the Department of Botanical Research. With these the larger projects now under way are enumerated in the following list: Botanical Research, Economics and Sociology, Experimental Evolution, Historical Research, Horticulture, Marine Biology, Meridian Astrometry, Nutrition, Solar Physics, Terrestrial Magnetism, Work in Geophysics.

It is obvious that these departments embrace so many lines of investigation and research that little more than a reference to them can be made in an article of the present character. However, a brief outline of some of their accomplishments may be included. That devoted to botanical research has had a reservation of 840 acres set apart for its use by the Territory of Arizona. On this tract, which is situated near the city of Tucson, a laboratory was erected, which, during the year has been enlarged, thus giving the investigators of desert plant life, much needed room. In addition, however, several stations have been established for studying the conditions of plant life at Alpine hights. This department has taken up the study of vegetation in the Southern basin of California, which offers especial opportunities for ascertaining the origin of the specialized flora which inhabit this and other portions of the arid regions of North America. Several years have already been given to the study with im-



ROBERT SIMPSON WOODWARD,
President Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.

portant results. The influence of altitude and climatic factors upon vegetation has been another feature of the work in the botanical department; also the move-



LLOYD-CREAK DIP CIRCLE
For measuring the dip of the magnetic needle and the strength of the earth's total magnetic force.

ments and distribution of desert vegetation, root habits, soil and air temperatures. Obviously field work has been of much importance and has been carried on extensively.

One of the most promising as well as novel and interesting departments of work started by the Institution is that devoted to experimental evolution, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., under the direction of Prof. Charles B. Davenport. In this department an attempt is being made to determine by direct observation and experiment the characteristic relations or laws manifested by the complicated process of evolution in plants and animals. Thus the phenomena of heredity, hybridization, mutation, etc., are here studied by substantially the same methods as those applied by the astronomer to the stars or by the chemist to inorganic matter. And just as these methods have yielded an abundant harvest of valuable results in the latter sciences, so may we confidently anticipate at least equally valuable results from the application of like methods to the problems of evolution. The intrinsic difficulties of these problems are very great, however, and they demand, therefore, an ample allowance of time as well as a peculiar degree of patience for their solution. For the work of this department especially, and for nearly all of the departmental work of the Institution in fact, a decade is the smallest convenient time unit for measuring the progress of the more important investigations now under way.

The two years of work at this station have been largely preparatory, but enough has been done to prove that the department will be one of the most important of the Institution, for such subjects as the inheritance of characteristics, the rôle of selection, origin of new characteristics and identity of evolutionary processes in plants and animals have received careful consideration and are under investigation. The expansion of the botanical work has made it necessary to rent a parcel of land situated about a mile distant from the station. The investigations upon insects have made more rapid progress as the technical difficulties of breeding them have been overcome. They have proved excellent material for experiments on the influence of changed conditions of life. Valuable results have been gained on the inheritance of different types of variations.

Experiments in the biological division have been conducted on a somewhat elaborate scale owing to increased facilities provided for it. Sixty distinct sets of experiments were made with poultry. Approximately 10,000 eggs were recorded, with few exceptions, from exactly known mother and father. The number of chicks hatched was 2,985; and more or less complete records were obtained also from about 3,000 chicks that developed, but did not hatch. All of these have been described and the records tabulated, to be used for immediate publication of results, or to be held awaiting further information. The births of the

year include six goats, six sheep and twenty cats, all of which are under observation for the purpose of obtaining data as to evolution and other phases. Experiments in the growth of hybrid vegetation have also been conducted, and a large collection of flora made for the herbarium.

The efforts of Mr. Luther Burbank in California are independent of work in progress on Long Island. A committee of the Institution has been in consultation with Mr. Burbank and plans adopted for its future. Several investigators associated with the Institution have also visited his experimental farms to observe his methods, and as a result have been greatly benefited. An idea of what he is accomplishing may be gained from the fact that at his station in the past year the work of crossing and the continual selection of promising variations has continued as before, and an unusual number of new species and varieties of wild and locally known plants have been received and are being carefully inspected for characters of value either for economic or scientific purposes. Five hundred and twenty-two native species and varieties were received from native collectors in South America, 241 from Australia and New Zealand, and nearly 200 from various other parts of the world, among them many promising new types of solanums, opuntias, native wild fruits and vegetables, locally known, and medicinal plants, trees, shrubs and flowers, nearly all from seeds, thus obviating danger of insect pests and greatly lessening the expense and giving a better opportunity for selection by having greater numbers.

Geophysical investigations have been carried on independently during the year along three distinct lines by three investigators, and many results have been announced. Among these it may suffice



60-INCH MIRROR TURNED DOWN FOR TESTING.
Solar Observatory, Mount Wilson, Cal.

here to instance two only, namely, the volume by Professor Adams and his associate, Professor Coker, on the elastic properties of some of the principal rocks, of interest and value alike to the geologist and the engineer; and the process developed by Dr. Day for the production of the remarkable substance known as quartz glass, which promises to be of great practical value by reason of its high melting point and its low rate of expansion under temperature changes.

The novel experimental work under the direction of Dr. Day requires unusual laboratory facilities, especially in the way of high temperature and high pressure equipment and ample space therefor. To meet this requirement the trustees at their last meeting, in response to a recommendation of the executive committee, voted an appropriation of $150,000 for the purchase of a site and for the construction and equipment of a laboratory adequate to this work. Accordingly a site of five acres of land, on an isolated hill in the subdivision known as Azadia, in the District of Columbia, was purchased. Title was acquired to this site in 1906. Plans for the proposed laboratory were prepared and the contract for the construction was let in 1906. Work of construction is now moving rapidly forward, and it is expected that the laboratory will be ready for occupancy not later than July 1st, 1907.

The location of the laboratory of the Department of Marine Biology at Dry Tortugas, Fla., has required a development along somewhat different lines from those followed by other departments. Altho this location is uniquely favorable in respect to abundance of marine fauna available, it is so isolated and so subject to tropical storms that the laboratory may not be safely kept open for investigation thruout the year. Thus far, therefore, the director, Dr. Mayer, has not sought to attach to his department a permanent scientific staff. Instead of doing so he has invited, during each of the past two summer seasons, a number of trained investigators to become guests of and to pursue investigations at the laboratory. Under the administration of Dr. Mayer this tentative plan has worked so promisingly that it appears to be well worthy of consideration with a view to its application to some other departments. By a proper selection of associate investigators and by limiting eligibility to men and women of proved capacity for research, an extension of this plan to other departments may be expected not only to stimulate fruitful activity among competent investigators, but also to mitigate the difficulties which beset the administration of minor grants to miscellaneous applicants.

The operations of the Department of Solar Physics, under the direction of Prof. George E. Hale, of Mount Wilson, and at Pasadena, Cal., have made gratifying progress during the year. While the artificers have been busily engaged, at San Francisco and at the shops of the department at Pasadena, in perfecting the mountings and equipment of the 60-inch reflecting telescope, the staff at the Solar Observatory on Mount Wilson has been equally active with the present limited equipment in the work of observation and in the more difficult work of interpreting the observed data.

The telescope just mentioned is now being mounted in a testing laboratory at Pasadena, and its parts are expected to be ready for transportation to the summit of Mount Wilson early next spring. An indispensable adjunct to the observatory on Mount Wilson is a physical laboratory, which has been completed, equipped and put in operation during the year. By means of this laboratory many of the phenomena observed in the sun may be reproduced artificially and studied thus deliberately and repeatedly.

The work of investigation during the year has been done with the aid of the Snow telescope, equipped with the large spectroheliograph and the Littrow spectrograph. The sun is now photographed every clear morning and afternoon with this spectroheliograph, the daily record comprising photographs taken with calcium, hydrogen and iron lines, together with photographs of the chromosphere and prominences in calcium light.

Excellent photographs of sun-spot spectra have been obtained with the aid of the Littrow spectrograph, and these have served, in connection with laboratory studies, in the investigation of the cause of the characteristic phenomena of

spot spectra. The same instrument has been used in a spectrographic investigation of the solar rotation, which has already yielded excellent results.

The extensive researches of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism have secured during the year large additions to magnetic data from widely separated parts of the earth. Land observations for magnetic elements have been made at numerous stations in the United States, Canada, the Pacific Islands and China, while the observing ship "Galilee" has been continued during the year in the magnetic survey of the Pacific Ocean started during the preceding year. During her first voyage, beginning August 5, 1905, and ending December 9, 1905, this ship traversed circuits aggregating 11,000 nautical miles. During her second voyage, beginning March 2, 1906, and ending October 13, 1906, she traversed circuits aggregating 15,000 nautical miles. The success attending these expeditions has been highly satisfactory from the points of view jointly of quantity and quality of the observations obtained. From the extensive additions to existing knowledge of the magnetic elements of the Pacific thus gained it will soon be practicable to produce greatly improved magnetic charts for the benefit of the rapidly growing commerce of this ocean.

The importance of the problem of human nutrition has caused the Institution to make investigations along three distinct lines. The investigations which have been conducted at Yale University, Wesleyan University and the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station have already made important additions to the data which has heretofore been obtained regarding food properties and the effect of feeding and fasting on the human and animal systems. Much has been accomplished thru chemical analysis, especially in determining the composition of various proteins. Grain, vegetables, nuts, seeds of different kinds

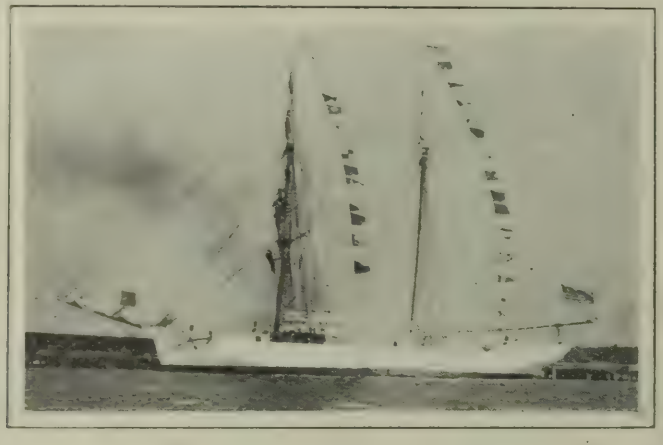


INTERIOR OF SPECTROSCOPIC LABORATORY.

as well as flesh, milk and eggs are being examined to determine the proportion of glutanimic acid and other substances yielded. As wheat flour is used so extensively, this grain has been subjected to a very exhaustive study to determine the chemistry of its constituents. The result of these investigations will be to throw much additional light on the conditions producing abnormal nutrition and the remedies which may be available.

The subject of astronomy is being given such attention that the Institution expects to complete a catalog within the next decade, in which all stars down to those of the seventh magnitude inclusive will be located as to their precise positions in the heavens. This work has been in progress under the supervision of Prof. Lewis Boss. To accomplish it successfully a series of observations will be necessary in the Southern Hemisphere as well as our own, consequently a meridian observatory for this purpose will be established in the hemisphere for a period of years at least, as over 15,000 stars must be studied with the view of accurately determining their motion. In fact, a list of about 25,000 is being prepared for observation, of which about one-third are south of the equator. A further idea of the magnitude of this undertaking may be gained when it is stated that a preliminary catalog now in preparation will contain the computed positions and motions of 6,000 stars.

The trustees of the Institution have determined to aid liberally all of the projects which have been decided to be of sufficient importance. Nearly $450,000 will be disbursed during the present year in grants to the various departments and larger undertakings, while about $100,000 has been provided for minor investigations and for the expense of associates and assistants in research. It has been decided to apply a fund of $70,000 for publication, owing to the wide distribution and demand for literature of the Institution. The extent of publication is evidenced by the fact that out of fifty-seven works thus far issued on various subjects, nineteen came from the press during the past year, while thirty-one are now in press. In connection with this a brief reference may be made to a most important division of the Institution's activity—the Department of Historical Research, under the present supervision of Prof. J. F. Jameson. It has revealed remarkable opportunities for the suitable collection and compilation of historical data, especially regarding America, and has further demonstrated the great necessity for such work.



THE "GALILEE" AT SAN DIEGO, CAL.
Dressed in honor of Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1906.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Crosby Called Back

(Ernest Crosby, poet and reformer, died January 3, 1907.)

BY EDWIN MARKHAM

Author of "The Man With the Hoe," etc.

Crosby, why did you leave us?
We needed you here in the fight.
Why did the high gods bereave us?
We needed your strong arm, believe us,
To carry the torch in the night.

They sounded recall and you started,
And now you are There upon guard,
In the band of the heroes departed,
Still fighting our battle, high-hearted,
Our Captain, our Brother, our Bard.

You went as a knight goes a-faring,
To join the brave comrades above,
To rally where Lincoln and Waring
And Greeley and all of the daring
Still fight in the battle of love.

The Herods of hatred assailed you;
They pricked you with thorns and with spears:
But up in the Light, when Earth failed you,
The heroes of heav'n, they hailed you—
Jones, Garrison, George, and the seers.

High souls that had valor and vision,
High souls that passed under the rod;
Yet held on through scourge and derision,
Still calling the world to decision,
To choose between Mammon and God.

From purple and pomp, you elected
To walk in the gray common road.
To keep your free soul, high-erected,
You joined the despised, the rejected,
To lift at the terrible load.

We saw you, with strong face unfearing,
Make way through the noise of the horde—
Right on through the jibe and the jeering;
And ever to laughter and fleering,
Your song was your answering sword.

What voice will now speak for the humble,
O Crosby—yea speak for us all?
What hand light the way where we stumble?
What hand stay the pillars that crumble,
And put back the stones in the wall?

And now that your errand is ended,
And now that your steps go afar,
What strong soul will catch up the splendid
High dream that your spirit attended—
The purpose of God for our star?

Staten Island, N. Y.

The New President of the University of Chicago

BY SHAILER MATHEWS, A.M., D.D.

[Professor Mathews is Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, the author of "The Social Teaching of Jesus," "The French Revolution—a Sketch," etc., and other volumes on religious and social subjects. He is also the editor of *The World Today*, the able monthly magazine of current events published in Chicago.—EDITOR.]

NOT long go I asked an exceedingly clever man to write a sketch of one of his friends. His reply was a polite refusal. He said he knew him too well.

Friendship lays no such penalty upon one who knows President Judson. It will permit one to differ with him in matters of policy to the point of frank criticism, but it does not enjoin a public appreciation of his career and fitness for his present position.

Harry Pratt Judson is in the best sense of the word a school man. He is not a creature of that process of precocious specialization with which our higher education is at present afflicted. From 1870 to 1885 he was a teacher and principal of the High School in Troy, N. Y., going there directly upon his graduation at Williams College. For seven years after that he was Professor of History in the University of Minnesota, and in 1892 he came to the University of Chicago as one of the first three choices of President Harper. From that time until this he has borne increasingly the burden of administration of an institution whose administrative like its academic policies have had few precedents and many changes. Thruout these years he has been at the head of the Department of Political Science; has written a number of books especially adapted for schools and the larger reading public; has directed some of the most important research work that has been done in the field of constructive politics; was the first president of the Quadrangle Club; has been dean of the Graduate School and then of the faculties, and has always been a loyal friend and colleague.

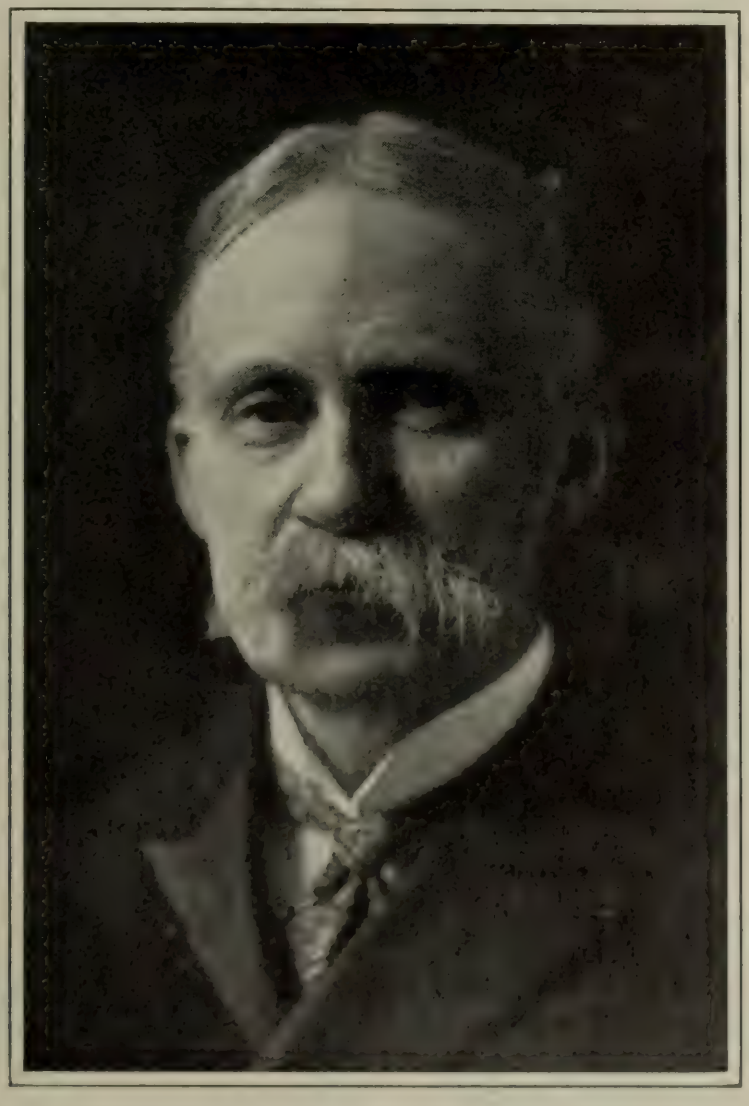
In the field of university administration he has been easily the most prominent man in the faculties. It was he who next to President Harper carried into actual working the scheme of the university's management. Other men in the university have talked more and have figured more in the public eye, but Dr. Judson's regulative motive has been efficiency rather than display. He has never sought to be prominent, but has devoted himself to the university with a self-effacement that was as unstudied as it was sincere.

No man in the university has been more concerned in public affairs. For a number of years he was deeply interested in local politics, seeking to advance reform movements by co-operation with that section of the party known as "The Machine." It must be admitted that some of his friends doubted the wisdom of his alignment, and from the point of view of theoretical reform it was certainly somewhat paradoxical. But his influence was none the less felt, and he was enabled to bring about the nomination and election of certain candidates who had some share in developing such moderate reforms as Cook County Republicanism could endure. What was most important, he was instrumental in bringing about legislation insuring direct primaries and a constitutional amendment making it possible for Chicago to seek a new charter.

But President Judson possesses the *savoir faire* which is more than tact, for it is the outcome of a sincerely and genially helpful nature. Since his election to the presidency he has had a number of capital opportunities to make small blunders, but he has not seized one of them. On the evening of his election he attended a banquet given by members of the faculty in honor of one of the former

members of the university, Professor H. H. Donaldson, now of Wister Institute. A less tactful man might have easily spoiled the occasion or at least have diverted it from its original importance. President Judson in an extremely happy way swung an interest that at one moment threatened to center about himself back to its real center, at the same time paying respect to a former colleague.

This sincerity of purpose and utter absence of anything in any way resembling self-seeking is a prophecy of a successful administration. Two years ago men speculated as to who ever could take up President Harper's work. As a matter of fact, fate cast the decision into the lap of circumstance and events made the choice. During the year preceding and the year following President Harper's death, the administration of the university increasingly centered about Dr. Judson as dean of the faculties and as acting president. Until within the last few weeks of his administration in the latter capacity there was practically no discussion as to Dr. Harper's successor. His loss was still too recent and too much felt, but when the question at last was faced the answer had already been given. Dr. Judson was already *de facto* president; it remained only to make him *de jure*.



HARRY PRATT JUDSON.

The new president has made no inaugural statement or speeches upon his future policy. It is doubtful whether he will announce any program beyond one of the most general nature. He is not an educational speculator, but an educational administrator. In a very true sense he is the creature of the university's own life. There can be little doubt that under his administration the share of the faculties in the management

of the institution will be as great as under President Harper, probably greater. The university's business will be conducted with dispatch. President Judson is a man of quick decisions on all matters where large policies are not involved. Then he tempers promptness with reflection. Already there are evidences that research work in the graduate school will be developed. The question of segregation, which flared up so fiercely several years ago, tho all but never mentioned now upon the campus, will not be again agitated. New dormitories for women as well as other buildings will be built. President Judson has already committed himself to the raising of salaries of others than the heads of departments. He is a friend of the undergraduates, but even more of worthy scholarship, and the past year has seen a quiet but steady pruning of undergraduate lists of incompetents or those otherwise undesirable.

The attitude of the faculties toward President Judson is one of cordial support. There will be honest differences of opinion as to policy between them and him in the future as in the past, but unless all signs fail the University of Chicago under President Judson is passing into a new stage of solidarity and development. No man is better calculated than he to serve as leader in this new epoch. He respects the limits set by budgets, he dares refuse requests he would rather grant. He knows the university as no other man now living; he has always been a factor in shaping its general policies; he sympathizes with its ambitions, and he knows its needs and its possibilities. Under him it may be expected to express more fully its own institutional self-consciousness and to enter a period of intensive and extensive but always healthy growth along the lines already established under the leadership of President Harper, and to a very large degree by President Judson himself.

CHICAGO, ILL.

A Simple Solution of the Spelling Reform Controversy

BY FRANK CRANE

OVER and over again have the advocates of spelling reform proved their case, only to be baffled each time by the obstinacy of vested interests and the indifference of the public. To be sure, there is something to be said on both sides; indeed, so much to be said on both sides that we may as well despair of ever reducing our printing to "visible speech." There is, however, a solution of this whole controversy; it is the one herewith submitted, with the glad assurance that it can awaken the antagonism of no one, that it is simple and understandable and practical, that it appeals to all minds who love reason, and that it cuts in one stroke the Gordian knot of our difficulty. It is this:

Instead of trying to conform our spelling to our speech, let us conform our speech to our spelling.

Those who do not at once recognize the dazzling brilliancy of this suggestion may be helped by the following considerations:

1. Spoken sounds are, in the nature of the case, shifting; they change with the generations, and they are different in different parts of the country. The Southerner's words do not sound at all like the Yankee's, neither does an inhabitant of Chicago talk like a native of London. But printed words are fixed. In turning our attention to a reform in speech, therefore, we are dealing with the more pliable material.

2. To change our printed words would involve an enormous expense. All that

vast literature now in type would be rendered useless. School text books would have to be made anew, a point which cannot fail to appeal to the heads of large families. This argument is placed thus foremost, as one which comes home to all classes; to the rich, because they have now hardly enough for their luxuries, and to the poor, because they have little to spare from their necessities.

3. In pronouncing words exactly as they are spelled we would be doing no more than is now done by other races, the German and the Italian, for instance. I remember once trying to ask an Italian lady how she spelled a certain word, unfamiliar to me, that she had used. To my confusion I could not think of the Italian for "spell." Having recourse to the dictionary I was still further dismayed to find that there was no such word in the language. The Italians have no word for "spelling," because they do not have the thing. Instead of lettering a word they "syllabize" it (*sillabare*). When they pronounce a word slowly, syllable by syllable, there can be no question as to how it is spelled.

Now, think of cutting out all spelling books and all the weary hours spent over them; a most unsatisfactory labor, for Dr. Johnson tells us that, while it is no credit to us to be called a good speller, it is a disgrace to be a poor speller. Reflect upon the moments of anguish we have spent wondering whether it was *ie* or *ei*, and no dictionary at hand! All this could be rectified by simply pronouncing the words as they are spelled. It is so easy I am almost ashamed to suggest it.

4. To illustrate how it should be done, let us take a concrete example. Of course we must agree upon certain invariable sounds for each letter or combination of letters. Suppose we take, for convenience' sake, the Continental method, or, more precisely, the Italian, which all acknowledge to be the easiest to pronounce and the most cognate to the English in its sounds. We find here no nasals or gutturals, no German *umlaut* sounds nor French *u*'s. In our proposed speech, therefore, *a* is always *ah*, *e* is *a* as in *bake*, *i* is *e* as in *me*, *o* is as in *bone*, *c* is *k* (following the Latin), *ow* is pronounced as in *how* or *cow*, *y* is simply another form of *i*. We should then read the first verse of "Mary Had a Little Lamb" this wise:

"Mah-ree hahd ah lee-tlay lahmb
Whoh-say flay-kay wahs whee-tay ahs snow (ou)
Ahnd ay-vay-ree whay-ray thaht Mah-ree waynt
Thay lahmb wahs soo-ray toh go."

The rhyme is not, in this instance, as Henri Murger would say, *"assez millionaire,"* but what we lose in consonance we would gain in picturesqueness.

Patrick Henry's famous words would sound thus:

"Ee cah-ray noht what coh-oor-say oh-thayrs mah-ee poor-soo-ay, boot ahs fohr may, gee-vay may lee-bayr-tee ohr gee-vay may day-ahth!"

I leave it to the unprejudiced reader if this does not sound much more as if it would provoke people to fight than the same words as ordinarily recited.

5. There would be no such insuperable obstacles in the way of pronouncing words as they are spelled as there are in the way of spelling words as they are pronounced. To mention but one obstacle, the publishers all oppose spelling reform, and every author knows that the insides of these gentlemen are of brass. The whole country is swarming with geniuses whose young hopes have been blighted by their tyrannical and unreasonable prejudices. But so long as this is a free country we may talk as we please, even if there be certain pestiferous obstacles in the way of writing as we please.

6. The objection may arise that it would be difficult to persuade our fellow citizens to adopt our plain and logical performances with the tongue. The answer is that we should not expect them to come with us all at once. At first only a few choice souls, who are open to the sweet reasonableness of our new style of expression, would adopt the new way. And this would have its advantages. We should be a sort of an intellectual aristocracy. One could tell an educated man just by hearing him talk; just as today, when you hear a person say *law* instead of *lor*, and *idea* instead of *ideer*, you know that there has been something wrong with his bringing up. The policeman at the crossing would have no difficulty, under

the new régime, in recognizing as cultured people a gentleman and lady who should greet one another on this wise:

"'Mee day-ahr Mees Whee-tay. Ee ahm char-mayd toh say yow.'

'Whee! gohd mohrn-eeng, Mees-tayr Smeeth! How ah-ray yow toh-dah-ee, ahnd how ah-ray vowr wee-fay ahnd bah-bee?'

'Ee thahnk yow; nay-vayr bayt-tayr! Eeet ees ah fee-nay dah-ee, ees eet noht?'

'Bay-ah-oo-tee-fool wee-aht-heer een-dayd! Gohd ahf-tayr-noh-on, Mees-tayr Smeeth!'

'Ah-de-ay-oo, Mees Whee-tay!'"

There is naturally much more to be said to strengthen the proposition here made, but it is the aim of this article to be suggestive merely, not exhaustive. Of one thing we may be sure, that if a President of the United States should decide to converse and make his public addresses in this way he could not be blocked on his pathway to reform by any jealous and reactionary legislative body. All the legislators could do would be to accuse him of swearing.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Are We Approaching the End of Our Economic Resources?

BY AARON SAKOLSKI

[Mr. James J. Hill's assertions and predictions always deserve attention. It does not follow, however, that they are proof against criticism. In the following article Dr. Sakolski has carefully examined Mr. Hill's recent utterances concerning an alleged neglect of agriculture, the probable growth of our population, and the size of our supply of iron ore. It will be recalled that Mr. Hill's railroad companies sold or leased, a few weeks ago, to the United States Steel Corporation, deposits of iron ore variously estimated to be from 500,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 tons. Dr. Sakolski is an expert statistician and has done considerable work for the Bureau of Labor at Washington.—EDITOR.]

GLOOMY forebodings of economic disaster are not uncommon in our age. The profession of the prophet, tho no longer specialized, is not altogether non-existent. All men of public affairs exercise it, more or less. The distinction between the true statesman and the public wrangler is merely a difference in their methods of forecasting future events. The statesman seeks to prepare the commonwealth for approaching calamities without creating fear in the minds of the populace, whereas the demagog or professional politician is constantly pointing out possible disasters while neglecting a proper insight into preventatives.

Certainly Mr. James J. Hill, the great railroad promoter, cannot be said to belong to the latter class. His successful career as a captain of industry gives special prominence to his statements, especially when these concern the economic welfare of the country. In a recent address at the Minnesota State Fair, Mr. Hill, among other things, declared: "There must be a national revolt against the worship of manufacture and trade as the only forms of progressive activity." "The tillage of the soil," he proclaimed, "is the most desirable occupation for man, to which every other is subsidiary, and to which all else must yield." Our neglect of this principle will soon bring us face to face with a national economic crisis, for:

"Within forty-four years we shall have to meet the wants of more than 200,000,000 people. In less than twenty years from this moment the United States will have 130,000,000 people. Where are these people, not of some dim, distant age, but of this very generation now growing to manhood, to be employed and how supported? When the searchlight is thus suddenly turned on we recognize not a mere speculation, but the grim face of that specter which confronts the unemployed, tramping hateful streets in hope of food and shelter.

"In the year 1950, so far as our own resources are concerned, we will approach an ironless age. For a population of 200,000,000 people our home supply of iron will have re-

treated almost to the company of the precious metals. There is no substitute whose production and preparation for practical use is not far more expensive. Not merely our manufacturing industries, but our whole complex industrial life, so intimately built upon cheap iron and coal, will feel the strain and must suffer realignment. The peril is not of remote geologic time, but of this generation, and where is there a sign of preparation for it?"

Such bold prediction of economic distress should not be permitted to pass unchallenged, even tho emanating from one so well versed in industrial matters as Mr. Hill.

In the first place, let us examine whether the estimate of our future population, as given by Mr. Hill, is justified. That the population of the United States is growing at a wonderfully rapid rate can hardly be denied. The present ratio of increase is probably double the average rate of Europe, is nearly double that of Canada, exceeds by one-sixth that of Mexico and by one-tenth that of Australia. But we must take into consideration that the United States is not only a new and partially unsettled country, but is also rich in natural resources. Practically speaking, the frontier of settlement of Continental United States was reached about 1880; but since that time the vast tracts of unsettled area have been considerably broken into by isolated bodies of settlement. By means of irrigation and better transportation facilities whole sections of desert land are being converted into populous areas. Continental United States, therefore, may still be said to be extending its borders, tho no territorial growth has occurred since 1870. Only when all the isolated tracts of unsettled area are made habitable will the possibility of growth of population by this means have received a check.

Mr. Hill's estimate of 200,000,000 population during the coming forty years is based upon the assumption that present rate of growth in the number of the inhabitants will be maintained. This, however, is an unwarranted assumption. In fact, from the time of the Civil War there has been a gradual decline in the rate of increase of Continental United States. Between 1880-1890 the increase was 24.9 per cent., and between 1890-1900 it was 24.7 per cent. With the present limitation of territory there may even be an accelerated decline in the rate of increase. This, however, will depend principally upon three factors: (1) the efficiency of labor and capital; (2) the birth rate; and (3) immigration. Under modern conditions of international trade, in countries where manufacturing predominates, almost unlimited numbers of people may be accommodated, since growth is then not limited by the extent of tillable soil, but rather by the growth of capital and the efficiency of labor. If the growth of capital is rapid, the possibilities of employment will be greater, the larger will be the amount of immigration and the greater the excess of births over deaths. In the United States, in 1900, the total amount of capital invested was seventeen and a half times the amount in 1850. During the same period population tripled. Hence we may conclude that altho population will continue to increase as capital increases, the rate will probably decline, and we need fear no such growth in numbers as predicted by Mr. Hill.

Several additional arguments may be stated in support of this view. Among the most important may be mentioned the declining efficiency of labor. By efficiency of labor is meant the possibility of labor creating a greater value than that of raw product worked up. Where raw products are plentiful and the methods of production are economical, the efficiency of labor is usually high. As raw products become less plentiful and more difficult to obtain, however, and as economies in the methods of manufacture are introduced less rapidly, the efficiency of labor, as well as capital, decreases. Under this condition an increasing or steady rate of growth in the population may be looked upon as an economic evil. Both wages and profits decline, while at the same time commodities become more expensive. The result is either a lowering of the standard of living or a rapid falling off of immigration and a lower birth rate. Mr. Hill, therefore, is right in calling attention to the dependence of economic welfare directly upon our supplies of raw materials such as coal and iron.

But is there an approaching danger of

the exhaustion of our natural products? And is it true, as Mr. Hill asserts, that we are neglecting agriculture, the fundamental industry for supporting mankind? Undoubtedly much more could be accomplished along the lines of agricultural development than has been yet attempted in this country, but the query is whether a greater net return employed therein will be created thereby. There never was a time in the world's history when the product of each unit of rural population sufficed to support so large a number of other members of society. This increase in the productiveness of labor in agriculture, arising principally from improvements in farming methods and the use of implements and machinery, is indicated by the decline in the ratio of male agricultural workers to the numbers of acres tilled. In 1880, to every adult male engaged in agriculture, 23.3 acres were under cultivation, while in 1890 the ratio was 27.5 acres and in 1900 it was 31.0 acres to every male worker. The efficiency of labor in agriculture instead of declining, therefore, has been increasing; and the rural exodus of surplus labor has rather helped than hindered the attainment of this result.

Moreover, since 1850 the crop-producing area has increased much faster than the population. The country not only supplies its people with more and better food and with more material for clothing than ever before, but is able, in addition, to export a large part of what would otherwise be surplus produce. If the area of improved land increased at no greater rate than the national population (229 per cent.) in 1900 it would have only been 371,877,300 acres, or 42,915,891 acres less than the actual amount (414,793,191). This large expansion of cultivated areas has come about in spite of continual declines in farm values in New York and New England.

Tho the extent of cultivated area has increased greatly during the last half century, the ratio of improved to unimproved farm land has varied only slightly. This may be evidence of lack of intensive cultivation; but it by no means indicates lack of agricultural development. While intensive farming is profitable in certain countries of Europe under existing conditions, in the United States it cannot compete with the system of large scale farming. Under the latter system it is impossible to employ advantageously the most improved machinery and mechanical power. Production in this way is cheapened even tho the quantity of product per acre may be less than under intensive cultivation. The development of transportation facilities frequently places the small intensive cultivator at a disadvantage. The fact that nowadays produce is shipped from the Western plains and the Pacific coast in refrigerating cars at a relatively small cost, is one of the principal causes of the decline in farming values and the numbers of rural population in sections of New York and New England. Under the present state of agricultural development no section of the country has reached such a degree of self-sufficiency as to be independent of other sections, both for means of subsistence and for materials of manufacture. The development of large centers of trade and agriculture, therefore, is dependent upon the distribution of staples to various consuming uses thruout the world. Whether a certain country becomes a manufacturing or an agricultural region will depend largely upon the possibility of successfully competing in these directions with other countries. Each country ultimately will produce that which it can produce with the greatest net returns to capital and labor.

But does not this principle frequently lead to economic disaster thru the sacrifice of future welfare to present net gain? This thought was undoubtedly in Mr. Hill's mind when he called attention to the danger of too rapid consumption of our supplies of coal and iron. Here again, however, Mr. Hill's predictions may be seriously contested. It is now about forty years since the English economist, Prof. W. Stanley Jevons, made use of the same argument in his book on "The Coal Question," in which he predicted that by the end of the century England's commercial and industrial supremacy would be checked by her inability to supply the ever-growing demand for fuel. This prophecy, tho based upon sound scientific reasoning, however, has proven false. New countries have opened up for Great Britain new sources of supply. In addition to this she has been enabled to

maintain a leading place among the nations by reason of superior industrial organization. But the United States, as far as natural resources are concerned, has always been more strongly fortified than Great Britain, and consequently the exhaustion of her supplies may be placed at a far more remote date. Prophecies of the exhaustion of iron ore and coal depend for their fulfilment on a practical continuance of existing conditions. Yet other fuel or means of procuring mechanical power are gradually taking the place of coal, and other metals and construction material successfully compete with iron. The long-distance transmission of electrical power, generated by means of natural waterfalls, is no longer in the experimental stage; while concrete is rapidly displacing iron and steel in the construction of buildings and bridges.

But setting aside these considerations, is there a possibility of the exhaustion of our important mineral deposits within the half century period stated by Mr. Hill? It must be admitted at the outset that there are no reliable estimates of the full supply of iron ore or of coal deposits in either the United States or Europe. The question today is of the world's supply; but there is nothing upon which we may even base an approximate estimate of the mineral value of the earth's crust. Limiting our inquiry to the supply of anthracite coal, practically all of which is contained in Eastern Pennsylvania, in a region of 1,700 square miles, there is probably some ground for estimating the full supply. Such estimates, however, have been nothing more than guesswork carried to an extreme. In 1877 Mr. R. P. Rothwell, in the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, computed the probable exhaustion of the supply in ninety years, *i.e.*, in 1963. Other estimates placed the year of exhaustion, on the basis of the present rate of consumption (50,000,000 tons annually), at 2031 and 2060. All authorities agree that the difficulties of mining anthracite in the future will tend to greatly increase its cost and diminish the demand. Accordingly, for all practical purposes, the exhaustion of anthracite is not so remote as to be incalculable. Such is not the case, however, with the bituminous coal, which is rapidly displacing anthracite in many uses. Bituminous coal occurs in so extended a territory in the United States—known deposits covering about 300,000 square miles—that it is utterly impossible to form any estimate of the total amount available for the future.

Regarding the supply of iron ore in the United States, a capable authority, Mr. John Birkenbine, who has been an expert of the United States Geological Survey during the last seventeen years, scoffs at the idea of a scarcity of the product in any but remote times. New discoveries of iron ore deposits are constantly being made, while mines which have been worked for a period of from fifty to one hundred years are still producing ore. Future supplies, however, will undoubtedly be more expensive to obtain unless cheaper methods of mining and handling are constantly introduced and much of the waste in the process of smelting is eliminated. At the present time each ton of pig iron produced requires about 2½ tons of ore.

One of the gravest considerations in connection with the probable exhaustion of our coal and iron deposits is the enormous increase in the rate of consumption of these products during the past century.

In 1850 the per capita production of coal was only 0.278 tons. In 1880 it had increased to 1.43 tons per inhabitant, in 1890 it was 2.05 tons and in 1900 it rose to 3.53 tons. While the population of the country between 1850 and 1900 increased 230 per cent., the production of coal increased 4,084 per cent. The increase in the production of pig iron has been on a somewhat similar scale. During the first half of the nineteenth century this country produced 11,000,000 tons; between 1850 and 1875, 31,000,000 tons, and during the remaining period up to 1904, 245,000,000 tons were produced. Assuming that this rate of increase in production will continue, about 7,500,000,000 tons of iron ore will have to be taken from the ground for our own use during the present century, since, as we have already pointed out, it takes about 2½ tons of ore to produce one ton of pig iron. The United States now leads the world in the production of pig iron in proportion to population. In 1850 it ranked second, producing but 53 pounds per inhabitant, whereas the United King-

dom produced 190 pounds. In 1903, however, the per capita production of the United Kingdom was 470, while that of the United States was 504 per cent.

Do these figures represent a waste of our natural resources? Or are we uselessly consuming in this age what should be saved for the next? It is a well-known fact that not only was a large portion of the anthracite deposits needlessly wasted in the mad rush to bring it to the markets, but our natural gas and oil deposits have been ruthlessly exploited. The constantly rising price of these products warns us of their impending exhaustion. That the same condition does not prevail in the bituminous or iron industries should not lead us into the belief that the supply of these materials is inexhaustible. Several centuries may pass before even a slight scarcity may be felt, but even a remote period of time deserves our consideration. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the welfare of the future generations, but in our own case this duty has been sadly neglected. By our game and fish laws we aim to prevent the extinction of certain forms of animal life which serve as food supply. The same principle may be extended to the preservation of our mineral and metal supplies, which do so much toward the satisfaction of human wants.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Knight and the Priest

BY IVAN SWIFT

A SINGLE taper flaming dim and low
  Played fitfully on relic altar-gold;
  Thru windows wrought with miracles of old
Fell faint the saffron of the afterglow.

Before the penance-bench Sir Hardistan,
  Scarce more than youth, of sturdy limb and fair,
  Knelt down as under longer years' despair
That marked his brow with age ere age began.

Within the shadow stooped the solemn priest,
  In patience with the sorrows of the years—
  His cup of life o'erfilled of others' tears,
Had spilled his tragedy as theirs increased.

"Sir Knight, I keep the refuge of the poor—
  Here knees of plaintive misery are bent
  When worldly wares and light of life are spent.
Thou'rt not of these, but yet in strength secure."

"Father, I wander thru the endless night,
  And the pale moon to me appears but rare
  I seek, the last, thy famed candle flare
To light my way and stumbling steed aright."

"What meanest thou, Sir Knight?—Hast naught of home?"
  "Aye, Father, home—such home as all men seek—
  And wife and child—and stud and stables sleek,
And gold to grace a triumphry of Rome."

"Grieve not, Sir Knight, if erst thy jousting failed."
  "No conflict but a conquest, holy one—
  The bravest have engaged me and are done
With tournaments, whilst I am victor hailed."

"Find'st no weal in neighbor, friend or kin?"
  "Thy pardon, sire—thou speak'st in language worn.
  Can mortal fellowship be bred of scorn?
The wolf am I; the whimpering folds are men."

"Mayhap thy alms are sown to thankless soil."
  "Alms? Alms?—Wouldst fling thy beads to craven oaves?
  My gift is steady steel—outlasting loaves!
But haste!—the serpent Night doth loose her coil!"

"Haste romps, Sir Knight, without the cloister gates—
  With such as thou on worldly roads it runs.
  In vain pursuit of far retreating suns!
My humble lamp will serve but him who waits.

"Thy pride, thy steel may ward the wanton's way!
  God's love for love; His mercy for thine own!
  Turn back whence thou has come—contrite, alone—
Beyond the east awaits the dawn of day!"

HARBOR SPRINGS, MICH.

Literature

Wells on America*

"To see oursels as ithers see us" is a privilege granted to Americans without stint, since every European visitor who "writes" tells the world how our immensity impresses him. But few observers come so well equipped as Mr. Wells to understand our crude modernity. He welcomes joyously the scientific and mechanical spirit that is transforming the material world; he casts no backward, reluctant glances as he sees us flying from the ages of romance; he sees ahead



H. G. WELLS.

a more healthy, just and intelligent society into which our uproarious, chaotic age may pass. So clear and far-reaching were his theories before he left Liverpool that one suspects many of these pages were virtually composed ere he sighted Liberty statue.

Tho a few of the pages might have been modified had the writer prolonged his visit, none the less they are worth perusal, not alone for the criticisms themselves, but also for the charm of the literary art with which they are expressed. Mr. Wells skimmed, bird-like, over our bustling continent in search of the American guiding idea, the purpose that thru our whole activity runs. He was disappointed not to find among our leaders more thought upon our destiny, more deliberate planning for distant ends. Mr. Wells sees that in practice we have well nigh abandoned the narrow, benumbing conception prevalent so long that the government should merely keep the ring while individuals fight for the spoils. This conception is no longer accepted except in musty, remote classrooms. But a positive purpose for our civilization has not yet been substituted. We have been so busy collecting the materials for a higher civilization that we have not had time to decide upon the complete plans for the structure. America's early political philosophy, summed up in the injunction: "Give free scope to personal effort and then common welfare will inevitably be fostered," was favored by the conditions under which the continent was opened. Only

* The Future of America. By H. G. Wells. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.00

within the last decade or so have industrial developments forced upon reluctant Americans the truth that equality of opportunity cannot be preserved except thru patient, collective regulation of industry.

Mr. Wells was astonished to find that the dim, pulsating crowds of recent immigrants already had money to spend. So far their enterprise in coming had been justified to themselves. But the national problem set by their ever-increasing swarms, Mr. Wells suggests, as well as the menacing problems of the race question and of the souring conflict between laborers and employers, we are not taking with sufficient thought and seriousousness, tho they are sphinx riddles which we can leave unanswered only on pain of being devoured.

That such problems will solve themselves if the politicians and statesmen will but leave them alone has been the fatalistic assumption of most Americans hitherto, and Mr. Wells laments the endurance of that happy-go-lucky attitude. His chapter on "The Tragedy of Color" has helped to stir the thought which he rightly considers essential to a solution, for it has been widely read by Southern negroes, and is quoted by them now to visiting Northerners. Mr. Wells did not discover the whole of the stiff thinking and eager discussion upon our national problems that goes on in White House, universities, schools, magazine offices and private libraries. It was also a trifle unfair for him to expect that young America should have clearer conceptions of its future than has the ancient land of his birth. He hoped too much from democracy. Nevertheless, the present ferment over the railroads, the agitation about municipal ownership, the work of child-labor committees, the enthusiasm for popular education, the real tho belated progress of the South in the provision of schools and colleges, and the output of sociological articles by magazines, both popular and academic, all indicate that America is waking to the consciousness that upon its informed decision and moralized will, rather than upon chance developments and witless competition, should rest the future of America.

Poetry, Old and New

THERE is nothing in the collection of



ILLUSTRATION FROM DUNBAR'S "JOGGIN' ERLONG."
Dodd, Mead & Co.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar's work, under the name of *Joggin' Erlong*,[1] published after his death, to compare with some of his earlier poems, and the book is in its make-up decidedly overdressed. If the poems were more distinctive, the pho-

[1] JOGGIN' ERLONG. *By Paul Lawrence Dunbar.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

tographic illustrations of negro types and the bandanna cover would not overweigh them to such an extent, but the elaborate marginal decorations are inharmonious in any case. The only approach to poetry in the book is the last dialect poem that was written by the well known singer, beginning:

"Sling along, sling along, sling along,
De moon done riz,
Dem eyes o' his,
Done sighted you,
Where you stopped to woo.
Sling along, sling along,
It ain't no use fu' to try to hide,
De moonbeam allus at yo' side,
He hang f'om de fence, he drap f'om de limb,
Dey ain't no use bein' skeered o' him.
Sling along, sling along."

A characteristic sketch of the negro of today, with excellent illustrations, is "An Ante-Bellum Sermon." But the volume *Joggin' Erlong* will add nothing to the laurels won by the young negro poet, and it is only just to recall in this connection a stanza from his "A Death Song" in an earlier book.

"Lay me down beneaf de willers in de grass,
Whah de branch'll go a-singin' as it pass,
An when I's a-layin' low,
I kin hyeah it as it go,
Singin', "Sleep, my honey, tek yo' res' at las'."

The larger part of the fugitive verse of Mildred I. McNeal-Sweeney in *When Yesterday Was Young*[2] is descriptive, and suggests that the brush might have served her better than the pen as a means of expression. Also nearly every one of the poems in the book seems a *tour de force*. A phrase, a line, or, at the most, a stanza speaks; the rest is deliberate verse-making—elaboration. Those poems most condensed are the best. Most of them are too long; in these, the occasional poetic touch does not suffice to carry them. Many of the poems are general, more are descriptive of nature or of places, as "The Dawn Child," "The Clover," "Bells of Amalfi," "New York Bay at Dusk." A few are legendary, historical or personal.

There are anthologies without end, but the question is are not the minor poets better employed in rearranging and reprinting great compositions of the past than in making little ones of the present. *The Friendly Town*[3] is compiled by an anthologist who had already collated poetic testimony to the supremacy of the country and of nature. This volume sings of things urban, sophisticated. Says the compiler, in his foreword:

"When still in the season
Of sunshine and leisure,
While blithe yet we wander
O'er meadow and down
O say is it treason
To think of the treasure
Heaped up for us yonder
In gray London town?

The contents of this volume (which gives no American poets except Longfellow, Holmes and Lowell) offer weighty burden of proof in prose and verse, from Lamb's eulogy to roast pig to Landor's epigram:

"I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
Nature I loved, and, next to nature, art;
I warmed both hands before the fire of life;
It sinks, and I am ready to depart."

The Pilgrim's Staff[4] is a collection of Poems Divine and Moral. Here the theme that inspires the selection is universal, the pieces are many of them masterpieces, and all are expressions of the greatest reflections of great men. The little volume cannot but be weighty. Typographically it is perfect. Done in the manner of the seventeenth century book, it is illustrated with portraits excellently reproduced from old engravings. The cover bears a Crusader's arms, crowned by the Pilgrim's hat and garlanded with lilies and palms. In all this lofty sentiment upon the critical aspects of life from Spencer to our own time we have reason to be proud of our moderns. Henley's brave "Invictus" is here:

"Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid."

and Stevenson's dauntless Requiem:

"Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie:
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.
This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he long'd to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

However ungracious we may be to *new*

[2] When Yesterday Was Young. *By Mildred I. McNeal-Sweeney.* New York: Robert Grier Cooke. $1.50.

[3] The Friendly Town. *By Edward V. Lucas.* New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

[4] The Pilgrim's Staff. *By Ida Rey Carrington.* New York: Duffield & Co. 75 cents.

poets, we are always overflowing with appreciation for those singers whose minstrelsy has already won us; and we sympathize fully with the Indiana State Teachers' Association who insisted on paying tribute to James Whitcomb Riley in spite of the latter's well known aversion to public demonstration. The little volume[5] giving an account of this assembly in the poet's honor includes, besides the witty and genial addresses made by Senator Beveridge, Meredeth Nicholson, Henry Watterson and others, and the response by Mr. Riley, a sketch of the latter's life. In this is recounted the hoax that he and a friend perpetrated in connection with the writing of "Leonainie," which they represented as a hitherto unpublished poem by Poe. They were all too successful, and had very shortly to reveal the genuine author in order to quell the excitement they had created and its consequences.

Modern Poets and Christian Teaching

THE six small volumes of this title* serve a valuable purpose. Philosophy and psychology are learning that the emotions may bring us truth that the reason alone cannot reach, and religion, which is profounder than a mere rational science, claims a formidable ally in the poet with his intuitive grasp of truth. The volume on Tennyson most justly declares of that poet: "He opened the way, almost before its philosophers and priests had found it, for the reconciliation between the conclusions of science and the intuitions of the heart concerning the reality of the spirit and the personality of God," but wisely refrains from any definite formulation of the poet's belief, admitting that his insight is spiritual and not formal. The writer is particularly happy in interpreting the poet's thought in the light of the intellectual turmoil of his age, quoting Jowett's remark to the laureate: "Your poetry has an element of philosophy more to be considered than any regular philosophy in England." That he was infused with a deeply moral emotion is evidenced by the serious undercurrent of almost every important poem, yet it must not be forgotten that the conscious moral is secondary in the poet's mind; the primary motive of art is the infinite cry for expression of emotions that cannot be stifled, and the moral character of his work is the reflection of the man back on his art, not its first purpose. And this is better, since we get a vision wider and deeper than his formulated moral thinking, as inspiration must always be deeper than logic.

Browning's militant optimism, as the author of that volume shows, was far stronger than a merely rational faith, and leads the poet, somewhat to the commentator's dismay, to attack the validity of the human reason, seeing that to find reason always valid and sufficient discredits emotion which oft-times transcends reason, yet it is by the eternal truth of the spirit's intuition that Browning knows "all's right with the world." The poet's conception of love as the universal force, the gospel of salvation, the conclusive argument for a personal and incarnate God—a belief which dominated Tennyson and Lanier as well—is inspiringly handled, as also his spiritual test of life. Temptation and difficulty are but the trying ground of the soul, the only unpardonable thing in existence being not defeat, but refusal to fight, since success is not outward achievement, but the victory of the will. Browning's whole interest lay in the "development of the soul; little else," as he himself says, "is worth while." Withal this volume is the most genuinely inspiring of the set, in its sympathetic rendering of the poet's rushing optimism.

The treatment of Lanier is engaged as much in a setting forth of the poet's aspiration, pure, devoted, courageous, as an interpretation of his poetry, and better so, for, true to his ideal, Lanier's life was the truest art of him, and in spite of a mystical temperament his richly spiritual imagination did not lose hold upon the problems of today. The volume of Gilder, Markham and Sill

[5] IN HONOR OF JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

* MODERN POETS AND CHRISTIAN TEACHING. 6 Vols. Tennyson, by *William Emory Smyser*. Browning, by *Frank C. Lockwood*. Sidney Lanier, by *Henry Nelson Snyder*. Lowell, by *William A. Quayle*. Matthew Arnold, by *James Main Dixon*. Gilder, Markham, Sill, by *David G. Downey*. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.00 each.

evidences deep moral feeling in these younger American writers, a feeling that too frequently smothers their artistic power. Gilder is rich in Christian thought, while Markham, with more of the real poet's clothing of his thought in action and concrete imagery, stirs us by his ringing cries for Brotherhood.

Of religion such as the expositor sought Lowell offers little enough. He preached humanity rather than religion, and it was a mistake to seek it, but the book does portray the moral undercurrent of the poet's thinking, his hatred of slavery, his call for moral vigor, his gospel of unselfish devotion, so exquisitely phrased in "Sir Launfal's Vision." The volume on Arnold is an unfortunate attempt to interpret a poet unsympathetically. It should not have consumed so much space to prove his poetry unsatisfying from any orthodox standpoint, or that his keen intellectualism does not fully interpret life.

These volumes, wrought out for the most part from the preachers' point of view, are hardly conclusive as to the religious thought of the poets treated; they show where the poet spoke in the language of modern theology, rather than reconstruct for us his complete religious thought, yet they prove the intimate alliance between poetry and all religious feeling, not in form, but in spirit, and are a most valuable storehouse of applications to Christian teaching of poetic faith with its moving power.

On the Great American Plateau. By T. Mitchell Prudden. New York: G. R. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Mr. Pruden has written a very readable book on the southwest plateau which Mr. Van Dyke has treated in his iridescent fashion in "The Desert." No one can fail to catch a little reflected glow of enthusiasm from this journal of nights and days spent among the "cañons and buttes in the land of the cliff-dweller," and "the Indian of today." The names scattered like the jewels of a broken necklace about this region are enough to set one dreaming! Who would not like to wander along the "Bright Angel Trail," across the "Painted Desert," thru "Marble Cañon" and "Lost Gulch," under "Echo Cliffs" and pitch camp on the "Mesa Verde?" Of course, the author



THE MAKING OF A NAVAJO BLANKET.
From Prudden's "Great American Plateau." Putnams.

tries to describe the Grand Cañon of the Rio Colorado—and of course he fails as even Charles Dudley Warner did before him, but by reiteration of its splendors he manages to leave upon the mind of the reader a confused sense of its magnificence. The chapters upon the "cliff-dwellings" and the Hopi and Navajo Indians are full of interest, and there are many photographs of the scenery and people of the American Desert, showing by sharp lines the unfailing blaze of sunlight in which they were taken.

Studies in Pictures. An Introduction to the Famous Galleries. By John C. Van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Any one who has watched the tired tourists trooping thru a picture gallery, either trying conscientiously to find something endurable in old masters which they have been told they should admire, or with ostentatious independence and defiance rejecting at a glance the established consensus of opinion, will realize the need for just such books as this. Professor Van Dyke is a helpful cicerone, for he does not overpower the reader with his theories, or force upon him his tastes, or crush him with the weight of his learning, but talks clearly and sensibly about what pictures are painted for and how we can get the most out of them. The first half of this book is devoted to explaining under what conditions the old masters worked and how their productions suffer from being cleaned, restored, wrongly lighted, falsely placed and generally misunderstood. Then he discusses the different kinds of paintings—figure, genre, portrait, animal, landscape and marine. He uses few technical terms and none of the painter's, or rather the connoisseur's, cant. His points and allusions are illustrated by thirty-nine full page halftones. If he does not succeed in weaning the reader from Bouguereau, Tadema, Landseer and Vibert, at least he will have taught him how to appreciate other pictures, which formerly appeared to him merely "ugly," like the unknown lady by the unknown artist in the Poldi Museum.



UNKNOWN LADY.
By Piero della Francesca (?) in the Poldi Museum, Milan. From Van Dyke's "Studies in Pictures." Scribner.

The White Cat. By Gelett Burgess. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Mr. Burgess is economical in the matter of heroines. He has one heroine engaged to two men at the same time. This is not so unusual a state of things either in novels or real life as to attract attention; the peculiar thing about this case is that the *fiancées* are very different girls, altho they have the same body, which they alternately dominate. This device save the author the trouble of describing two types of feminine beauty, altho he has still to get up two sets of mental and moral idiosyncrasies. This he accomplishes readily by applying his method of psychological classification, making one a bromide and the other a sulfite. He has also to stock up two distinct wardrobes, but this matter he has carefully attended to. We have not here an ordinary case of feminine duplicity; it is a real double personality. We do not ordinarily give away an author's plot in this way, but it does not matter, because any reader endowed with ordinary perceptive faculties or experienced in novel reading will discover the secret long before he catches a glimpse of the *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* on the library table, and it will not impair his zest for reading the whole story of this psychological civil war. For the story is a fascinating one, tho not so interesting as Dr. Prince's "Dissociation of a Personality." Edna is not so vixenish and tricksy a sprite as Sally. Stevenson got ahead of the doctors in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," but most of our romancers nowadays trot behind the scientists. *The White Cat* is handsomely illustrated by a man who did not read the book.

The Doctor. By Ralph Conner. New York, Chicago and Toronto: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50

Ralph Conner needs no introduction to American readers. This new story of the Rocky Mountain regions is written in his usual stringent style and abounds in thrilling situations. Perhaps no living author understands better how to use the competitive spirit in human nature to greater advantage in a dramatic way than does Mr. Conner. In this story, as in all the others he has ever written, the good man pits himself against adverse circumstances and wins. And there is something hearty and stimulating in such *denouements,* which accounts in a great measure for this author's popularity.

The Nature of Capital and Income. By Irving Fisher, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. xxi, 427. $3.00.

In comprehensive analysis and richness of details, this book is more characteristic of the work of a German than of an American economist. The author, who is a professor of political economy at Yale University, has devoted a number of years of diligent study to his subject, having contributed considerable literature thereon to the current economic periodicals. His endeavor has been to exhibit definitely the modern economic concepts of capital and income, with all the facts and theories relating thereto, but in the present volume his attention is chiefly devoted to the relation between capital and capital-income in the value sense. In solving this important problem of economic science, Dr. Fisher skilfully employs the diagramatic method after the manner of the Austrian-Jevons school of economists. He is very careful, however, to relegate abstruse geometrical and mathematical formulæ to the appendices of the book. Stated briefly, the theory of Dr. Fisher regarding the nature of capital is that "those parts of the material universe which at any time are under the dominion of man constitute his capital-wealth; its desirability, his subjective capital." The stream of services which flow from this capital-wealth (*i. e.*, land, labor and transferable goods) represents the discounted value of future expected income, minus the accumulated value of past outgo, or capital-wealth consumed in the production of capital. "When values are considered, the causal relation is not from capital to income, but from income to capital; not from present to future, but from future to present." Capital employed in each preliminary process of production is ultimately dependent on the value of the income of the capital employed in the final process, for the value of the earlier capital is nothing more than the discounted value of the capital it produces. The author admits that modifications in this theory of capital value and income are necessary when an element of uncertainty is introduced in the discounting operations. Probably the only radical departure from conventional economic principles in Dr. Fisher's treatise is the inclusion of human population in the capital concept, because, as he contends, "these are objects owned."

How It Works. Dealing in simple language with Steam, Electricity, Light, Heat, Sound, Hydraulics, Optics, etc., and their applications to apparatus in common use. By Archibald Williams. 12mo, pp. xii, 461. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $1.25.

A better Boys' Own Book, for big boys and young men it would be hard to devise. The machinery in common use which every one sees, mechanical, electrical, optical, used in the house, on the farm, and in transportation, is described in simple terms, its principles explained and illustrated abundantly, by sections showing its construction of steam engines and turbines, of automobiles and balloons, of telegraphs and telephones, of railway brakes and block signals, of pianos and organs, of phonographs and gramophones, of barometers and diving-bells, of meters and filters, of locks and clocks, of cycles and threshing machines. This is no book for the engineer, as it gives principles rather than the more complex fittings of the most elaborated machines. Hardly any other volume will answer as many of the questions that a bright boy asks and ought to ask about the things he sees and uses. It should head the list of books to be bought for school libraries.

A Break in Training. By Arthur Ruhl. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.25.

A few years ago we came across a story with this title, and we tore it out of the magazine in which it appeared and filed it away in a big manila envelope labeled on the back "The Twelve Best Short Stories in the World." Into the same scrap-box envelope went later —which by that time held more than a dozen, but we intended to weed them out some time and try to get the set published—two other stories, entitled "Left Behind" and "The Men They Used to Be." We did not notice that they were by the same author until now, when they turn up in a single volume, together with five others, good, but not so good. They all deal with the same subject, track athletics, yet with astonishing variety in style and treatment. They could not have been written before Kipling, but they are none the worse for that. We should like to see Kipling beat them. Their distinguishing quality is their decided masculinity. This is an age of feministic literature, when most stories are written of women, by women or for women. The male authors who want to prove themselves men generally resort to brutality and coarseness, without, however, even in those lines escaping feminine competition. But these stories are clean and wholesome, yet emphatically *manly*. We would venture to say that there are two passages in the first story, the descriptions of Miss Halloway on the golf links, and of the dinner that followed, that no woman could have written, but we are deterred from such a sweeping statement by remembering what befell the critics who reviewed the early novels of George Eliot, George Sand and Charles Egbert Craddock.



ARTHUR RUHL.

Charleston: The Place and the People. By Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

This is the fifth of a series of informal histories published by the Macmillans of famous American cities. And it would be interesting to compare Mrs. Ravenel's story of Charleston with that of New Orleans by Grace King, or of Philadelphia by Agnes Repplier, or of Boston by De Wolf How. In this way we should discover the admirable, but contrasting, elements which went to make the American people before this country was spotted and debauched with the scum of European immigration. The men who settled the "Goose Creek" plantations in the South Carolina Province were not the cast-off paupers of other nations, but they were gentlemen of breeding and substance. The author of this volume tells us that she has

> "Simply chosen from its (Charleston's) story of two hundred and fifty years such events as seem to her to have had most to do in shaping the fortunes of the men who made the town, as best to illustrate the character of their children who have lived in it.'

Some of us will be surprised to realize that the life of Charleston is so short. The people who hail from there wear the baronial air of having lived and descended from themselves for at least five hundred years. And this reminds us to say that while no mention is made of it, the author of this book may be the Mrs. Ravenel who offered her friends a cake made from a receipt given her by a lady in Baltimore, and ever afterward it was known as the Lady Baltimore cake. In any case, she belongs to that lovely faded wreath of elderly gentlewomen to whom Owen Wister pays so many gallant tributes in his late novel. Events lie quiet in her mind, which gives them the right perspective. They do not hawk and claw at her heart nor demand the sort of shrieking expression so common among a younger class of women writers who were not brought up in Charleston. And her attachment to the past is evidenced by her half timid defense of the *code duello*. She says very naïvely that she can remember but three "fatal" duels. And commenting upon the practice she adds:

> "The evil was great, but some things can be said in its favor. The knowledge that an account would be required of his words and actions brought constantly to a man's mind, not as a menace, but as a principle, the belief that his words were a part of his character and his life. False or cruel speech was to be answered for as was an evil act; it, there-

fore, was held *to be* an act, not mere empty breath, as it is too often considered now. . . . One who can remember the exquisite urbanity of social intercourse of fifty years ago, and contrast it with the careless expressions, the rough give and take, of the present, can but wonder how much the old way had to do with the self-respect and consideration for others of that society which people now call half civilized."

In short, the book is of peculiar interest, not only for the information it contains, but for the manner in which all is presented.

Fishing and Shooting Sketches. By Grover Cleveland. New York: The Outing Co. $1.25.

Our readers will remember that our veteran ex-President, who on March 18th celebrated his seventieth birthday, has contributed an article on hunting or fishing to the annual Vacation Number of THE INDEPENDENT for the last four years. These have now been collected and republished with six similar articles from other periodicals in a small volume illustrated with pen sketches by Henry S. Watson. As our readers know, Mr. Cleveland is an ardent advocate of "the outdoor life," and this book will help to win converts to his cause.

The Sword of Wealth. By Henry W. Thomas. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

But for the fact that the names of characters and places are Italian, the reader of this story might easily think that the scenes were laid in a Massachusetts mill town instead of where they are, in Lombardy. It is the same old tale of industrial slavery with which we have become so familiar, only the capitalist is a Sicilian rogue, the hero is a Socialist, and the rioters are Italian peasants. It is needless to tell that the capitalist is a mean man and meets a bloody death, because that has become the invariable character of the rich man in fiction and his inevitable fate if a single laboring man is admitted to help out the movement and measure of the tale. The question is, Why does the capitalist always fall one way or the other by the hand of his outraged employees? Does such a *denouement* actually represent the temper of the modern mind, or is it the charlatan and easy method lazy novelists have of dramatized retributive justice? If it is the latter, no importance is to be attached to the astonishing mortality among trust makers in fiction, but if it is the former, there is cause for alarm. It never has been possible to reform society by riots and murder, some Socialists like Mr. London to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Far Horizon. By Lucas Malet. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

"A nostalgia of wide, untenanted spaces, of far horizons, of emotions at once intimate and rooted in things eternal, was upon him."

In such words Mrs. St. Leger Harrison characterizes the dominant mood



Illustration from Cleveland's "Fishing and Shooting Sketches." Outing Pub. Co.

of her hero, and voices the longing for home of the human soul whenever it becomes conscious of its own immortality and its nearest needs. Did not some good Protestant divine call it "a heavenly homesickness"? This hero and good man, a somewhat unusual combination of qualities in current fiction, Dominic Iglesias, is not a Protestant, but a world-weary Catholic, turning to the Church as to a window facing the far horizon he would seek. He is not "world-weary" in the usual sense, for he has lived a singularly blameless life as a bank clerk in business, as a chivalrous gentleman of spotless repute in private life. He has a strange charm for the "Lady of the Windswept Dust," Poppy St. John, an ex-actress, an adventuress, a woman with an unsavory Past and a dubious Present. The singular friendship of the two unlike natures is the theme of the story—a story so well told, so finely finished, with such real people of the British middle-class sort moving thru its pages, that the critical faculty is disarmed from the first, and one yields to the charm of unique art. How very good they are—these minor characters and understudies! The girlish Serena Lovegrove, of, perhaps, eight-and-forty autumns, who clutches her older self at eighteen by the skirts in a desperate grip and will not let her go; "good" George Lovegrove, whom no other adjective could quite describe; the incomparable group at Mrs. "Peachie" Parcher's boarding-house table; even the gray little caretaker, "with a taste for literature"—here is artistry of unusual perfection. The banker and the vicar are not so happy in their presentment. We,



WANTED A CHANGE.

Young Twentyperr looked carefully before a wife he took,
His wife would have to know a thing or two,
He wanted to be certain that his spouse knew how to cook
The way his mother didn't use to do!

[The vexed question of *Why They Married*, which outsiders can never understand but are always wondering about, is settled for about fifty selected cases by James Montgomery Flagg in verses and sketches like the above. New York: Life Publishing Co. 75 cents.]

frankly, do not believe in them at all. And we question the fairness of the author, in painting her one Catholic so superbly, and her several Protestants so badly; the contrast loses force when we doubt its truth. Still, we do not agree with those critics who have found in *The Far Horizon* a "Romanist tract," tho we do recognize a spite against the Church of England in the caricature-clergyman, Dr. Nevington, a blatant and bloated mass of conceit. It is but the moving story of the appeal of goodness to all there may be left of the divine in a lost woman—just goodness, which redeems poor Poppy, as it has done and ever will do men and women worse than she.

Dissertations by Mr. Dooley. By Finley Peter Dunne. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

It is astonishing that Mr. Dunne can turn out Dooley dissertations week after week for many years and yet keep them as a whole so full of wit and introduce such variety in spite of the sameness of their mechanical structure. Still there are days when Mr. Dooley's philosophy does not flow so clear and free from the tap as at others, and it is convenient to have his less evanescent disquisitions brought together occasionally in such volumes as this. His remarks on the labor question are always in order:

"It was diff'rent whin I was a young man, Hinnissy. In thim days Capital an' Labor were frindly, or Labor was. Capital was like a father to Labor, givin' it its board an' lodgin's. Nayether intherfered with th' other. Capital wint on capitalizin' an' Labor wint on laborin'. In thim goolden days a wurrukin' man was an honest artisan. That's what he was proud to be called. Th' week befure iliction he had his pitcher in th' funny pa-apers. He wore a square paper cap an' a leather apron, an' he had his ar-rm ar-round Capital, a rosy binivolint old guy with a plug-hat an' eyeglasses. They were goin' to th' polls together to vote f'r simple old Capital. Capital an' Labor walked ar-rm in ar-rm instead iv havin' both hands free, as at prisint.

"Nowadays 'tis far diff'rent. Th' unions has desthroyed all individjool effort. Year be year th' hours iv th' misguided wurrukin' man has been cut down, till now it takes a split-second watch to time him as he goes thru th' day's worruk. Well, it's too bad that th' goolden days has passed, Hinnissy. Capital still pats Labor on th' back, but on'y with an axe. Labor rayfuses to be threated as a frind. It wants to be threated as an inimy. It thinks it gets more that way. They ar-re still a happy fam'ly, but it's more like an English fam'ly. They don't speak. What do I think iv it all? Ah, sure, I don't know. I belong to th' onforchnit middle class. No wan iver sthrikes in sympathy with me."

"They ought to get together," said Hennessy.

"How cud they get anny closer together thin their prisint clinch?" asked Mr. Dooley. "They're so close together now that those that ar-re between thim ar-re crushed to death."



FINLEY PETER DUNNE.
(Mr. Dooley.)

Literary Notes.

....The great Episcopalian cathedral of St. John the Divine, which crowns Morningside Heights, in the City of New York, is described in the April *Scribner* by one of its architects, C. Grant LaFarge.

....*How Doth the Simple Spelling Bee*, by Owen Wister, is intended as a joke on the spelling reform movement. Altho we have been thru the book thoroly it must be confest that we can see neither rime nor reason in it. The author has mist his aim and is badly mixt in his ideas. [Macmillan. 50 cents.]

....The standard work of Professor James Mark Baldwin, on *Mental Development in the Child and the Race*, is issued in a third edition, ten years after its first appearance. The improvements and enlargements made for the translations into French and German now appear in the English form. [Macmillan. $2.25.]

....We have reviewed Professor Breasted's four admirable volumes, entitled *Ancient Records of Egypt*, including all historical docu

ments from the earliest times to the Persian Conquest. For the first time these records are thus compiled completely and translated into English for the use of the scholar. A fifth volume ($2.00) contains the indices, and is also issued by the University of Chicago Press.

....Professor McFadyen, of Knox College, Toronto, whose "Introduction to the Old Testament" has been commended in THE INDEPENDENT, has made a careful collection and study of *The Prayers of the Bible* [A. C. Armstrong & Son], which contains valuble devotional and liturgical material, together with discussions of the character and content of both Old and New Testament petitions.

....The vivacious author of "Success Among Nations" has reversed his opera-glass and now writes of *Success In Life*, of the individual man. Mr. Emil Reich is essentially French in his treatment of "success," which he defines as the attainment of the objects: "Health, Love, Honor, Power." "Wealth," as such, is not considered; a refreshing innovation, in treatises on success. (New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.)

....Mr. Everard Bierer's treatise on *The Evolution of Religions*, while evidently written with good purpose, is amateurish in character, unreliable in statement of fact, incomplete in outlook, and disproportionate in consideration of the phenomena under discussion. The particular animus of the author is against the doctrine of the trinity, which assumes altogether too large a place in his survey of the development of religious doctrines. [Putnam.]

....How to combine the advantages of a large university with the peculiar benefits of the small college, is one of the problems of our higher education. Dr. Andrew Fleming West, dean of the Graduate School of Princeton, answers it in his book *American Liberal Education*, by the tutorial system now in force at Princeton, and he presents some good arguments in its favor, if the teachers and the taught are to know each other at all. [Scribner's. 75 cents.]

....Prof. F. Crawford Burkitt, of the University of Cambridge, delivered as his inaugural course as Norrisian Professor of Divinity ten lectures on the origin and historical trustworthiness of the Gospels, which were marked by critical acumen and clearness of presentation. As now published, under the title, *The Gospel History and Its Transmission*, the volume is one of the best in English on the sources of information concerning the life of Christ. [Scribner. $2.]

....Our young people ought not to go far astray, for lack of advice! Among the many books to tell them just what to do in various contingencies, Caroline A. Huling has written a series of *Letters of a Business Woman to Her Niece*, and the self-supporting girl who has any part in the business world is told from the vantage ground of twenty years' experience a good many things she will be happier for knowing. The advice is sensible, if trite. [New York. R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.]

Pebbles

A TERROR wild,
This naughty child,
  A kicker and a squirmer.
When it bit her hand
Its aunt cried, "Land!"
  And grasped the terror firmer.
—*The Harvard Lampoon.*

REQUIESCAT.

"YOU'VE a bullfrog in your 'sophagus,"
'Twas thus the doctor joked.
The jest's on him, for Fred. from fear
Turned up his toes and croaked.
—*The Medical News.*

THE ADVENTURE OF THE BLACK, BLACK HAND.

HAPPY HOMES was pacing, nay trotting, convulsively up and down the room with his Latin, when I wafted in. Genially he gestured me athwart the window seat with his long graceful tibia, and cursed sublabially.

"I always was nervous," he lugubirated, indicating my garter, which had effused. Blushingly, I swallowed my gum.

"Speaking of neurasthenia," he guffled, tweaking away my cigarette with his usual charming *naïveté*, "I am reminded of the Adventure of the Black, Black Hand. One night last fall I could not get to sleep at all. I had been to the Yale Debating Union, and the sad memory of those highly unheard dead well-nigh convulsed my guesstronomics. I plunged into Jakes slaver, but alas! it was but leaping from the grave into the bier."

Stealthily Homes' long white finger stole toward a tiny bottle.

In alarm, I threw myself at him.

I missed him, and with a low, cruel laugh, he swallowed—the last jujube. He then drooled on—jujubilantly:

"It was now almost dawn, and I had not slept a wink. Within the room it was so quiet that the very water in my bottle was distilled. What a time for some burglarous fellow to make a break—in the door! A cold evanescence trickled from my tink-tank at the very tho't, and congealed crustaceously when I recalled that the door was not locked. In terror I fastened my eyes on the door, but the darn things kept rolling off. Suddenly a long, low whistle tremulosed right under my window.

I lay and auricled. A faint creak, the sound of something falling, and all was silence. With a perfectly horrid scream I elapsed, rampant, from bed, cranked the lamp up and then transundulated the room, stupified, shattered *eblouissé;* the worst had some; for lying lifeless across the threshold, white and ghastly in the pale dawn, I saw—Mong Du! a General Warning of our faculty for falling below my studies."

Homes buried his face. I dug it up.

"What of the Black, Black Hand," I hissed between his teeth.

"O, that?" he gurgled. "Don't you know the colored janitor brings the warnings?"—*Yale Record.*

Editorials

San Francisco and Harrisburg

Official investigation at San Francisco and Harrisburg laid bare, last week, shameful breaches of trust by public officers. Those at San Francisco were clearly criminal as well as shameful. And it is difficult to account for the expenditure of $9,000,000 in furnishing the new Capitol at Harrisburg unless we assume that a conspiracy hostile to the public interest existed there.

In the days immediately following the earthquake at San Francisco, men were shot in the ruins of the city for robbing the dead or stealing the property of stricken citizens who survived. The offenses for which punishment was then so summarily inflicted were no worse than those which have since been committed there by the men who were indicted last week and by their associates and instructors in municipal corruption. Are these also to be punished?

This is the question which must be answered as justice requires it to be answered if the government of American municipalities is to be delivered from corruption. Folk compelled the punishment of boodlers in St. Louis. Heney, another fearless, honest and vigorous prosecutor, intends to bring the rascals at San Francisco to justice. But no member of the ring in Philadelphia has suffered punishment, or is in danger of getting his deserts, and no part of the public money stolen there has been recovered.

It is necessary that those who are most guilty should suffer under the law. In many instances these scoundrels escape not only punishment, but even prosecution. Seventeen of the eighteen San Francisco Supervisors have confessed their guilt and told the whole story of their treachery. For two reasons Heney has not asked for the indictment of these men: First, because he needed their testimony for use in the pursuit of greater rascals, and could get it only by making some concessions; second, because the prosecution of them might prevent a successful prosecution of those by whom they were corrupted. He seeks to convict Mayor Schmitz, Boss Ruef, and, above all, the capitalists and officers of powerful corporations who bought Ruef and Schmitz and hired them to buy the Supervisors.

Of course, these Supervisors are guilty. They admit it. They will be punished by the contempt of honest men as long as they live. But is the guilt of these clerks, and blacksmiths, and hack drivers, and carpenters and the like as great as that of the educated and well-to-do men who tempted and bought them? Ruef is a graduate of the University of California and a member of the bar. And the officers of the railroad and gas and telephone companies who bargained with Ruef or who sought the favor of the Supervisors by direct payments to them have sinned grievously against society as well as against the law. Undoubtedly, Heney would like to punish every man who is guilty, but he must choose, and he ought not to let the rich corrupter escape.

There is a lesson in this great scandal for organized labor. The unions have perfected a labor monopoly in San Francisco. With monopoly has come demoralization. There is proof of this in the labor methods adopted since the earthquake and in the condition of the labor market. And political power has come into the hands of those unable to use it intelligently. The workingmen have been induced to submit to unworthy and dishonest leaders. Ruef was not originally one of them, but Schmitz, a weak and incompetent man, fell under Ruef's control. An honest workingman of strong character in Schmitz's place would have prevented corruption and elevated the union cause. But Schmitz, under Ruef's guidance, has become organized labor's worst enemy.

To the opponents of unionism he has given an almost inexhaustible supply of ammunition. They are using it in the Old World as well as in America. The unions of the United States should formally denounce those who have betrayed their cause in San Francisco, and should hereafter select their representatives with

the greatest care. Organized labor in California suffers now by ridicule as well as by the criminal offenses of its leaders in politics, for it was Schmitz, the Labor Mayor, and those whom he represented, who professed to fear that their children would be demoralized or contaminated by association with a few little Japanese in the public schools!

No question as to the influence of labor unions in politics is raised in connection with the revelations at Harrisburg. Those responsible for the waste, or worse, of millions there appear to have been the highest officers of the State, elected or appointed as representatives of the Republican party. For the new capitol $4,000,000 was appropriated, and the building appears to have been erected at a cost not exceeding that sum; but for furnishing it $9,000,000 was spent, and the testimony indicates that about $6,000,000 of this was profit for contractors or other persons. Nearly all the work was done by one contractor, who has already received more than $5,000,000. Proposals for the furnishing were invited by advertisements which said that separate bids for the several kinds of supplies, such as chairs, chandeliers, carpets, etc., might be submitted. But a curious resolution offered by Governor Pennypacker was adopted in the Board of Public Buildings, and this resolution barred out any bid which should not cover all the furnishings. It appears that only one bidder (the successful one) knew of this requirement. His bid covered all the work, and he got the contract. Then he sublet the work to various persons.

His profit has been enormous, owing partly to the curious and extraordinary character of the specifications. He paid a subcontractor $2,060 for two rostrums, and received $90,748 for them from the State. For painting which an unsuccessful bidder had offered to do for $164,473, he received $789,743. The State paid him more than $2,000,000 for chandeliers. Under the specifications he was paid for them by the pound! They are extremely heavy, so ponderous, in fact, that the investigating committee has been told they are in danger of falling by their own weight. Telephone booths at from $3,000 to $4,000 apiece are among the furnishings. Official figures show that the contractor's profit on the subcontracts ranged from 300 to 4,000 per cent.

Responsibility for the official action which permitted such payments for this work and paved the way for them by means of unusual and remarkable specifications should be clearly fixed by the investigating committee. It is admitted that Governor Pennypacker was the author of the restrictive resolution of which we have spoken; unsuccessful bidders have testified that in answer to their inquiries he told them that separate bids for the various kinds of furnishings were invited and could safely be made. There should be an explanation of the haste with which about $4,000,000 was paid out after the election of the Reform Treasurer, Mr. Berry, and before he could assume office.

If there was a conspiracy to rob the State, the people of Pennsylvania should insist on the exposure and punishment of the conspirators. The higher the station of the guilty, if guilt there be, the more important it is for the public welfare that they should not escape.

A Stage in Church Union

It was a comparatively easy thing for the Northern Presbyterians and the Cumberland Presbyterians to unite into one body, for their Presbyterian name was the same, and the smaller body was the daughter of the larger. Equally a generation ago it was easy for the Old School and the New School Presbyterians to unite, for there was no difference between them, and a generation earlier they had been one. In both these cases they had precisely the same polity, and the softening of the theology of the stiffer body had made it almost impossible that they should not fuse together. There was no visible distinction between them.

It is not so with the approaching union of the Congregationalists, the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestants. While there is a common bond of the love of liberty between them and there is no special difference in their theology, yet their polity is by no means the same, and there had been no his-

torical relation between them, and they hardly knew each other. The Congregationalists began their ecclesiastical life in Plymouth and Boston, and spread west from New England along the northern tier of States. The United Brethren broke off from the German Reformed Church a hundred years ago, and the Methodist Protestants from the Methodist Episcopal Church seventy-five years ago, and their success has been in the Middle States. Their Church government has been a complex of the Presbyterian and the Methodist, quite diverse from the Congregational. And yet these three bodies are making a grand attempt to unite, and a further most hopeful stage was reached in the meeting of their appointed delegates in Chicago last week.

The negotiations between these three denominations began in 1903, when the proposition looked so hopeful that the project was referred to their national bodies for approval. Each approved and appointed a large representative body of delegates to prepare a plan of union. They met in February of last year, and agreed in a common statement of their religious belief and in a general form of government, which was something of a compromise and quite elastic. They agreed that it was not impossible to join their vested interests, their benevolent, educational and publishing work. Yet these conclusions were not regarded as complete, and large committees of the three bodies met again last November, and still further advanced their work and published their plans. These were carefully considered and much discussed, and the full delegations met last week to act upon them and report once more to their national bodies.

But meanwhile a considerable opposition had grown up among the United Brethren, and their chief organ, *The Religious Telescope,* had argued that it was not wise to proceed on the basis proposed, as it yielded what was vital to the body. Thus the delegates met with serious apprehension that the United Brethren would withdraw. The conference continued two days. The difficulties were presented with great frankness. They concerned in part the safeguarding of the property interests of the Church, especially the United Brethren's large publishing house in Dayton, O., which must not be endangered; and equally the greatly valued connectional system of supplying churches with pastors. After the fullest discussion, and after an entire recasting of the plan of polity, making it still more elastic, all parties came to a unanimous and favorable conclusion. For this they were largely indebted to the able assistance of the Methodist Protestants, in the matter of polity, while the law committee guarded vested interests with great care.

It was agreed that where it was desired a present State conference, as now composed, might after union maintain its separate indefinite existence. That would allow the Congregationalists in New England, where the other denominations are not found, to go on precisely as they are, and, equally, a United Brethren conference in Pennsylvania, where there are almost no Congregationalists, would not have to modify its connectionalism, while both would be members of the same National Council. This is as it should be, for union can never take place except on the basis of liberty with abundant privilege of differing. But it must not be supposed that this means a federation. It will be a full corporate union—under the same National Council, but with somewhat different ways of doing things in different localities, just as the States in our Union each make their separate laws. We have federation already in the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers, and there is no plan for a second sort of federation between these three denominations, but for absolute corporate union, with one National Council, and the same benevolent societies, and the State and local conferences consolidated as fast as may be convenient. Nothing less will give what is desired. It is less machinery, not more, that is sought, a closer union of hearts and forces.

One other thing calls, not for present criticism, but for regret. The name agreed upon was accepted under stress from the law committee, and it is far from ideal, and it can be only temporary, to continue while the process of union is being accomplished. It is "The

United Churches; comprising the Congregational Churches, the United Brethren in Christ and the Methodist Protestant Church." The lawyers insisted that the full title of all the three bodies should go into the legal corporate name while the transfers of property were being made. Of course, such a name is impossible permanently. The designation usually used would be the United Church, or Churches, as we speak of the United States; and possibly —who knows?—the members might speak of themselves as Unionists. Of course, this long name will have to be dropt whenever any other body comes into the union, and then we may have the United Church of Christ, or the Union Church of Christ, for that wide inclusion is what we all want at last to secure.

Readers must not expect this promised union of these three bodies to be consummated this year. These things take time. The Congregationalists will meet in National Council next October, and the other two bodies not till a year later. If they approve—and we believe they will—there is no reason why the Union should not then be speedily completed by the organization of a common National Council. Foreign mission boards and some others can be readily consolidated. Others may take longer time. But it is well that what is well done should be done quickly. Those who have thus met in council have learned to love and honor each other, and to feel assured of mutual fraternal fellowship in common service.

The Benefits of Cramming

THERE is an old conundrum that we have forgotten, but we remember the answer, which is: "One is training for a run and the other is running for a train." Considered critically, this is seen to be a distinction without a difference.

Guessing the conundrum from its answer, the practising sprinter is really doing the same thing as the belated suburbanite. He may say and even think that he pounds the cinder path for weeks in order to dash by the grand stand in a tenth of a second less than some other fellow, but in that he is mistaken. In reality the silver cup, the rooting crowds and the rival teams exist simply for the purpose of inducing him to give daily training to his own muscles. He could earn enough money to buy the silver cup if he had put in as much time and energy at some gainful occupation.

A confusion of thought similar to that betrayed by this classic conundrum prevails in regard to our examination system. Ask the student why he spends his spring days in such unusual assiduity, and he will answer that he is cramming for examination, and, if you inquire what is the object of examinations, he will explain that the instructor gives them for the purpose of finding out how much a student knows. This is a great mistake. An instructor, if he has not too many students in his classes, knows better than they can tell him how much they know of his subject. It may be betraying faculty secrets, but we have heard of instructors, in a hurry to get in their reports, make out their term cards duly graded A, B, C and D before examination, and yet they did not often have to send in a correction to the registrar. Really examinations exist for the purpose of training students in intellectual sprinting.

The ability to rise to an emergency the power of applying all one's resources in a sudden crisis, is one of the most important factors of success in life, and. like other talents, it is within certain limits capable of development by training. In assuming new lines of work, in adding another business department, in taking up a new case, in adapting oneself to changed conditions, one has to go thru a period of concentrated acquisitive activity very much like the student's cram. If school is designed to be a preparation for life, as some educators think it is, it should include an equivalent of crisis practice. Cramming may be defined as acquiring the ready use of a large amount of information in a short time. The only legitimate objection to it is that it may be employed as a substitute for daily diligence. Where this can be done however, it is largely the fault of the form of the examination. It is wrongly used to measure mere quantity of information, to test memory instead of ability. The classroom mark or the frequent and

regular quizzes should show whether the student has been thru the process which is regarded as necessary for the accomplishment of the object of the course. The examination at the end is to show how much the student has profited by it; to find out what a man knows at present, not what he has known at some time in his course. The world is interested in what a man can do; it cares nothing for what he has done. The reason why the world is reluctant to take a college diploma at its face value is because its Latin is mostly in the preterite, if not the pluperfect tense. You cannot grind with the water that is passed. The examination should not measure the current, but the head of water, the stored and available power.

It is not necessary to decide which is the better man, the plodder or the sprinter. The able man will be both. He will have acquired both steadiness and readiness. He will have the patience and persistence to perform his ordinary daily tasks, and he will also be able to steam up quickly and work under high pressure whenever necessary. The boilers of steam engines are tested for strength as well as capacity.

The final hurried review of a subject for the purpose of grasping its salient points is of very great educational value if anything like adequate foundations have been previously laid. It often unifies the subject as nothing else can. The common statement that what is learned in this way is soon forgotten, contains about as much falsehood as truth. Let the reader consult his own experience. He will probably find among the knowledge imbedded most deeply in his memory some fragments snatched from a book just before entering the examination room. Then, if ever, the brain is aroused to the most efficient use of its apperceptive powers. Education becomes purposive, and under these conditions more can be accomplished in a short space of time than in the ordinary dull routine. One can often remember in after years the questions of an important examination and how he answered them, altho he cannot recall so many of his classroom recitations. A great emotional crisis, like the danger of drowning, will revive with remarkable vividness and detail the events of one's life, and in the excitement of an examination a similar effect is sometimes observed; the knowledge gained in a course of study is concentrated and brought into the mind at once, making a strong and durable impression. There is, then, educative value in the examination itself and in the preliminary process of study under forced draft, but the latter is the more important. To get the benefit of it the student must both know when the examination is coming and realize that much depends on it. Unexpected and unimportant examinations are of little benefit to the student because there is no opportunity for cramming.

More About John Brown

In our issue of March 7th we published an article by Joel Clark Rockwell, who purported to give the story of how he, belonging to a Missourian company, made a raid into Kansas in the Border Ruffian times and "captured John Brown," March 7th, 1857. It was a good story, well told, and now we have the anticipated corrections and denials.

August Bondi, Esq., of Salina, Kan., is the only survivor of John Brown's band, or company, who with John Brown made the campaign of 1856 from Black Jack to Osawatomie. He and Luke I. Parsons are the only survivors of John Brown's company at the Osawatomie engagement, August 30th, 1856. For his authority he refers to the archives of the Kansas Historical Society. He says:

> John Brown's sons and son-in-law could not have been with him when he is said to have been captured in 1857. All of John Brown's sons and his son-in-law, Henry Thompson, with the exception of Jason Brown, left Kansas about July 15, 1856; Jason Brown left November, 1856, and none of them *ever* returned to Kansas. And Capt. John Brown had left Kansas sometime in October, 1856, and did not return till very late in 1857, very near New Year's, 1858.
>
> Rockwell is likely correct in his story about liberating some suspects from St. Joseph jail, but most incorrect in the story of their capture. Some fifty border ruffians crossed the Missouri and picked up three men, claimed to be suspected of running off Missouri negroes, and some fifteen young chaps went from Lawrence and liberated the three, as the tale goes, about as Rockwell says: "John Brown" was their password. I believe this happened just

a week or two before the border ruffian invasion of Southern Kansas (Linn and Bourbon counties), in November, 1857. John Brown was not in Kansas at the time; might have possibly never returned but for that invasion and subsequent border ruffian raids.

Another communication which throws light on the subject is from James G. Stewart, M.D., of Biggsville, Ill. He was practising medicine at Elwood, Kan,. just across the river from St. Joseph, at the time of this reported occurrence. At that time it was the custom to charge any startling events to the agency of either John Brown or Jim Lane, and this, he believes, accounts for the error of Mr. Rockwell. He says:

My impression is that the man Mr. Rockwell had a hand in capturing, who was "stealing darkies" and had "only one pistol for himself and sixteen men in Kansas in 1857, was not John Brown. Mr. Rockwell's account of Brown's liberation from the St. Joseph county jail, however, suggests the basis of the story.

Dr. John Day was a prisoner held for trial at Platt City, Mo., on a charge of stealing negroes. When the Territorial Legislature of Kansas heard of this it sent ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon to defend him. He secured a change of venue for Day to the court of St. Joseph, where the trial proceeded. Day had been captured in Kansas and proved that he had never been in Missouri before his capture, but the jury hung, eleven to one in favor of acquittal. He was guilty of forwarding fugitives, however, and the second trial, which seemed to us a mockery of justice, awarded him a five years' sentence in the penitentiary. He was to be taken, on Monday morning, to the State prison, but a party of free-State men, from Elwood, went over Saturday night and rescued him. Twelve of us acted as a guard in front of the jail. Joseph Gardner and two men, named respectively, Souler and Goelet, went to the jailer and representing one of their number as a horsethief secured admission to the inside. I do not remember which one played thief. He was not ironed, but had his hands apparently tied by the string of a slung shot. Gardner was a man of great physical power, six feet four in height. He had a knife that was neither a dirk nor a corn knife, but about halfway between the two. He drew this and told the jailer that he wanted John Day. Day was produced at once and we made good use of a very dark night to get him across the river. I went with the party fifteen miles to show the road.

This is the true account of the rescue of John Day. Albert D. Richardson, in "Beyond the Mississippi," says that John Brown made this rescue, but this is an error, as Brown was not in the party.

It is plain that Mr. Rockwell had in mind this rescue of Dr. Day. Our correspondent, Dr. Stewart, lived during the four years previous to January, 1861, a half-mile from St. Joseph, and he never heard of John Brown being imprisoned there. In fact, John Brown held such a place in the sentiments of the Free State people of Kansas that he could not have been detained there without bloodshed and without the presence of Federal troops. We fully trust these competent witnesses, the latter of whom tells us that he has been a subscriber for THE INDEPENDENT for twenty years.

Suburban Cottages Versus Flats

EVERY reaction from social or business laxity finds its finality in improved homes. It always has been so, and it always will be. The beautiful home, wisely constructed, is the most perfect thing on earth. Congested population has been working disastrously, and has steadily toned down the average quality of home life. Children are begotten in the crowded city, under disadvantages that no municipal provisions can compensate. Schools have to deal with a predestined element. Street life is a distinct feature of crowded population, and club life is hardly one grade more satisfactory. It was this dissatisfaction with home life, and its surroundings, that finally exalted the flat as a haven for tired men and jaded women. Congested life could think out nothing better. But flat builders now tell us that another reaction is going on, and that it has gained much headway.

Indeed flat building really was only a tentative expression of dissatisfaction with the conditions of city life. It was tried as a relief, and it has been found wanting. In fact, flat life is not home life, for home life is strongly individuated, and to some extent constitutes a unit by itself. Meanwhile the tide which set in countryward is moving with accelerated activity. The middle classes especially desire less publicity and more retreat. The consciousness of contiguity is always an annoyance; perhaps worst of all is the fact that each flat creates an atmosphere of its own, and any occupant must either partake of this atmospheric existence or be an alien. The unlimited output of country home books has been influential in awakening an ambition to reconstruct

the home where the birds may sing and the leaves may whisper and the brooks may gurgle. It is very hard work to root out of human nature a longing for handfuls of violets and goldenrods, for beech nuts and daisies. We are too close akin, we of the animal world, to the vegetable life to tamely submit to a life without roses and gardens and orchard trees.

Suburbanism is growing in popularity everywhere. This is manifest from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for the people are pushing out for homes wherever the trolley can reach them, with sufficient readiness to keep them in close association with business life. "Suburban cottages are now the demand," and for a while at least this sort of houses and homes is sure to control the market. The word suburbanism means at the present day something a good deal larger than it indicated twenty-five years ago. It takes in something more than the suburbs. It goes out with the electric car, from five to twenty-five miles, or even more from dense population. You can now find, nestling among the hills or lining the creeks with their residences, thousands of city people. Most of these own from one to ten or even twenty acres of land. There is more or less of garden work and considerable orchard planting. Most of these homes are quite up to date as to windbreaks and hedges and shrubbery. They are well drained and are well kept. They seldom show the carelessness about litter and brush that is seen about old farmhouses. While they are not free from a certain amount of city instincts, that they have brought with them, they are learning how to be natural and simple.

This suburbanism, naturally, is being made use of by those with fresh and untried ideas of a social sort. Just now groups of homes are being constructed, with a certain amount of social unity and a co-operative industrialism. Each home contributes to the common welfare, not perhaps in a different way, but in a different degree, from old-fashioned communities. How to find out the wisest mean between isolation and congestion is a large problem. It will bear a good deal of thought and experimentation before it is solved. It does not follow that every country resident shall grow all his own fruit and vegetables or do all his own housework. There is much ahead along this line to be found out; how most perfectly we can enjoy the pure air, the birds, and the breeze, and the roses, and the apples, and at the same time can best share both the burdens and the pleasures with our neighbors. The Garden City Association of Great Britain has undertaken the founding of cities, on the suburban principle, while men of small means may have attractive homes with their own gardens. This movement has been repeated by an association of the same nature in the United States. It undertakes to foment a taste for country life among average city people with average or small incomes. In these garden cities such people will find opportunity for cultivating a considerable amount of their own food, as well as caring for a cow and a horse. What has proved to be a movement of considerable importance in Europe will likely be equally important here. It is not an idle dream that every man may live where he can enjoy his own orchard and garden and gather from them his pleasure as well as comfort.

Senator Spooner's Successor

An interesting contest is under way in the Wisconsin Legislature, precipitated by the unexpected and regretted resignation of Senator Spooner. It is not to be expected that the Legislature can find a successor equal in the eye of the nation at large to either of the two Senators who now represent that State.

The political revolution within the Republican party of the State during the past eight years, which the public associates with the name of Senator La Follette, has brought about as remarkable a series of progressive legislation as is known to the American people. The laws enacted have been remarkable, not merely in the fact that they have dethroned the corporations and their political manipulators from the government of the State, but also in the thoroly constitutional and effective way in which they have done it. The anti-pass, direct pri-

maries and civil service reform laws strike at the root of corporate and political influence. Even United States Senators are nominated by the people without the intervention of party conventions, altho this law does not apply in filling a vacancy such as the one created by Senator Spooner's resignation. The taxation of railroads and the inheritance tax have been brought about by laws which are models for other States. The regulation of railroad and interurban street car fares and rates has been worked out on a basis much superior to that of the amended Federal law, and points the way to future amendments of the latter. This series of legislation is being followed up during the present session of the Legislature by bills looking to a similar and even more effective regulation of all public utility corporations, as well as the preservation of the great developing water power of the State from the control of private exploiters.

The Legislature which is considering these questions, and which will elect the Senator for the unexpired term of two years, is the first elected thru the direct primaries, and is overwhelmingly in accord with the policies adopted under the leadership of Senator La Follette. Of the 133 members on joint ballot the Democrats and Social Democrats have 28, and these will cast complimentary votes. Of the 105 Republicans who will nominate the Senator in caucus, about 80 are counted with the Progressive wing—or, rather, the Progressive body—of the party. All of the candidates, announced or unannounced, are more or less affiliated with that wing. The only avowed candidate who is considered to have "Stalwart" leanings is Congressman Esch, of the famed "Townsend-Esch" railway bill. His reputation in this direction follows his support at the last election of Congressman Babcock, who has been relentlessly opposed by the Progressives. The present Governor of the State, James A. Davidson, altho supporting the Progressive policies, was opposed in the primaries by Senator La Follette and was aided by Stalwart votes. He is looked upon as a dark horse, available in case the Progressives hopelessly split on their choice.

The candidate who starts with the largest following is the former Speaker of the House, Irvine L. Lenroot. He was Senator La Follette's avowed and earnestly supported candidate before the primaries in opposition to Governor Davidson, but was defeated by 50,000 votes. It is a most interesting commentary on the independence of the Wisconsin Republicans, that, while they were nominating an overwhelming La Follette Legislature, they turned down the candidate for Governor whom the Senator most eagerly and tirelessly pressed upon them. It is thought that this experience will incline him to keep out of the Senatorial contest.

The most picturesque and perhaps the most deserving candidate, from the standpoint of party service, is the aged but vigorous lumber millionaire, Isaac Stephenson. Mr. Stephenson was a member of Congress during three terms some twenty years ago and was the active associate of the able group of Stalwart politicians, of whom Senator Spooner is the last. He was a candidate for the Senate at the time when Senator Quarles was elected, but since that time he has supported La Follette during the period when the Progressives most needed the financial support which they had forfeited thru their antagonism to the corporations. He supplied them with an aggressive daily paper which they needed most of all, and his claims on their gratitude are unquestioned. He has announced that he desires only the two years' vacancy and will make way at the regular election for the younger Progressives who had expected to come forward then.

Congressman H. A. Cooper, of Racine, the chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs and one of the strongest men in the Wisconsin delegation, has been a member of Congress twelve years and has been identified with the Progressive wing since the time when they were thrown out of the National Convention at Chicago in 1904. One of his Congressional laurels is the defeat of the Union Pacific refunding bill in 1897, which is estimated to have saved the Government $125,000,000.

State Senator W. H. Hatten has been identified directly with the actual framing of the laws which have marked the new Republicanism of Wisconsin. To his unusual abilities as a committeeman is due the fact that these measures were

steered thru the Upper House. Most remarkable of all was the feat of bringing over the hostile members of the Transportation Committee so that without sacrificing their principles they reported back unanimously the railway-rate bill which now places Wisconsin in the lead of railway regulation. He has shown himself one of the most effective of the co-workers of Senator La Follette, supplementing his aggressiveness by the conciliating reasonableness of the principles that both are contending for.

It is clear that with such candidates as these Wisconsin might well take the lead in framing National, as it has taken the lead in State legislation.

An "Arbitrary" President

That able journal in this city which "shines for all" devotes a good part of its misapplied intelligence to asserting, or more often implying, that President Roosevelt is a sort of tyrant who has "monopolized" in his "salient and abounding personality most of the powers distributed in the Constitution." It says this week:

"If poor old George III could revisit the glimpses of the moon how he would sputter 'What, what, what!' to find the descendants of the men who revolted from his personal and arbitrary rule accepting with enthusiastic gratitude a personal ruler who takes all regulation for his province and imposes his curious temperament and his commanding and restless volitions upon all functions of government and most matters of human interest."

Such language as this may have its purpose in opposing President Roosevelt's influence as to the control of railroads, but it is absolutely devoid of justification in fact. Let it be remembered that while the office of the President is executive under the Constitution, it is also legislative. The President must not only advise Congress, but his consent is necessary to the validity of an act of Congress. In his action there is nothing "arbitrary," nothing "imposed," and Congress is at full liberty to refuse his recommendations and has done it many times.

To Retain the Philippines

There has been of late a tendency, even among Republicans as well as Democrats and the intolerant and intolerable anti-imperialists, to play with the idea of pretty soon giving up the Philippines, perhaps to Aguinaldo, perhaps to Japan, or in some way to wash our hands of the difficult responsibility. It is of consequence to listen to the report of Archbishop Harty, who is now at the head of the entire Catholic Church of the Islands, and who is an American. He is now in this country for a brief visit, and he declares that American government has greatly improved the primary school system, and has done much to impress on the people the dignity of labor. As to abandonment of the islands, he expressed himself in the most positive terms:

"Most decidedly not. It would be a burning disgrace. Yes, disgrace. I want to use that word. It would be a shame. Give me permission to state also as my decided opinion that the brightest page in American history will be that recording the operations of this Government in the Philippines. My belief is that in time the Filipinos may turn Japan to Christianity. These Philippines are the pearl of the Orient. Just think—six million Christians in, we may say, the heart of Asia! Yes, and I do not feel I am optimistic; I believe that the Filipinos will finally convert the Japanese, and the Japanese will, in due time, convert Asia!"

To abandon the islands would, he says, give it to professional revolutionists. The best elements, he assures us, respect and admire the United States, and he speaks well of the administration of Gen. Leonard Wood, and the civil government as well.

Battleship Explosions

Two battleships, the Japanese "Mikasa" and the French "Jena," have now certainly been blown up by their own explosives, and, oddly enough, in their own dockyards. The "Mikasa" was alongside a wharf and the "Jena" was entirely out of the water and in an empty dry dock. In fact, in order to admit water to flood such magazines as were still intact and so to prevent the fearful destruction of adjacent buildings which would have followed, another ship had to batter down the closed dock gates with a shell from a big gun. Nine years ago our own "Maine" blew up in Havana Harbor, and while it is a sort of national tenet that she was the victim of a submarine mine purposely placed for her destruction, the belief has steadily increased of late (and is helped by the stubborn refusal of the Govern-

ment to get her where she can be looked at) that the real agents were her own black powder and poor coal. In the "Jena" 118 men were killed and over 250 in the "Maine." How many the Japanese lost in the "Mikasa" they keep to themselves, but otherwise they are not so secretive. When the "Mikasa" was raised they found chemical deterioration and consequent alteration of her smokeless powder quite sufficient to account for its spontaneous explosion, so that the "Jena" tragedy, now shown to have resulted from the same cause, only goes to increase the anxiety with which, in all navies, the new and powerful explosives are already regarded. No ship probably ever survived the blowing up of a magazine, and whether the vessel be made of wood or of steel that casualty may be considered as necessarily fatal; but the subsequent fierce burning of the "Jena," supposed to contain the minimum of combustible material, is almost as much of a surprise, as was the overwhelming of the Russial "Orel" at the battle of Tsushima by projectiles which hit only her superstructure and left her power of flotation unimpaired. If battleships supposed to be unburnable nevertheless do burn, and battleships supposed to be untakable if not hurt below the water line, nevertheless are put *hors de combat* by slaughter of their crew in the unarmored superstructure, and if, despite all modern improvements in the making, handling and storage of explosives, their magazines have a way of peacefully blowing up and killing hundreds of men at a time (the enemy during the Spanish War killed but one man in our navy), the question of just why we should go on building them at $10,000,000 each, unless self-extermination is what we are after, bids fair to become even more pointed than it is now. Meanwhile it is reported that the big and much celebrated "Dreadnaught" is proving desperately hot in her turbine engine-room, and that her great size has so reduced her maneuvering capacity at low speeds as simply to put her out of squadron formations with smaller and handier vessels; a result which already confirms some of the predictions of the anti-big ship party.

Coolies

It is not the better class of our Pacific Coast population that is so hostile to the Japanese laborers, or who would shut them out from our country. They suffer from the term *coolie* applied to those who come as contract laborers. This class has been long enough in Hawaii to show of what stuff they are made. A Hawaiian paper says that two of the largest wholesale Japanese establishments in Honolulu are run by men who came there as "coolies." In fact, outside of the banks and some five large mercantile houses which are branches of Japanese firms, practically all the large and small business concerns are captained by ex-"coolies." Outside of Honolulu all over the islands one meets with prosperous Jananese shopkeepers, nearly all of whom came over as contract or other laborers. We fail to see why their condition is any less respectable than was that of two or three able anti-imperialists, to play with the men we might mention who have become Presidents of the United States, and some of these ambitious "coolies" are likely to rise to the highest positions in their own country.

By a Census bulletin the population of the Continental United States has increased more than six and a half millions since the Census of 1900, or 8.7 per cent. The total population is computed at 83,941,510 for 1906, while if we include our insular possessions the total will be 93,182,240. That means that when the next national Census comes in 1910 we shall run very close to a hundred millions of people. During the years from 1900 to 1906 eleven cities have risen to the population of 50,000, of which it is pleasant to see that three, Norfolk, Va., and Dallas and Houston, Tex., are in the South. The densest population is in the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, and in that order, with New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio following behind. But a census of Ohio's Presidential candidates would have put it ahead.

A startling telegram came some months ago from India that Dr. Lecoq had brought some remarkable ancient

manuscripts from Turkestan which contained a new language and were likely to be as revolutionary as the decipherment of the Cuneiform inscriptions by Sir Henry C. Rawlinson. To that announcement we gave little credit. It is now reported that Professor Müller has found the language to be that of Sogdiana, a province of ancient Persia, and the fragments to belong to a hitherto unknown version of the New Testament. He says it differs from other versions and its source is not known. It may have been made by one of those Nestorian missionary parties that went even to China, perhaps from one of the Syriac versions, or from the Syriac Diatessaron. We shall doubtless know soon.

Beyond all question the reform wave in China, which rose so high last year, has receded, and the reformers are being shorn of their power, and the advance of Western education has gone backward with the success of the conservatives. Whether the yielding of the Court to this latter movement is sincere is by no means settled in the minds of careful observers on the ground. It would hardly seem possible that so soon China should have forgotten two such lessons as the overthrow of the Boxers, involving the capture of Peking and the flight of the Empress, and the victory of Japan over Russia. Now the terrible famine will give opportunity for another Boxer-like insurrection, which may endanger the life of all foreigners and delay the reorganization of China after the Japanese pattern.

Those of our readers who are interested in excavation and research in Egypt, and would like to take some part in it and receive the annual publications, will be pleased to know that Professor Petrie, who has been so extraordinarily successful in this work for a dozen years, who opened up the main sources of the papyri in the Fayûm and Oxyrhynchus, is to be employed entirely by the Egyptian Research Account, a society organized a few months ago, and which will, under Dr. William C. Winslow, of Boston, have the support of American subscribers. We heartily commend it, regretting the difficulties which interrupted the previous work and made the change necessary.

We shed no tears over the report that the faculty of the Yale Divinity School proposes to drop Hebrew as a required study and substitute for it courses in science. There is no fear that so valuable a study as Hebrew, the key to all the Semitic languages, will be given up, but it would, if the plan be adopted, make Hebrew elective, like Arabic or Assyrian, to be chosen by theological or other university students as their tastes might lead them. Hebrew is no special advantage to most ministers, and they forget it as soon as they can.

Doubtless Pobiedosteff, Procurator of the Russian Church, and a chief adviser to the late Czar in everything bad and tyrannous, was as honest as bigots can be. Nevertheless he was a chief curse to his country, and his death relieves it of a sore burden. He lived long enough to see his advice bear fruit in war in which Russia was humiliated before a nation she despised, and in an uprising of the people whose complaints he would never hear. And this man represented to Russia the Church of Jesus Christ.

Theodore Roosevelt is spoken of as a young man, only forty-six years old when elected President. But Grover Cleveland was another young man, forty-seven years old when elected to the same office twenty-three years ago. He has celebrated his seventieth birthday during the past week, and we add our congratulations and our honor, for his period of retirement has been one of dignity and usefulness. His personal character adds to his official distinction.

Ought we to give up meat? That course seems suggested by the investigations of Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, who has been pitting flesh-eaters against vegetarians, and he finds that the latter have much greater power of endurance in all physical tests.

In Missouri last week the "unwritten law" was again successful in routing the written law in the case of a man who was acquitted after having killed a man who was charged with having insulted his wife. What is the use of having any written law at all?

Insurance

Pernicious Insurance Legislation

We called attention to the recommendations of Governor Folk to the Missouri Legislature in our issue of March 7. One of these recommendations had in contemplation the compulsory investment within that State of not less than 70 per cent. of the premiums received by insurance companies from Missouri policy-holders. Following closely in the footsteps of her sister State, Texas now has a legislative bill pending of similar import by means of which insurance companies doing business in Texas in the event of its passage, will be required to invest at least 75 per cent. of the reserve set apart for the final payment of Texas policies in Texas securities and in office buildings in the cities of Texas and so on.

If the legislation of Missouri and Texas is followed by the enactment of laws making State investments obligatory and all the States proceed along similar lines, the funds of the various insurance companies would have a remarkably wide geographical distribution, it is true. Not all of the insurance companies' eggs would be in one basket, but the financial expediency of such investments may well be questioned by conservative financiers. No argument is needed to show the difficulty and inconvenient delay in realizing quickly in times of financial stringency. Mr. Cleveland's well considered brief, submitted by him to the Tennessee Assembly committee, was opportune as showing the vital danger of unwise legislation toward which we are tending.

The American Snuff Company of this city has formulated a plan of insurance whereby any of its employees who has been in the service of the company for one year or more may devise a sum not exceeding $500 to a designated heir. The text of the circular follows:

> Upon proof of the death, before July 1st, 1907, of any person in the employment of this company at the time of his or her death, who shall have been continuously in the employment of this company for at least one year preceding his or her death, and whose wages do not, at the date of his or her death, exceed fifty dollars per week, the American Snuff Company will donate, in cash to the person finally designated by such employee a sum of money equal to the wages paid to such dead employee by this company during the last year of his or her life, not exceeding, however, in any case, the sum of five hundred dollars ($500).
>
> Any employee desiring to avail himself or herself of this bounty must give to the cashier of this department the name of the person selected to receive it; and such selection may be changed by the employee at pleasure by notice to the cashier.
>
> The donation hereunder will be made only upon satisfactory proof of death made to our New York office within sixty days after the death of such employee, and will be made only to the person finally designated and not to the heirs, executor, administrator, creditors or assigns of such person.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has just announced that every person insured in that company under a whole life industrial policy who is now seventy-five years of age or over is relieved of further payment of weekly premiums. This concession also applies to policy-holders of the class specified who attain the age of seventy-five during 1907 as soon as the age is attained.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Fund, which was chartered in 1759 and is the oldest life insurance company in the United States, adopted a resolution at its one hundred and forty-eighth annual meeting, held at the company's home office in the Commonwealth Building, Twelfth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa., that the lives of all evangelical ministers would be insured. This company, of which Perry S. Allen is secretary, has heretofore only insured Presbyterian clergymen.

The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company has just acquired a substantial control of the stock of the Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada. The Canadian company has a perpetual charter, with broad powers, direct from the Dominion Parliament, and was incorporated and began business in 1875, making a specialty of steam boiler inspection and insurance business. The control of this Canadian company will add much to the magnitude of the Hartford company's business.

Financial

The Stock Market

At the end of last week, quotations on the Stock Exchange showed a further decline, ranging all the way from 2 to 16 points, but at the low closing figures of Saturday the prices of nearly all securities were considerably above the lowest of the panicky market of the 14th. No financial failures were announced; general business continued to be good; bankers in the interior of the country were undisturbed. Changes for the week and since March 14th are shown below:

	Lowest. March 14.	Close. March 23.	Change Last Week.	Change Since March 14.
Atchison	93	87⅜	—6⅛	—5⅝
Balt. & Ohio...	95	94½	—7½	—½
Brooklyn R. T..	45¼	49⅞	—5⅜	+4⅝
Canad. Pac ...	167	158	—16	—9
St. Paul	125	128¾	—6	+3¾
Erie	27½	24¼	—6⅛	—3¼
Great Northern.	132	133¼	—13⅜	+1¾
Missouri Pac...	64	71¼	—½	+7¼
N. Y. Central..	111½	116¼	—3¼	+4¾
North. Pac.....	115	118¾	—11¼	+3¾
Pennsylvania ..	114	118⅛	—5¾	+4⅛
Reading	91	99¼	—11	+8¼
South. Pac.....	69¾	77¼	—6⅜	+7½
Union Pac.....	120¼	129¼	—12½	+9
Amalg. Copper.	80	89¼	—7¼	+9¼
Am. Smelting..	110	117½	—12	+7½
Anaconda	53	60⅞	—5⅜	+7⅞
U. S. Steel....	33	34⅜	+2⅛	+1⅜
U. S. Steel, pf..	95½	97⅞	—3½	+2⅜

A disturbing influence was exerted by the announced decision of the Erie to defer certain improvements, by the advance of the Bank of France's rate to 3½ per cent., and by a perceptible raid upon Canadian Pacific shares. The loss of 8 points on Canadian Pacific on Friday appears to have frightened holders abroad, and especially in Germany. Liquidation on Saturday, largely from Europe, caused a loss of 5 points more. The results of the Harriman investigation have excited very severe comment in Berlin, where the press is warning investors to avoid American securities. Speculators depressing the market for a profit have taken advantage of this on the exchanges of Berlin and London, as well as in New York.

Large Crop of Cotton

An unexpectedly large crop of cotton is disclosed by the final report of the Census Bureau (published on the 20th) of cotton ginned in the crop year. Official condition reports in June last pointed to a crop of only 12,000,000 bales; those of October indicated even a smaller yield. The Government's estimate in December, however, of 12,546,000 was more encouraging. Now the ginning report shows a total of 13,290,677 bales, of an average gross weight of 510.7 pounds, which is equivalent to 13,576,225 bales of 500 pounds. It appears, therefore, that the crop exceeded by 2,000,000 bales any that has preceded it, except the great crop of 1904, which was 13,697,310. That extraordinary crop followed one of only 10,015,721 and immediately preceded one of only 10,697,013. Altho the yield has been so great, prices have been maintained at a high level, being only a shade lower now than they were one year ago, and 35 per cent. above those of two years ago, after a crop that was very large, but only a little larger than this latest one. Exports from the crop of 1906 have been heavy. Planters have been fortunate in obtaining good prices at home and abroad.

....Stuyvesant Fish, for many years and until a few months ago president of the Illinois Central, has been elected a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company by the Gould interests. He will be a member of the executive committee.

....According to the index number of *Bradstreet's* for March 1st, the average price of staple commodities, which has been rising steadily for twelve months, reached a new high level in February. The increase in one year has been nearly 10 per cent. It has been 18 per cent. since July, 1904, and 54 per cent. since July, 1897.

....The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has enlarged its coastwise steamship holdings by purchasing the Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Company, and transferring the same to the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company, in which it has a half interest. The latter company's steamers ply between Boston and Philadelphia and ports further south.



THE UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.

....The beautiful new building of the Union Square Savings Bank, which we reproduce herewith, is constructed of marble. The bank is located at No. 20 Union Square. It was incorporated in 1848, the same year in which THE INDEPENDENT was first published, and the officers are Frank M. Hurlbut, president; Egerton L. Winthrop and Hewlett Scudder, vice-presidents; W. Emlen Roosevelt, treasurer, and William H. Rockwood, secretary. It has 12,648 depositors. Its surplus is $717,109, and its total assets are $9,268,950.

....Exports of iron and steel manufactures in 1906 amounted to $172,500,000, against $143,000,000 in 1905, $128,500,000 in 1904 and $99,000,000 in 1903.

....The Western Pacific Railroad Company is spending $1,000,000 a month on construction work, and it expects to have its main line from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, 929 miles, completed in September, 1908.

....The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has increased by 35 per cent. (to $600,000 a year) its pension fund for retired employees. Last year it paid $467,614 in pension allowances, and there are now 1,940 men on the pension rolls.

....At their recent annual meeting the shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company authorized the proposed increase of capital stock by $100,000,000 and the recommended addition of $100,000,000 to the bonded debt. The age limit for the employment of men was raised from thirty-five to forty-five years.

....In a little book which is a model of typography and presswork, the Franklin Trust Company, which has offices both in New York and in Brooklyn, presents clearly and compactly much useful information as to the laws and rules relating to the management, settlement and distribution of estates. There is also an explanation of the nature of the services which a trust company may render in connection with estates. The Franklin Trust Company's capital is $1,500,000; its surplus and undivided profits exceed $3,000,000.

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Survey of the World

Secretary Taft and Senator Foraker

Statements published by Senator Foraker, Charles P. Taft and others have directed the attention of the country to a political controversy in Ohio concerning candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1908. The contest for the support of the Republicans of Ohio in the national convention is between Senator Foraker and Secretary Taft. On the 18th ult. the President appointed John F. Sater, of Columbus, to be a judge of the United States District Court, in opposition to the wishes of Senators Foraker and Dick, who had asked for the appointment of J. J. Adams, of Zanesville. It is well known that Mr. Foraker has been regarded as an opponent of the President's policies in the Senate. A few days later a brief announcement was made by Insurance Commissioner Vorys, of Ohio, that Secretary Taft was his candidate for the Presidency. On the 26th, Senator Foraker prepared and gave to the public a statement which was regarded as a challenge to Secretary Taft and his friends. The Secretary was then at sea, on his way to Panama. At the beginning, Mr. Foraker said he did not "want any political honors from the Republicans of Ohio without their hearty approval." He continued as follows:

"In order that there may be no doubt as to their preferences, I shall, at the proper time, request the Republican State Central Committee to issue a call for a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates elected by the Republicans of the State at duly authorized primary elections, for the purpose not only of nominating candidates for State offices to be voted for at our next State election, but also to determine the preference of the Republicans of Ohio as to candidates for United States Senator and for President.

"If this suggestion should meet with favor, it should be provided that the primary elections shall be held at a convenient time long enough after the call therefor has been issued to enable all who are interested in the work of the convention so to be chosen, to appear before the people and discuss the public questions about which we are all concerned, so that the people who are interested may act intelligently in the selection of their delegates, thus bringing this selection as nearly to a direct popular vote as is possible under the laws that are now in force. I have no opinions to conceal from my constituents, and there is no point in my public record as to which I am not ready to render them a full account."

Secretary Taft's political interests in Ohio are represented by persons of considerable influence, one of them being his brother, Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, a man of large fortune and the owner of a newspaper. On the same day, in that newspaper, Charles P. Taft published the following in large type:

"We believe that the overwhelming sentiment in Ohio is favorable to Secretary Taft for the Presidency, and our efforts are to give this sentiment concrete form so that it shall be expressed emphatically at the proper time. It is furthermore obvious that Governor Harris is his own logical successor as Governor of Ohio and should have the unanimous support of the party."

It is said that Mr. Foraker had been led to believe that the Secretary's friends opposed the nomination of Governor Harris, and that he had criticised them on this account. He appears to have been misinformed. Until the 30th there was much speculation as to the action to be taken by the Secretary's friends in reply to the Senator's challenge. On that day,

Charles P. Taft published the following over his signature:

"Senator Foraker's statement indicates that he is running for the Presidency and for the Senatorship. The friends of Secretary Taft are urging him for the Presidency. As the Senator has included the two offices in this primary contest, Secretary Taft's friends accept the proposition and will make it a distinct contest—Taft for the Presidency or Senatorship, or Foraker for the Presidency or Senatorship.

"If the Republicans of Ohio, by their votes at the primaries, indicate that they prefer Foraker for the Presidency or Senatorship, Secretary Taft is eliminated from the political situation. If the people of Ohio indicate Secretary Taft for the Presidency or Senatorship, Senator Foraker is eliminated from the political situation in Ohio.

"This is a direct contest between the friends of the administration of President Roosevelt and his opponents. We are willing to submit it to the Republicans of Ohio, and the sooner the better."

Politicians say this is a shrewd answer, partly because it eliminates Congressman Burton, of Cleveland (now with the Secretary, on the Isthmus), who has been regarded as the Taft candidate for Foraker's seat, and whose open candidacy for the Senatorship might have handicapped the Secretary. Within a few weeks the call for the primaries will be issued. The discussion will continue until November. It is asserted that the State Committee favors the purposes of Senators Foraker and Dick. It was announced last week that Elmer Dover, secretary of the Republican National Committee, had accepted an invitation to take charge of the campaign for the nomination of Secretary Taft.

Railway Questions

Railroad companies having lines in Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas will test in the Federal courts the railway laws recently enacted in those States. In response to an application addressed to Judge Thomas G. Jones, of the Circuit Court, in Alabama, he granted on the 30th ult. a temporary injunction restraining the enforcement of the new laws fixing maximum freight rates and reducing passenger rates. It is claimed by the companies that the laws are confiscatory. In Pennsylvania, the two-cent bill has been passed in the Senate by a vote of 43 to 3, and sent to the Governor, who will hear arguments concerning it. The Nebraska House has passed bills reducing express charges by one-third and freight rates on grain, coal, fruit and potatoes by 15 per cent.——In our issue of the 14th ult., after speaking of the new two-cent law of Nebraska, which had become effective on the 9th, we said: "Several passenger trains were discontinued, one of them being the Los Angeles Limited, heretofore running between Chicago and Los Angeles over the Northwestern, Union Pacific and San Pedro roads." Authority for this assertion had been found in press dispatches from Omaha, published on the 10th in newspapers thruout the country, and not thereafter corrected, so far as we know. We are now informed by an officer of the Northwestern that the report was not true. He says:

"It is an unfortunate and embarrassing fact just at the present time that a cloud-burst and wash-out on the San Pedro road, near Caliente, Nev., have caused a suspension of all thru traffic on that line for the past several days, and during that period our patrons for points in Southern California are being carried on the Overland Limited, as it is impossible for the Los Angeles Limited to get thru. This state of affairs, it is expected, will continue for perhaps a week or ten days longer, but it is merely temporary and has nothing whatever to do with rate legislation in Nebraska or elsewhere."

By unanimous vote the Supreme Court of Minnesota has released the Great Northern road from the injunction (recently granted in response to the application of Attorney-General Young) which restrained the company from issuing $60,000,000 of new stock. The court holds that the law authorizing the Minnesota Commisson to forbid the issue of additional stock is unconstitutional.——Owing to the recent Harriman investigation, there is some public interest in a suit brought in Texas by the Crocker estate and Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard. The plaintiffs ask the court to restrain the Southern Pacific from paying dividends on its common stock, and to forbid the Union Pacific from voting on any of the stock, upon the ground that the combination of the two lines is in violation of Federal laws and the laws of Texas. Their purpose is to procure the payment of interest upon the bonds of one of the Southern Pacific's subsidiary companies. ——Much space has been given by the

daily press to dispatches from Washington concerning the President's attitude toward the railroads and about the appeals made to him for the publication of a "reassuring" statement. It is reported that he may decide to say nothing before his speech at Jamestown, on the 26th. It is well understood that the President's views as to the railroads have undergone no change, and that, in any new statement he may make, he will not deviate from his previous course. He asserts that the recent fall in the price of securities and the difficulties encountered by some companies are in no sense due to his action or utterances, or to Federal legislation which he suggested. It is reported that he will recommend legislation designed to prevent stock watering in the future, but will not ask for a valuation with the purpose of disturbing securities now existing; also, that he will argue for comprehensive Federal control instead of control by State authority.

The San Francisco Investigation

No additional indictments were filed in San Francisco last week, but the grand jury continued to take testimony. It was reported that valuable evidence had been obtained from Miss Nellie Smith, a stenographer employed by the Pacific States Telephone Company's counsel at the time when the supervisors were bribed in the interest of that company. Louis Glass, vice-president of the company and a millionaire, was arrested. The testimony of one of the company's directors, showed that Ruef had been on the company's payroll for two years at $14,400 a year, and that he was receiving this pay at the time when he bribed the supervisors in the interest of this corporation's competitor, the Home Telephone Company. Until a few months ago, Ruef was accustomed to have nearly $1,000,000 on deposit in the banks of the city. He has published a long statement, protesting against his imprisonment as an "un-American" proceeding, and asserting that he can prove that all the acts of the prosecutors have been "parts of a private conspiracy." Because attempts to rescue Ruef have been expected, his guards, it is asserted, have been instructed to shoot him if any such attempt is made. Mayor Schmitz says he wants an immediate trial. It is asserted that the prosecutors have evidence that he received at least $660,000. When he was elected he was a poor man, living in an apartment rented for $35 a month. He has since spent about $50,000 upon a new house and $30,000 for furniture. Under the floor of a room in the house which he occupied some time ago the prosecutors have found a plush-lined box which, it is thought, was used as a treasure chest or private bank. The assertion was made in his interest that the box was a receptacle for his violins; but the prosecutors ascertained by experiment that a violin could not be placed in it. Rudolph Spreckels, who guaranteed a fund of $100,000 for the work of prosecution, says that if more is needed he will supply it. All the rottenness, he adds, is to be exposed; every municipal department is to be subjected to investigation; the prosecutors expect to place in prison every giver of bribes, but some who took bribes will receive immunity in return for their testimony.

A Railway Labor Controversy

Efforts were made last week by officers of the Federal Government and others to prevent a great strike of the conductors and trainmen on forty-two railways. The movement of the unions of the conductors and trainmen for higher wages began some time ago. Their demands having been rejected by an association of railway managers at Chicago, a vote of the 48,000 members was ordered. About 95 per cent. of the men voted for a strike. Their leaders then held conferences with the railway managers. The unions demanded a wage increase of 12 per cent. and a reduction of the work day to nine hours; in response, the managers offered 10 per cent. for some employees, 7 per cent. for others, and a ten-hour day. Neither side would yield. The companies offered arbitration. This was rejected by the unions, and on the 27th the negotiations were broken off. Thereupon the companies appealed to Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, under the provisions of the Erdmann Act of 1898, which are that in response to such an appeal from

either side in a controversy threatening to interrupt thru freight and passenger traffic, these two officers shall act as conciliators, and then, if their efforts fail, shall strive to obtain the consent of both parties to arbitration. Messrs. Knapp and Neill at once went to Chicago. At first the union leaders were inclined to reject their good offices, but they afterward consented to discuss the situation. At the end of last week both sides were holding their positions firmly, but it was said that no strike would be ordered for at least three days. Such a strike as the one under consideration would affect 510,000 employees and 95,000 miles of track, mainly west of Chicago. Grand Master Morrissey, of the trainmen's union, is a member of the Civic Federation's Board of Conciliation. He has been urged by officers of the Federation to accept arbitration. The head of the conductors' union is a member of the Federation. If arbitration should be accepted under the provisions of the Erdmann Act, the men would select one arbitrator and the companies another. If these two should fail to agree upon a third arbitrator, he would be appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the approval of the Commissioner of Labor.

Our Islands in the Pacific

The Philippine Commission was directed by cable on the 26th ult. to inform the President whether a condition of general and complete peace, with recognition of the authority of the United States, had continued during the last two years in those parts of the archipelago not inhabited by the Moros or other non-Christian tribes. A reply in the affirmative was promptly received, the Commission pointing out that there had been no serious disturbances except those caused by outlaws in Luzon and by the Pulajanes in Samar and Leyte. Therefore the President, on the 29th, issued an executive order calling for a general election for the choice of members of the proposed popular Legislative Assembly. It is understood that the election will take place on July 30th.——Miguel Nicdao, one of the young Filipinos attending school in this country as wards of the Philippine Government, has been notably successful in competitive debates. Having won the highest prize at one of the Normal schools of Illinois, he was also the victor at a contest in which all the Normal schools of that State were represented, and he is to represent the State in the approaching interstate oratorical contest at Emporia, Kan.——It is reported that in an interview on the 28th ult. at Honolulu, Governor Carter expressed the opinion that the President had abandoned his former policy of Americanizing the Hawaiian Islands. In his recent annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, Governor Carter directs attention to a marked falling off in the attendance of Hawaiian and American children at the public schools, and a corresponding increase in the attendance of Japanese children, but does not hold that the falling off first noted in due to this increase. Of the Japanese he says:

"There is nothing to deplore in the increase of Japanese children. The Japanese are here, probably in large proportion to remain. Their natural increase has been very great, and as eight years have elapsed since annexation, a large number of the Japanese children now crowding into our schools have been born under the American flag. When these reach maturity they will have the right of claiming American citizenship. It is therefore most important that they should have full opportunity of becoming equipped with the knowledge and habits of thought requisite to good American citizenship. Apart from that consideration, it must be considered that it is the inalienable privilege of every child under protection of the flag to enjoy the benefits of that public school system which is one of the chief glories of the American Commonwealth, and which, moreover, Hawaii took as an ideal long before her admission, and continues, as part of the Union, with best endeavors to maintain."

Nicaragua's Victories

The fall of Choluteca was speedily followed by the surrender of Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, to the Nicaraguan invaders, who have set up there a Provisional Government under the control of the Honduran revolutionists. This Government has been formally recognized by Costa Rica. After his defeat at Choluteca, President Bonilla fled to Amapala, and it is said that he has reorganized his army. It is also said that

he is surrounded there by the enemy, and an impression prevails that the war is at an end. Salvador has withdrawn her troops from Honduras, and has asked Mexico to intervene, probably expecting that the victorious President of Nicaragua will attempt to punish her for assisting Bonilla. But Mexico is not inclined to go beyond an offer of good offices to both parties. Señor Mariscal, the Mexican Foreign Minister, says that his country will not undertake joint intervention with the United States, because Mexico has no interests in Honduras or Nicaragua, has no navy, and is under no obligation to incur the enormous expense of equipping an army of intervention. Guatemala desires peace, and has not been involved in the war. There is reported to be some agitation in Costa Rica in favor of annexation to the United States, because many think that in no other way can the republic avoid being drawn into the wars of its neighbors.

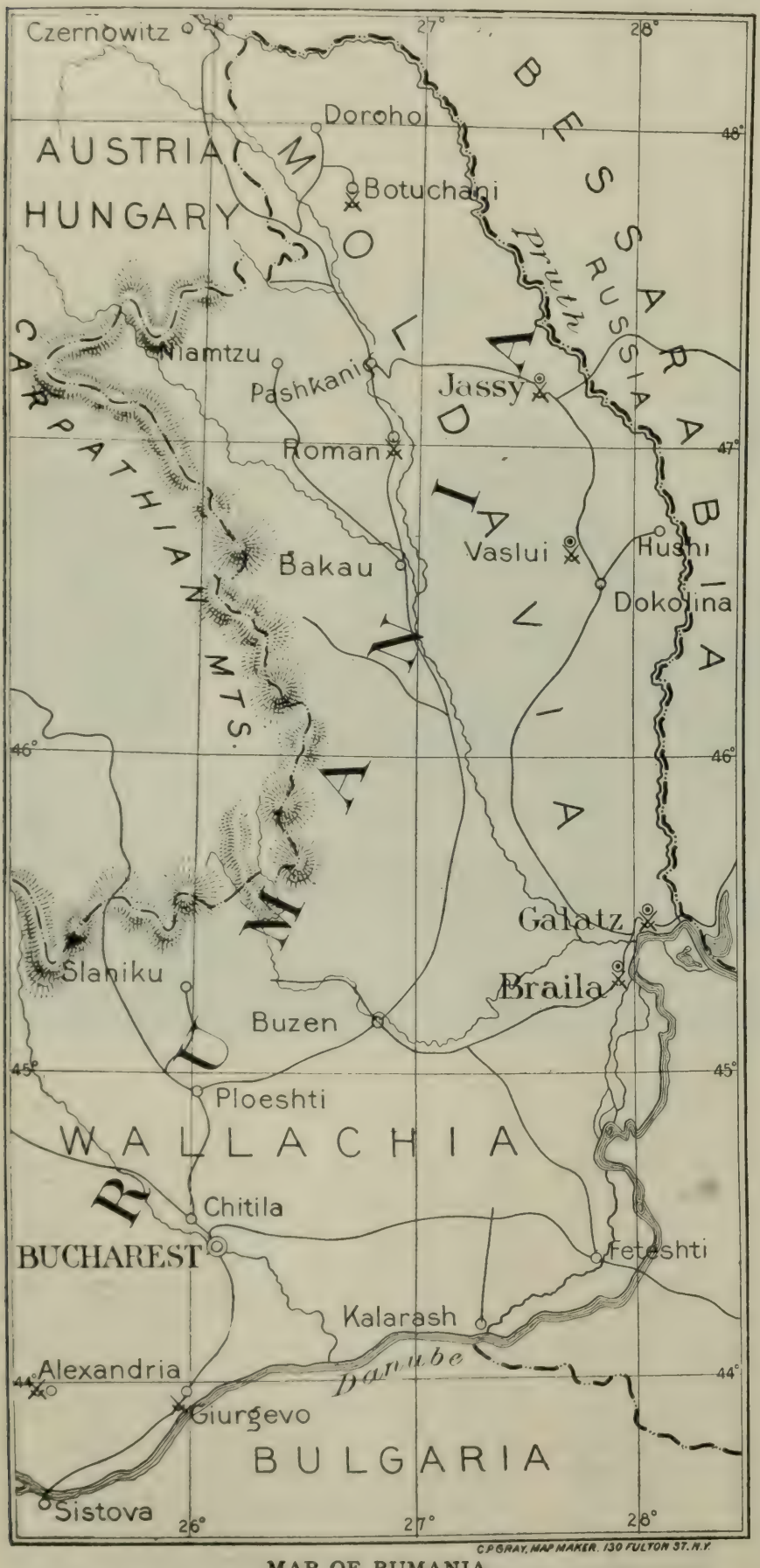
Rumanian Riots

The agrarian riots have continued thruout Rumania during the past week, and the disorder has extended over greater territory, altho the movement as a whole does not appear to have become stronger. Still it is impossible to form a just idea of the situation because of the conflicting and inadequate reports. The Russian papers are not allowed to mention the matter; the despatches from Bucharest are obviously intended to allay excitement by minimizing disturbances, and the tales of suffering and massacre from the Jewish refugees who have fled across the border into Austria-Hungary and other countries are probably exaggerated. On the accompanying map the towns and districts where the most serious disturbances have occurred are marked by crossed swords. The outbreak began in northern Moldavia, but another center of disturbance later developed southwest of Bucharest, in the vicinity of Alexandria and Giurgevo.



A RUMANIAN PEASANT GOING TO MARKET.

An army of many thousand peasants from this district marched toward the capital, causing a panic there, but they were checked by the troops. Still further to the west, in the Krajova district of Little Wallachia, there have been armed risings, and the disorder is also spreading into the Carpathian Mountains, where it is feared that the great forests will be burned. There are three different forces contributing to the riots. The first of these is the local risings of the peasants of an estate under the impulse of revenge against some oppressive landlord's agent, and the desire to obtain the land of which they feel they have been robbed. Second, there are the agitators who are stirring the people up to violence for political purposes, by means of incendiary proclamations. Students, teachers, priests and women have taken part in this revolutionary movement. Among them have also been found many foreigners; professional anarchists, Russian terrorists, Jew-baiters from Bessarabia, and mutineers from the Russian battleship "Potemkin." The third element of disorder consists of the bands of marauders who are traveling thru all parts of the country, killing and looting, apparently impelled by the desire for destruction for its own sake more than pillage. The peasants for the most part are armed only with scythes and pitchforks, but as they have been drilled in the army they have in places formed companies with something of military



MAP OF RUMANIA.
The chief centers of the agrarian riots are marked by crossed swords.

character. At Galatz the peasants assaulted the city at midnight, carrying the outer wall by storm and capturing a suburb, which they pillaged and fired. Later the insurgents were driven out by grape-shot with great loss of life. The Government has at its disposal between 30,000 and 40,000 troops, but it is impossible for them to cover all points of danger. Wallachian soldiers are used in Moldavia and *vice versa*, in order to prevent them from fraternizing with the insurgents or being compelled to fire on their own relatives. A state of siege has been proclaimed thruout Rumania, so the military will have a free hand in putting down the revolt. The Conservative Ministry under Prince George Cantacuzene has been compelled to resign, and its place is taken by a Liberal Cabinet under Dimitri Sturdza, who has long been a champion of the cause of the peasants. The Conservatives and all his other political opponents have promised the new Ministry their hearty co-operation and support in this crisis. Several of the ministers have gone in person to the disturbed districts to appease the peasants by personal influence and argument. The Government has issued a proclamation in the name of King Charles announcing the suppression of the heaviest taxes and that hereafter the farm lands will be cultivated by the State or leased direct to the peasants. The big farming syndicates which have practically monopolized the agricultural land of Moldavia will be restricted to 8,000 acres apiece. Other agrarian reforms are promised. Within the last few years rents have been raised to two or three times their former amount without any cause except the greed of the landlords. The American Committee for the Relief of Sufferers of Russian Massacres has voted to use the funds which it has on hand, amounting to $130,000, for the Rumanian Jews.

The Papal Papers

The papers which were left in the Papal Nunciature at Paris at the time when the French Government expelled the Secretary, Mgr. Montagnini, were seized by the Government and are now in the hands of a committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which is collating them with a view of their publication. The clerical *Figaro* has endeavored to break the force of the expected revelations by the publication of abstracts and quotations from some of the documents, which, it alleges, were obtained "from the highest source." The writer in the *Figaro* states that the documents contain "on the whole nothing compromising for the Holy See," tho there are many points of piquancy which will make some people feel uncomfortable. The most interesting from a political standpoint is the private notebook of Mgr. Montagnini, who had the unfortunate habit of putting down every day details of his conversations with prominent men, and his opinions as to the trustworthiness and private character of prelates and politicians. One of the piquant notes is that in which Secretary Montagnini gives the names of many politicians who are suffering from impecuniosity. Among them is that of M. Clemenceau, now Premier, of whom Mgr. Montagnini says that an understanding might be reached with him, but "it would need a large sum." Premier Clemenceau, taking advantage of the French law which compels a paper printing libelous matter to publish the reply of the person attacked in the same type and position as the libel, has denied thru the *Figaro* the charges against him and denounced them as Jesuitical filth. He declares that he will publish the papers all in full as soon as he is at liberty to do so. The chief points brought out by the *Figaro's* abstracts are that several French political leaders were trying to keep on good terms with Rome after the separation. Among those mentioned are MM. Rouvier and Doumer. One of the letters from Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, conveys his thanks to a deputy for a cask of cognac and suggests that the Pope would like a cask for himself. The papers confirm the statement made by Minister Briand that the first Plenary Council of the French Bishops favored the acceptance of the law of 1905.

Russia and the Duma

The Duma has attacked the system of summary court-martial, which has been a chief weapon of the Government against its enemies. After the dismissal of the

first Duma an Imperial decree conferred the power of arbitrary arrest and immediate execution on the local military authorities without trial, but this power will lapse if it is not re-enacted within two months after the convocation of the Duma. Deputy Malakoff, Constitutional Democrat, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a committee of sixteen members to draft a measure abolishing the system to present it to the Duma. All of the members except the extreme Reactionaries spoke in favor of it. A speaker in Cossack uniform declared that his people were ashamed of the police work which the Government compelled them to do. Premier Stolypin in reply said the Government could not consent to the abolition of the courts martial so long as "the bloody miasma of terrorism overshadowed the land," but orders had been given to employ them only in cases of extreme necessity. He said:

"We are arraigned as bloody-handed executioners, but Russia is able to distinguish between blood on the hands of a hangman and on those of an experienced surgeon. History will say that we were surgeons inspired with an honest desire to cure the country."

The anti-Semite, Krushevan, said that the disorders in Rumania were due to the same cause as those in Russia and other lands, namely, the economic exploitation of the peasantry by the Jews, who held 1,250,000 acres in Bessarabia, thru intermediaries, and ground extortionate profits out of the miserable peasantry. The Constitutional Democrats consented to modify the clause requiring an immediate reporting of the bill, and the resolution was then carried by the votes of all members except twenty of the extreme Right.——Dr. Jollos, the editor of the *Russkia Viedomosti,* a Liberal newspaper, was assassinated in Moscow by an unknown youth, who fired two shots at him with a revolver. Dr. Jollos was a member of the first Duma and a friend of Professor Hertzenstein, who was murdered by an emissary of the reactionary League of the Russian People in Finland last summer. There is no doubt that this murder is due to the same organization, for the assassin made the attack from the building in which the *Vietche,* the organ of the League, is printed. In the Duma the leader of the Social Democrats charged the League with the murder.

Oudja Seized

The murder of Dr. Mauchamp by fanatics in Marakesh (Morocco City), who were frightened by the geodetic signals on the consular building, has aroused the French Government to take energetic action against Morocco. M. Regnault, the French Minister, accompanied by the commander of the cruiser "Jeanne d'Arc," presented to Mohammed el Torres, a representative of the Sultan at Tangier, the demands of France for reparation and the protection of Europeans resident in the country. The demands include the punishment of the murderer, an indemnity for the family of the victim and the appropriation of a large sum for a charitable institution in Morocco in memory of Dr. Mauchamp. Mohammed el Torres assured the Minister that measures have been taken for the maintenance of order, and that he had sent instructions to the Governor of Marakesh to supply escorts for all Europeans who desired to leave for the coast and to place guards in the houses of those who remained in the capital. The French cruiser "Lalande" has gone to Mazagan to transport the body of Dr. Mauchamp to Tangier. In order to impress the Moroccans with the power and determination of the French Government the seizure of Oudja was ordered. Oudja is a small walled town near the Algerian frontier occupied by a garrison of Moroccan troops. It contains about 1,500 Mohammedan and thirty Jewish families. A column of occupation, consisting of 3,000 infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and two batteries of artillery, was prepared at Lalla Marnia, Algeria, and, moving quietly, took possession of the town without opposition. The Moorish governor met the French commander at the gate and assured him of the friendliness of the population. There has been no disorder. Colonel Reidel, Chief of the Staff, has set to work to clean up the town, and has established a hospital and dispensary. Oudja has been occupied by the French twice previously, in 1844 and 1859. None of the Powers have offered any protest to this action of France. Chancellor von Bülow says that Germany did not look with disfavor upon the occupation if it were temporary.

Our Foreign Commerce

BY OSCAR S. STRAUS, LL.D.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

MANY great factors are to be considered in the solution of the problem as to what we may do to continue and still develop the phenomenal growth in our exports. Some of them are exceedingly important and entitled to far more consideration than is usually accorded them in our study of the future welfare of our country.

Friendly sentiment or good will of foreign nations, in my opinion, is a greater economic and international factor than it is generally recognized to be. There is another, one which comes in close conjunction with sentiment and good will, and that is immigration. This as a commercial stimulus draws after it and reflects back to the mother country a greater commercial intercourse than appears on the surface.

The friendly sentiment which exists between nations, while due in many cases to descent from a common stock and to the presence in one country of many former citizens of another, is also due to the existence of that other commercial factor, invested capital. The friendly sentiment existing between the United States and all English-speaking nations is, of course, the result, to a great extent, of a common parentage and the use of a common language as a medium of intercourse. In the case of our dealings with the Germanic nations there is not only the close relationship between the Anglo-Saxon and the Germanic, but also the presence in this country of millions of representatives of those nations.

The number of immigrants admitted into the United States from Germany alone since 1820 exceeds 5,000,000, and the number of natives of that country residing in the United States at the present time is nearly 3,000,000. The number of Austrians residing in the United States at the date of the last census was over a quarter of a million; natives of Holland over 100,000; and of the natives of Norway and Sweden and Denmark over 1,000,000; while of the natives of the United Kingdom the total in 1900 was 2,500,000 and of Canada more than 1,000,000.

The latest available statistics indicate that the number of natives of the United States now residing in the United Kingdom is approximately 30,000. The German census of 1900 showed the presence of practically 18,000 of our citizens residing in Germany. The Mexican census showed nearly 16,000 Americans residing in Mexico in 1900, and the Canadian census of 1901 showed about 41,000 natives of the United States residing in Canada. Subsequent Canadian records show a migration of from 25,000 to 45,000 per annum from the United States to Canada, which suggests that the number of our own people now residing in the Dominion is probably over 100,000.

Our consul-general in Mexico reported some two or three years ago that over $500,000,000 of American capital was invested in that country, and persons well acquainted with the movements of investments out of the United States are of the opinion that this sum has been increased since at the rate of perhaps $100,000,000 per annum, and that the total American capital invested in Mexico approximates $800,000,000. Reports from our consuls in Canada and

other available sources indicate that the investment of American capital among our neighbors on the North is also to be measured by hundreds of millions.

Our consul-general in Cuba has indicated that, in his opinion, the amount of American capital there invested is between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000, and a study of this subject recently made by the Bureau of Statistics develops the fact that probably $100,000,000 of American capital have been invested in the Hawaiian Islands, and from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 in Porto Rico. In the great countries of Europe, where capital is plentiful, American inventions and American skill in manufacturing and management have combined with local capital to develop great industrial enterprises, which have strengthened the cordiality of sentiment existing between the two peoples.

There is no difficulty in proving that the existence of these factors—sentiment, immigration and invested capital—has been followed by the maintenance of cordial commercial relationships. The United Kingdom, having with us a common language and of whose people we had in 1900, 2,750,000 in the United States, and to which we have sent 30,000 of our own people to become permanent residents in its communities, is the most important customer for American exports.

Germany is next in importance in both our export and import trade. Of German people we had in 1900 two and two-third millions, and today have perhaps as many as 3,000,000, and in that country 20,000 Americans now reside. Canada follows, and of her people we had in 1900 over 1,000,000, and she has 100,000 former citizens of the United States. In Canada are invested large sums of American capital. Still another country with which our trade relations have grown with wonderful rapidity is Mexico, which takes two-thirds of its imports from us and sends three-fourths of its exports to us. In that country probably 20,000 former citizens of the United States reside and hundreds of millions of American capital are invested, while the number of former Mexican citizens now residing in the United States is over 100,000.

There is negative proof to add to the positive proof that sentiment and good will between nations needs immigration and invested capital for the growth of trade relations. Indeed, there is a reverse side to the picture. Our friendship for France is a matter of history. Altho our relations have always been cordial, we have often wondered that our trade grows so slowly and that we supply only about 10 per cent. of its imports, while to Germany we supply 14 per cent., to the United Kingdom 25 per cent., and to Canada 60 per cent. of their imports. While this apparently anomalous condition is doubtless due in part to the restrictive policy of France, may it not also be due in some degree to the fact that the total number of French residing in the United States in 1900 was but 104,000, as compared to the millions of the United Kingdom, Germany and Canada?

To prove my proposition further, the surprisingly rapid growth of our trade with Italy in recent years is but an additional argument supporting the theory that the closeness of relationship between the peoples of the two countries is an important factor in the development of commercial relations. Our trade with Italy in recent years has expanded from practically $40,000,000 in 1896 to nearly $90,000,000 at present, and at the same time the number of Italians in the United States, which in 1900 was nearly 500,000, has grown with phenomenal rapidity in recent years, with a correspondingly gratifying enlargement of our trade relations with that country.

The number of Russians in the United States in 1900 was nearly half a million, and the increase since then has been very great. The value of our exports to Russia has more than doubled in the last decade and the value of our imports from that country more than quadrupled. We have wondered and with reason at the slow growth of our exports to South American countries and especially at their small value when compared with the large amount represented by our imports from that section of the world. But possibly we do not take into consideration the fact that the South American countries are peopled by races less

akin to us in nationality than those previously mentioned, and that American citizens and American capital are seldom found in those communities. The South American countries are generously populated with Europeans and are enjoying the beneficial effects of their capital. The number of South Americans residing in the United States in 1900 was less than 5,000 as compared with the 100,000 from Mexico.

The conclusions to be drawn from these facts and figures are clearly that the sentiment of friendship as well as that of cordiality has accompanied the development of commerce with those countries with which our commercial intercourse is greatest and most satisfactory and that it should be continued and fostered.

There can be no doubt that the presence in the United States of capital from foreign countries and the presence in such countries of American capital does strengthen commercial relations between the nations, while the presence of industrious citizens from other countries has been of great aid in developing the many industries that have made us the most wealthy and prosperous nation in the world, as well as the greatest manufacturing nation, and placed us in the front rank of exporters of domestic products and of manufactures.

For the purpose of properly expanding and enlarging our trade relations, it is of the highest importance that the executive branch of our Government charged with the cultivation of friendly relations with foreign countries shall not be hampered by any narrowness or short sightedness on the part of our lawmakers, either national or in the separate States, for every obstacle that is put in the way of friendly international relations is bound to reflect and act as a check upon our foreign commerce, and at the same time upon our wage-workers, of whom so many are employed in industries and manufactures engaged in exporting. As it has been shown that the movement of population from one country to another is one of the fore-runners of international trade, as well as a great factor in promoting it, we must have a care not to put unreasonable checks on immigration.

So long as the exclusion law was clearly understood to apply only to the coolie class our trade with China grew with rapidity. Her merchants and travelers and representative people visited this country freely and sent their sons to be educated in our schools, colleges and universities. In like manner Americans visited China freely, and the number of our people residing in that country increased from less than 1,300 in 1894 to over 3,200 in 1904. Our exports to China grew from less than $5,000,000 in 1895 to over $50,000,000 in 1905, and while we believe that the loss of over $20,000,000 shown in the returns for 1906 was due, in some degree, to the fact that the trade of 1905 was abnormally large, there can be no doubt that it was due in some part to the recent trade boycotts, resulting from the feeling on the part of the Chinese that their representative people do not receive proper treatment when they apply for admission into the United States. So apparent was this fact that President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress a year ago, urged the enactment of a Chinese admission law.

The individual merchant or manufacturer knows that he can not expect to hold customers whom he openly offends or brutally insults. The same is true of a nation. It can not offend another nation and hold the trade of its people. International courtesy is as essential to international good will as is a similar relationship between individuals, and the consequences in the former case are far more serious and permanent. The merchants and manufacturers of our country can perform no more valuable service to the nation and to the promotion of foreign commerce than in strengthening public sentiment to support the Government in cultivating these friendly relations with other nations which are so essential to good will and good trade relations.

Our trade with Japan has shown a surprising growth in recent years, during which time a feeling of deep friendship has developed between that remarkable race and our own. Her people have been welcomed to all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the most favored nation, except actual citizenship. The privileges of Americans residing in Japan, the number of whom has nearly

doubled in the past decade, have correspondingly increased.

Our great silk manufactories, which employ thousands of workingmen and disburse over $30,000,000 a year in wages, have drawn largely for their raw material upon Japan, sending her nearly $40,000,000 for raw silk in the year just ended. Japan in turn has purchased freely of the products of our farms and factories, so that our exports to that country have grown from less than $8,000,000 in 1896 to over $38,000,000 in 1906. In view of these flattering commercial relations with the dominant power of the Far East, it is a matter of serious regret that recent incidents in a single community of our country—a community that has profited largely thru the enlargment of our trade with Japan—should have endangered the cordiality of relations under which that trade has developed.

While this occurrence is too recent to have had as yet a perceptible effect upon trade relations, it requires no stretch of imagination to foresee that unless these deplorable incidents are satisfactorily adjusted they will have a disastrous effect upon our future trade with that country. On this subject I believe the President voiced the sentiment of the great mass of our people when he said in his message to Congress:

"Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. All we have to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is a sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is especially incumbent on every Government official, whether of the nation or of the several States."

Altho the question of ethics in the growth of international commerce may at first sight prove novel, there is really nothing new about it other than that the nations of the world are growing more enlightened, because the basic principles of honesty and courtesy in individual business naturally extend to the larger enterprise of international trade relations. As I have traced out, the growth of trade relations is attributable, in some degree at least, to cordiality of international relationship and of relationship between our own people and those of the nations with which we come into business contact. The future success of our manufacturers and exporters rests in their own hands.

Our Government can do certain things. It can, for instance, maintain a great department, such as that of Commerce and Labor; it can record the movements of articles into and out of the country, and the names of countries from which imports come and to which exports go; it can show the growth of exports of various articles, the demand in a given country for the same; it can send its consuls and special representatives to the various nations of the world to learn what markets exist for our goods, and how they must be made and packed and sold to meet the requirements of those markets —but it cannot bring to our manufacturers and exporters that close personal relationship with the people of these nations that is so essential to them if they are to maintain the greatest measure of success.

By sending special representatives to solicit trade, by establishing banking and other facilities therefor, and by cultivating and maintaining friendly relations the exporting nations of Europe have obtained their success in the markets of the world. And when I say special representatives I mean men representing the manufacturer, and so familiar with his own individual methods of production and with commerce that they can present to him the details of the existing trade opportunities and the processes to which he must adapt his own existing methods in order to make his goods salable in the communities in question. These are the things the Government cannot do for the manufacturer and the exporter—things they can do only for themselves.

In round numbers the world's imports of manufactures now aggregate $5,000,000,000 in value, and of that amount we are at present contributing but $700,000,000, or about 14 per cent., altho we are the world's greatest producers of all the important articles used in manufacturing, such as cotton, iron, copper, timber

and coal, the last of which furnishes the power necessary to transform the others into the finished products.

We also have the world's greatest system of railways with which to assemble these raw materials and carry them to the water's edge. Whether our Government shall aid in building a great merchant marine for carrying these products, already cheaply transported, from the water's edge to the principal foreign markets, or whether such aid should be confined to those sections with which our trade has shown little development and to which foreign capital is offering us no direct system of transportation, is a matter yet to be determined.

But certain it is that, whatever the Government may do in aid of our foreign commerce, or in collecting general information regarding trade opportunities in foreign countries, the real opportunity for success in those markets rests with our producers and exporters, who, by sending their personal representatives among these people, will not only obtain for themselves the information necessary to that trade, but will, at the same time, aid in developing that international sentiment and close relationship which have proved so important a factor in our commercial relations with the countries where our greatest success has been attained.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Plain Living and High Thinking

BY A. EMERSON PALMER

(William Wordsworth, Born April 7, 1770)

"Plain living and high thinking are no more."—Wordsworth (1802).

"PLAIN living and high thinking"—time-worn phrase!
Were they indeed, O Wordsworth, then no more?
In haste thou saidst it, mindless of the store
Of wisdom which, in those degenerate days,
Thou gav'st a world ungrateful. Thy plain ways,
Thy lofty thoughts, the verse thou didst outpour—
These in themselves thy refutation bore,
And proved thine outburst but a passing phase.

"Plain living and high thinking!" Noble words,
Which thou and thy successors took to heart,
Blessing a century with their poets' art,
Their strains as pure and free as songs of birds.
They kept the faith; 'twere needless then to name:
Such souls alone redeem an age from shame!

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Coming Home in April

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "The Country Home," "Old Farm Days," Etc.

WHISTLE! whistle! whistle!—thru the high, clear, blue, crisp, atmosphere! One bluebird, ahead of all others, cutting his way northward. Was ever sky more clear and sweet! ever a bird more happy or blue! ever a thought more full of hope than Home Again! Are the houses, and cows, and barns, and dogs, and folk all alive and in sight, my bird? I think by the song that they must be. The melodious blue dot sails on—a song afloat—a joy in the air—conscious contentment. I think he could have been courier of some Messiah. A whole bird population, nations and tribes, are behind! Houses are to be built, families are to be reared, songs are to be sung, and duty is to be done. Oh, what is duty?—only to be happy, in the right sort of way.

About the first of April there is a stir of consciousness all thru the world, and it expresses itself in everything, as well as in everybody. The springs break loose, and the huge snow banks melt, and run down the hill with a dash. The brooks are being cleared, and the stones stick up for water to jump over or run around. A patch of the meadow by the creek shows bare, and bits of the road are gritty. The sap is stirring in the trees, and the father has already tapped his trees. The mother stands meditatively in the door, looking over her pink bed and thinking garden. Surely something is coming; it is Spring.

The bluebird notes vibrate thru the crisp air over the orchard, but he is not alone. The robin is generally heard as early as the 5th of March, and by the 1st of April he is here in considerable numbers. I find it desirable to plant many barberries and high bush cranberries, so that, when hard put to it by storms, robin shall not starve. I have seen him at both ends of his homestead. His flight northward begins in the afternoon, generally near night. In 1905 their flight from the bayheads of Florida began on the 20th of February and for two or three days it continued, beginning regularly at about five o'clock. On the 12th of last month, while still in Florida, a cry overhead drew my attention at about three o'clock in the afternoon. Blackbirds were collecting and sailing around under excitement, with many a caw and call. I counted this flock, and there were just forty-one. There were special leaders, who went with sharp commands thru and thru the division, until order was perfect. Then they beat the air with their wings, rising beautifully, and moving, every one in his place, like well drilled cadets, northward. About three o'clock every afternoon for a week the grackle tinkle could be heard, first in the pine trees and then in the sky, until a small cloud of blackbirds had moved off. The red wings remained, and I think they never go altogether to the North. There are a few, however, with each flock of their black friends.

All these bird flocks do not go back to their old homes, but, for reasons not always easy to determine, they change their localities. Yet home love is very strong with birds, and they may generally be expected to return to the neighborhood they occupied the previous year. Robins will even take up with old nests. I had two such families under my eaves in 1906. The nests were in good repair, and so sheltered as not to be storm-beaten. I did not see any housecleaning, however, and, from what I have seen of the robin, I do not consider her to be a tidy housekeeper. Bluebirds like the old hole in the tall stump or apple tree, but they take pains to clean it out before re-occupying it. The one most slovenly bird of my acquaintance is the English sparrow, but he does not even migrate. His home is always occupied, and always very filthy. If I had no other reason for banishing this fellow, I would do it simply to prevent the breeding of fleas and the accumulation of filth.

The most interesting feature of this home-coming of the birds is the inquisitiveness of the first arrivals. I am not

quite sure that all of them send on advance couriers, but I know that many of them do, and that these go back a day or two in their flight and report. You see, if I have sold my knolls, and some one has got possession who does not care so much for birds, my pets must find it out. However, it will be a stipulation with my followers and my heirs that the riparian rights of the robins shall always be respected. It will be a long while before they find the bird paradise which I have created turned over to an unsympathetic, and for that matter unpractical, owner. I have noticed that my favorite catbird always comes with marked caution. For a while after arriving he peeks about among the bushes, sits on his favorite elm and whistles softly to himself, until he is satisfied that there are no new cats around, and that the coast is clear for home building. Then he lights on a branch near my window and calls. We have it out right then and there. I do not know which is gladdest. It is not improbable that these advance couriers frequently cause changes of locality. They discover where more cherry trees or more berries have been planted, or possibly find plantations have been plowed up. Then again a forest clearing may have destroyed a lot of their wild cherry trees, and made food less sure. One thing you may be sure of, that social cooperation among the bird tribes is more perfect than it is among men. They not only are well individualized, but thoroly socialized, and just now we might learn some lessons of them to our advantage.

At last, toward the end of April, the coming home is nearly thru with, and we shall be a huge corporation for another year. And there is the point of it, that, whether we will or no, the birds make socialists of us, without our knowing it. We and the birds will cultivate these fields together, and will share together in the work as well as in the harvest—from now till October. There is hardly a fellow in the whole company, of any color or song—speech I ought to say—who could be withdrawn without damage to the whole of us. There are a few exceptions, just enough to keep the contrast recognizable. We are pretty nearly a solid trust; but we are a socialist trust. Perhaps you would prefer to call it a co-operative family. The division of products during one of these co-operative efforts is about fair; but if any one comes out a starveling it will probably be some human braggart. If a man goes into an alliance of this sort he must use his wits, and use them well.

The coming back of toads and snakes you may not hold so delightful, but they are needed by April, and they will be on hand. A good sized black ant is just now on one of my window panes, directly in front of my desk, and he is destroying gnats. He pounces on one, and then dashes for another. He has killed already dozens of the little pests. I never knew before that coming home all around was so essential. The balancing in nature is something never to be lost sight of. These little midgets came in around the evening lamp, and I have needed a compensative force to get rid of them. I am needed myself to look out that one force, of a malignant sort, does not anywhere get the upper hand, before the birds, toads and other helpers can take hold. The toad does for the ant what the ant does for the gnat, and the snake does a similar office by swallowing the toad. Which do I need most; and which most needs me? I am satisfied that to unbalance nature is not safe, and so I am keeping my toads as carefully as Celia Thaxter kept hers. As all the snakes hereabouts are harmless and helpful, they, too, find a welcome. It is very comforting, now as life begins to pulsate and throb into a thousand forms, to find that so very large a proportion is benevolent, and so very little of it malignant. The problem of this malignant part is yet to be solved. It is probably the development of some careless unbalancing, that occurred in the past.

The coming back of the flowers is just as delightful and quite as remarkable as that of the birds. The crocus and snowdrop are all ready as early as January. Their first leaves are formed in midwinter, and so put together as to form a sharp tip, that can be pressed up thru the soil. The push of life will be given just as soon as the frost lets loose its grip. The flower bud also is ready, and will follow right after the wedge of leaves. This will be in April, and the touch of light and air will quickly give the ex-

panded blossom. The sharp leaf tips are not temporary, but persist, in all these early plants, giving them their characteristic beauty. This is true not only of the snowdrop, but of the daffodil and the hyacinth. They all have these lance leaves.

The first flower of the spring need not be as beautiful at all by comparison. It need only just be a flower— a foretoken, a coming back of life. How we, who have managed to meet, and in part to endure, the blizzards, give our whole hearts to the little ill-smelling coltsfoot, the first to get here out of the hidden realm! A month later we would not care for the rather coarse plant and rather disagreeable flower, but today it seems very winning, and even calls us to get down and pluck it, in handfuls, for the vase. Then the children clap their hands at the sight, while they hum about the house—for they, too, have suddenly become spring flowers, and their petals are opening to the new season of sunshine.

I like the colors of the crocus and those of the hyacinth, because this very color, a blaze of reds and blues, indicates a severance from winter. These flowers are just off the edge of the snows, but they belong, all over, to the new life of the new year. We speak of the "hyacinth snow," and there will surely be a flurry, if not a heavy fall of snow, while the hyacinth is in blossom. They come home just a little after the snowdrops, and both of them are prepared to express their gladness along the margin of a year. The tulip waits a little longer, until it can stand straight up, and look around, as if the homecoming of the floral world were accomplished. You must let your crocus alone pretty much, anywhere about the lawns, to take care of itself, and the hyacinths, if given a rich corner, will lie down quietly under the storm and come up all right. In one respect the tulip is like the crocus, for it will do its best almost anywhere. When once planted it refuses to be dug out, or to die out from neglect. The sun is very pale in April, as if really needing to grow ruddy with the months. It is the time for rich golden or crimson flowers that can take good care of themselves. I have just come in from a little nook over toward the glen, where I found a lot of crocus that I planted at least twenty years ago, along the edge of the pear orchard. There they are still blossoming, and the bees fairly reveling in their sweetness.

But Gladys, meanwhile, has gone to the woods, to find if the wild flowers have got home again. Her first message is a single timid hepatica, a mousy little thing with a blue tinted white petal, that looks for all the world like a half-frozen lassie when she reaches school one of these frosty mornings. A few days more and she will come in, with her lap full of anemone, and squirrel-corn, and hepaticas galore. I do not think that our cultivated flowers give as much pleasure as the wild ones. If one does not have a bit of woods near by, he should make something like it in a nook or corner of his lawn. Gather the bloodroot and the trilliums, and let these riot in semi-shade. They will take hold with marvelous readiness, and give you a simple pleasure that you cannot get from the art of the florist. When the violets are here spring is already in full command, and nature is thinking about summer. There are April violets, one of them a tiny little bit of life, that carpets the moist stretches near the creeks, and there is a yellow violet that gets in its ray very early. I think they are all very sweet, but one must have some imagination to find this out about the earlier sorts. What does Burroughs mean by saying that our violets are not sweet-scented? Most of them have this kind of language for sensitive noses.

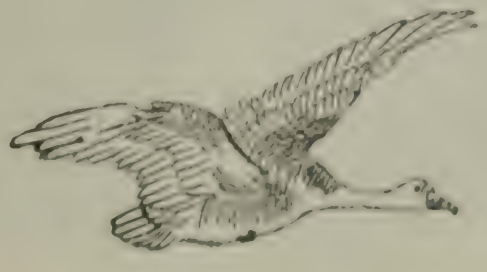
It is these simple joys, of the simpler forms of nature, that must be put together to make our lives full; and then it comes about that, as Mr. Lathbury says, "ecstasy becomes normal." Get the morning to key with the evening, and April with October. Learn what the months are doing and what the days are saying, and what is going on with the bees, birds and flowers. Long before Esperanto there was a universal language; and in that speech David and Homer understood each other, and so do Jesus and Buddha. Have you ever seen a collie dog trying to talk? He uses almost every muscle in his body, and it stands for you to comprehend his meaning. We need not expect our animal and bird friends to acquire human articulation; but sure-

ly, with our rational powers, we ought to be able to enter linguistically into sympathy with creation about us. I do not forget that in my own homecoming, this April, I anticipate no joy richer than that of full fellowship with my animal kin. Togo will hear my footsteps and distinguish them while I am an eighth of a mile from him and out of sight behind the hedges. The joyousness of that greeting will be that of true and loving friends.

In Florida, with all its wealth of flora, and its eternal summer, I miss the coming home of birds and flowers; the starting out in home keeping, the courting and the quarreling, the business airs, the publishing of banns, and then the announcement of the first born. Down there flowers are always at home, and roses can be gathered by the armful in January. Birds have their nesting season in midwinter, and there is a good deal of song every month of the year. Even your domestic animals feel less dependence upon you, and the bees do not seem to be private property. They do not need your care, and, if neglected, can shift for themselves. Here, in New England and New York, the very first thought of the birds is house-building, family rearing and the song of labor—the happiest song that this world ever hears, going up continuously into the arch of heaven. I do not know why we should have less comfort or exercise less common sense than the birds. Some of us are learning to migrate to the South for winter; and we, too, go homeward in April. We get the very instinct of migration into our legs and lungs. As November whistles around our cars, it is a part of nature, to get away from the blizzards, if we can. And then as April comes to us, under our pines and in our orange orchards, we cannot sit quiet. We dream all day of the brooks and the hemlocks and the maples and the apple orchards. We would give a dozen oranges for a single Northern Spy. Our collie comes, and looks up into our face with a mute inquisitiveness. Why not? Are the plow days not at hand? Are the wild days not gone out of the Oriskany Valley? Let us go home. We look about with a startled conviction that the time has come. We pack our trunks and obey the instincts of nature.

April is a month by itself. It has little sympathy with its predecessor, altho it laps over into the moods of May. The last of the birds get here about the 5th to the 7th of May. April is purely a month of beginnings, when we start all things over again. We look only forward, and forget the past. Life has a new chapter, full of possibilities; and it is for us to make it full of progress. The patches of verdure which noted its beginning are now green valleys; and along the forest edges the buds of elms and maples are swelling into leafage. Bobwhite is everywhere abroad, for he knows that the time is up when, for no crime at all, he may be shot. He comes home from the scrubs and the thickets, and runs for awhile heedlessly about our paths. The chipmunk sits on the sunny stone pile, and eats crackers that we toss him. The scared and dwarfed dandelion, that peeked out from under the hedges, has made bold to plant itself in the middle of the lawn, and its buds are just breaking into bloom. Bonfires scent the night air, for it is a time of clearing up the old and giving the new a chance. It is the month that brings us all together, oils the machinery, and gives orders for the months ahead.

CLINTON, N. Y.



COSSACKS OF TEREK AND OF KOUBAN.
Escort of His Majesty the Emperor.



Civil War in Russia

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT.

THE military aspect of the Russian Revolution must finally decide the great struggle. Nor does it concern Russia alone. The United States and several other modern nations think they are permanently free. But if the art of modern warfare is so developed that a fraction of the nation, the Government, has at any time the physical power to keep the rest of the nation in subjection, freedom has no concrete foundation on which to rest. Our liberties depend largely on the character of the arts of war. If coercive government is possible today, it is because the modern means of war give a coercive government the physical superiority. Could such a government maintain itself today?

Since the invention of repeating rifles, rapid-fire cannon and machine guns, no people has been in revolution against its government. We can neither say how heavy the popular majority would have to be to win against the disciplined and centralized armies of the government, nor if the people did win, can we say what would be the slaughter the victory would entail. Terrible and unspiritual as the question is, it is of supreme moment and it is one of the greatest questions that the Russian Revolution has to answer. Some of the conditions are special to Russia, but this much is general—the Government in Russia as elsewhere has a monopoly of most of the machinery of modern warfare, the possession of the strategic points, the use of a large, disciplined and centralized army of professional fighting men.

Already, for more than a year past, the

Russian Government has practically been at war with its people. Military law prevails thruout the whole empire. The military courts are backed by an enormous military power. The war against the people is being carried on by a full score of modern army corps. An army of more than two hundred thousand men is holding down the Poles, armies of from 50,000 to 100,000 are burning and hanging from day to day, month to month, and even year to year, in the Caucasus and the Baltic Provinces. Armies almost as large are the sole means of preventing insurrections practically en masse of the people of St. Petersburg and Moscow. Every city in Russia is an armed camp.

In all these armies nearly all the more brutal and dangerous work falls to 200,000 Cossacks. They are loyal and enthusiastic killers, and being half foreign, they are as serviceable in massacreing Russians, Letts or Jews. It is for this reason that another hundred thousand are divided into small bands and kept occupied beating, maiming and killing the rebellious Russian peasantry. But peasant rebellions have increased recently in number and intensity and the hundred thousand have become insufficient. As there are no more Cossacks, the fourth hundred thousand being occupied on the Manchurian and other frontiers, a second army, called the "rural guards," has been newly created for this part of the governmental campaign.

On paper the Russian army, including these Cossack brutes, consists at the present time of some two million men. The mutinies of the year past prove that few of these except the Cossacks can safely be counted on for service in the present internal war. Several hundred thousand of the common soldiers, chiefly former workingmen, would even turn their guns against the Government if they could. The rest—more than a million peasant soldiers of the line—are clearly a neutral force. They have neither the organization, determination, dash or physical ability to create a successful revolt. In case they did mutiny they would probably prove helpless against the loyal troops that are carefully mingled with them in every camp. On the other hand, they would certainly be glad to desert the ranks at the first opportunity—if for no other reason, to avoid the suffering and hardship of the



COSSACK CAVALRY



RUSSIAN INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

Russian soldier's life. This life has always been hard, the discipline always severe, and since the revolution things are worse than ever. For the suppression of agrarian disorders, then, such soldiers could scarcely avail. An irresistible opportunity for individual desertion would be afforded the moment they were spread in the inevitable small detachments over the land. Moreover, they have nearly all now taken part in peasant disturbances in their own villages before they were torn from their homes and taken to the barracks. They might mutiny, they would probably desert, they would certainly be useless in an agrarian uprising.

The Government can count on its four hundred thousand Cossacks and on some one hundred thousand other troops of favored regiments. The newly formed "rural guards," if not very valuable, are probably loyal, as are also an equal number of the gendarmes and of the police. Here are some seven hundred thousand armed and disciplined men. There are also some fifty thousand loyal army officers and several hundred thousand rural police, spies, ruffians and black hundreds which the Government has armed and can rely on where the warfare has not yet entered into a critical guerrilla stage. In all, however, the Government has at its disposal then a million armed men.

There are also determined partizans of the Government without arms—Government officials in the middle and higher ranks, large and small landlords, the merchants of the towns, village usurers and shopkeepers, petty traders who wish to get rid of their business rivals among the Jews. But, as the elections have finally proven, it may be doubted if the Government's unarmed supporters number all told, another million men.

The rest of the people, not less than twenty-five million fighting men, are opposed to the Government and gradually joining in the war against it. They are fighting men because nearly all have had four or five years training in the army and several millions have been thru the recent war. They are opposed to the



IMPERIAL GUARD. COSSACK OF THE URAL.

Government because the Government has taken a clear and final stand against their wishes for a political and economic revolution, as expressed in the last Duma, and is using the most violent and savage and murderous means to repress their discontent. What part of the twenty-five million are already prepared to go to war, *i.e.*, to risk their lives for the cause, it is impossible to say. Certainly practically the whole youth of the cities and towns, probably the overwhelming majority of the young peasants as well. The older men, less valuable and slower to act, are fast moving on the same way. If the present conditions continue there is no doubt that a large part of the twenty-five million will soon be ready for the revolution's service.

What is lacking to the revolution is not men but means. It is here that the disparity is most glaring. The Government gets every year several hundred million dollars from foreign financiers, and will doubtless continue to get these sums at whatever cost. The Government has control of hundreds of forts and arsenals thruout the land, of innumerable rapid-firing cannon and machine guns. It monopolizes the use of the telegraphs and railroad lines and will continue to monopolize them even in the hight of civil war. The revolutionists can always destroy communication—the organization to use them is lacking and must remain lacking until the Government is already overthrown. Even when all the lines are down the Government will continue to have the use of its wireless system against the revolution.

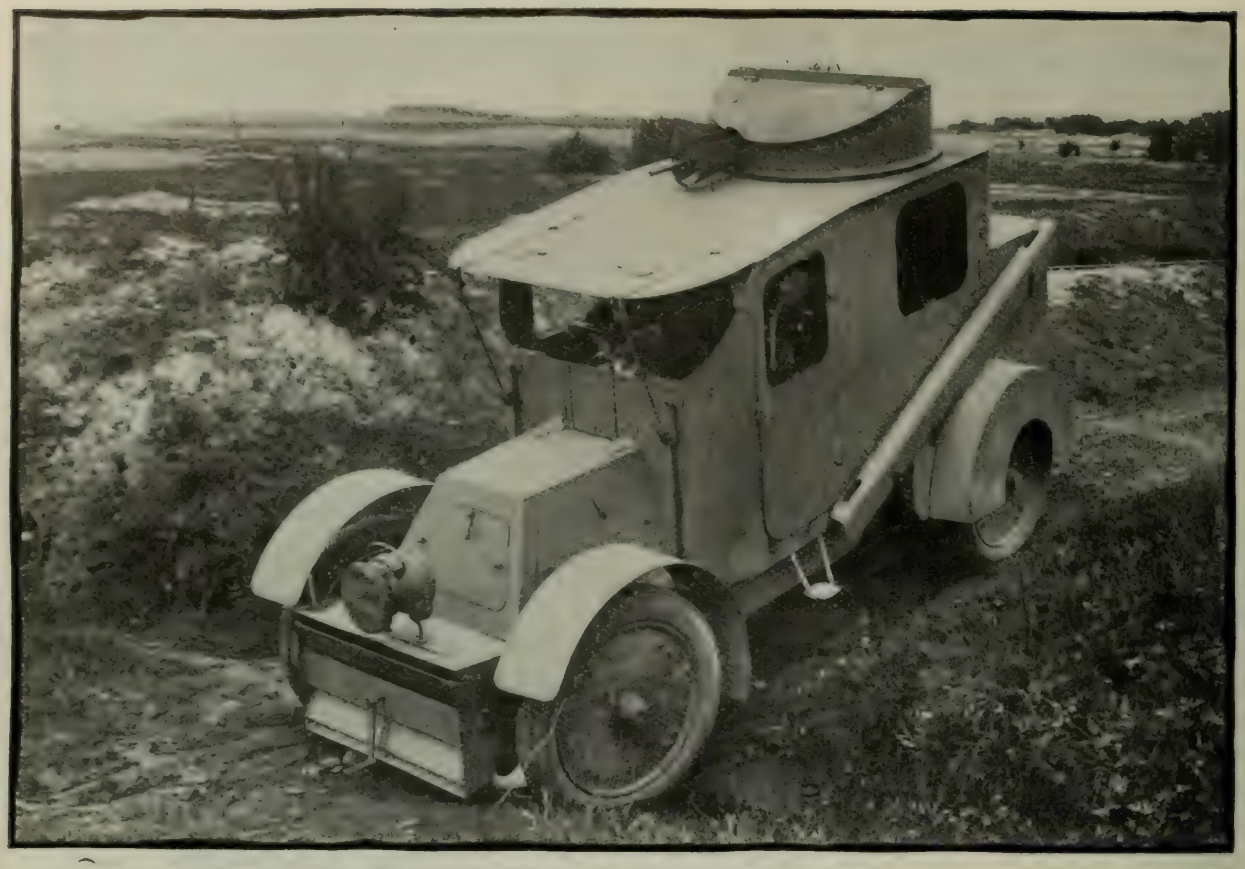
The Government is not only highly organized, but it is organized especially to fight the revolution. By the side of the first Government a second has grown up. There is one organization of the railroads in time of peace and another organization in time of insurrection. In time of insurrection the roads are on a war footing. Every workman becomes a soldier, every superintendent an officer. So with the telegraphs, the post-office and the police. As to the army, machine guns are within a few minutes of every public place, spies infest every restaurant and railway station, Cossacks are on the alert for the few cents of extra pay they get for every hour of "service against the internal enemy."

Against such an array of organization and force what can the people do? There is no hidden answer to the question, no possibility of an easy escape from the colossal tragedy of the situation.



SUB OFFICER OF THE PREOBRAJENSKIY GUARD.

The people must be ready to die. When they are ready to make the necessary sacrifices of life and everything that life contains, then only can they hope for freedom. Already they have given up tens of thousands of lives. No one knows what bloodshed will be the price



A WAR AUTOMOBILE.

Useful against rebellious peasants. The Government has all the machinery of modern warfare and has especially adapted it for fighting the revolution.

of victory. A quarter of a million soldiers were sacrificed in Japan. This is a war of infinitely more importance to the land.

The war between the Czar and the people has already passed the first stages. The armies have taken up their position and the first skirmishes, in which the Government has been uniformly successful, have already occurred. Nevertheless, the revolutionists have gained a great advantage. With a mere fraction of their army mobilized and in the field, they are keeping busy the total available Government force.

For how many men of fighting age are subject to revolutionary orders at the present time? Probably two-thirds the city population, most of the miners and railway men, practically the whole people of the Baltic Provinces and of parts of the Caucasus and a few hundred thousand Russian peasants. In all certainly no more than a few million men—armed with a few hundred thousand revolvers and less than a hundred thousand rifles, financed with the few million rubles they have been able to steal, held together largely by purely local organizations and limited in their field of action to a fraction of the land. The workingmen are able to gather together in mobs of several hundred or several thousand men. Without arms they cannot be able to do much active damage, tho it takes several large armies and numerous smaller detachments to keep them down. The guerrilla forces in the Baltic Provinces and Caucasus are composed of bands of only ten to a hundred armed men, but they destroy a great deal of Government property and keep two armies employed.

The peasants' contingents are only beginning to move. The whole peasantry is daily growing more bitter against the Government, but hardly a tenth part have yet become soldiers of the revolution. Yet look what an army they have engaged. The Cossacks and rural guards in the country probably number not less than two hundred thousand mounted men. If the peasant's revolt continues to spread, if ever the dozen most revolutionary provinces of the Volga and the South rise at the same time,

this force would not be a fraction of what would be needed to keep the peasants down. It is at this moment that the railway union has agreed to strike and with the aid of the peasants to destroy the bridges and tear up the ties. The national movements in Poland, Finland, the Baltic Provinces and the Caucasus would redouble at such an auspicious movement. The Czar's loyal army, that is the part that is loyal, would do well if it held the strong places and a few important lines of communication. The country districts would have practically emancipated themselves at the outset, the cities would soon become centers of mutinies and barricades and all Russia would be covered with the same guerrilla warfare that has been waging for the year past on the borders of the Black and Baltic Seas.

It may well be a protracted struggle for it is most likely to end as it begins, as a guerrilla war. The revolutionary forces will strive for better organization, more arms and more financial backing—but they will long remain relatively disorganized and poor in both money and guns. The size of the guerrilla bands may increase from ten to hundreds or even thousands, it will certainly be long before anything like a regular army is in the field. The basis of the operations of these bands may spread from a dozen outlying districts to a large section of Russia itself, the hundred thousand men now secretly or openly under arms may increase even tenfold; the Government will continue to count successfully on all or a very large part of a centralized army of nearly a million men. It will continue to hold for a long time nearly all the strong places, the cannon and the machine guns; the wireless telegraphs will remain; the railway soldiers will hold and operate the main lines and repair them sufficiently at least for the transportation of troops.

There is possibility of appalling bloodshed. No people is more lavish of lives than a peaceful people whipped and driven to revolt. If the Czar is determined, no man can see where the bloodshed will end.

In 1861 the United States, a nation of 30,000,000, fighting over the freedom of a few million blacks, and the preservation of the Union, lost a million men. In great Russia, fighting over the freedom of 140,000,000 human beings and for the birthright of a nation, should give the lives of a million or several million. could we fail to understand?

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

There's Necromancy Still

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

THERE'S necromancy still!
The rathe marsh-marigold
An Ophir makes of yonder oozy mould;
Slim branches erewhile stark and dark and chill—
The wild wayfaring-tree—
(Oh, wondrous wizardry!)
Offer a fragrant Hybla where the bee
May drink his greedy fill!
Care must attend whatever path you tread,
Lest your foot crush some fair and fragile head,
Shatter white innocence, leave budding hope
Bruised on the dewy slope.
But yester night
All the wide earth lay barren of delight
That now is splendor-bright before the sight.
And so, my masters, say whatso you will
There's necromancy still!

CLINTON, N. Y.

A Woman's Reason

[It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the modern woman in regard to the question of the size of the family. The following frank and authentic statement of a New York wife, of the reasons why she has determined to have no children, is worth consideration, because it is typical of a large and increasing number of households.—EDITOR.]

CIRCUMSTANCES render it necessary for one female relative to live with my husband and myself. Our family of three occupies a flat of five rooms and bath. It is a good flat when one gets into it; that is, it is light and airy, and has gas range, steam heat and hot water. But the house is badly kept. The halls are dirty, and the street is a dirty and depressing one. We cannot afford to live in a clean and pleasant place on Manhattan, and to leave Manhattan would be an extreme inconvenience to both of us. We pay $21 a month for this flat, and I do not think there is a cheaper one on Manhattan with the same conveniences; and any one knows that life in a New York apartment house without these conveniences is a distinctly unbearable thing.

It costs us $60 a month to run the flat. One-third, as I have shown, goes for rent. Our food does not average more than a dollar a day the year around for three of us. The other $10 a month pays gas and ice bills, and running expenses incidental to housekeeping. We do all our own housework, including cleaning and washing, with the exception of my husband's linen and a very occasional white waist for myself, which go to the laundry. It is not more than three or four times a year that a guest eats a meal with us, and then the meal is very little better than we would have had alone. I do not see how we could reasonably cut down our housekeeping expenses, unless it were by eliminating the laundry and the guest three or four times a year; and the saving would be slight and quite out of proportion to the deprivation. We have tried kerosene as an illuminant, but there is no saving in it. We have even tried candles, but we cannot read or write by them. Our tastes in food are very simple, but we feel that the few simple things we eat must be of good quality.

Now, my husband earns $60 a month, the amount of our household expenses. This leaves us nothing for clothes, furniture, medical attendance, carfare, travel, reading matter or amusements, and it leaves us not a cent to save. It is my earnings which cover the latter. We don't divide it just that way in paying the bills, but that is what it amounts to. We have a few hundreds of dollars in a savings bank; at this writing $300, tho it varies from time to time. We keep up the premiums on $3,000 endowment insurance. We have accumulated one little house in the country, which brings us in at the best $150 a year, and when we have poor luck with tenants, much less. We take one little trip a year when our vacation comes. We possess a library of perhaps 300 volumes. We go out six or eight times each summer on boats to neighboring beaches for a breath of fresh air. My husband adores the opera and I love the theater, but we have cut these two things entirely out, feeling that we could not afford them. To do the work that earns these things, I have to present a good appearance. My clothes are part of my capital. I must keep one dress of decent make and quality on hand. My shirtwaists, shoes and gloves must be neat and fresh. My clothes must be clean. We speak of cleanliness as such a simple thing, attainable by anybody, when on the contrary it costs time and

money. The white waist of summer, which presents such a simple, cottage effect—how much it costs in laundry bills. A silk waist to be made presentable must go to the cleaner, and that costs a dollar each time. I cannot clean either of these things myself in a satisfactory manner. Each process is a trade by itself. I do better to stick to my own trade, and earn money to pay the laundress and cleaner.

Then there are so many expenses which come upon people like us which tax us heavily, which add nothing to the joy of life, and yet which we would be perfectly miserable without. I have had to have expensive work done on my teeth and eyes. It certainly did not make me happy, but I could not get along without it. Doctors' visits to the house cost at least $2, often $3, sometimes $5. These are big bills for people of our earning capacity to pay, but I do not see how we are to get on without them. I certainly cannot go to a dispensary; at least, I will not. Neither will I resign my one bit of travel a year. I do not consider it an unreasonable demand that I should see some portion of the earth's surface aside from Manhattan Island.

Then there is the matter of savings and losses; synonymous sometimes. If we could go gayly on and spend all I earn with a light heart, life would be an easy thing. But the vision of the possible years beyond our productive period is ever with us. If we could be sure of dying in the harness—but no one is sure of that. The necessity of providing for old age hangs over us like a pall. It has come to that point that I never do anything that costs money for the simple pleasure of it, but only if I know in addition that it will help to keep my body and mind in good shape as a working machine. I have tried cutting down on food, on vacations, on the little boat trips, and I have suffered and lost money by it.

All this sounds pitifully small, no doubt. But if we had not considered every penny we would not have had the little savings we have. I had a deskmate once who used to laugh and jeer at my penurious traits; a brilliant, attractive fellow, who had $30 a week for years.

"If you have only one dollar in the world, spend it like a king," he used to say; and he used to make me feel that I was a poor, mean, little person. Well, I helped to bury him. When he died he left his wife actually without a cent in the house. We people in the office—not the firm—paid the funeral expenses and gave the widow a little sum for a starter. What she did when it was gone I don't know. She had never earned a dollar in her life. I don't know what becomes of such women.

If my husband and I were a different sort of people we would play a different and bigger game. We tried it. My husband started in business for himself. We put our savings into it, and lost them. I would like to tell some time some of the things we learned in that episode as to a man trying to start a little individual business of his own in these days. Then I put my own savings into an investment that I believed there was money in. My judgment was good. There was money in it—for some one else. Since then we have decided that we can't play the game. We might learn, if our capital were sufficient to pay the tuition fees, but it is not.

Twice in my life relatives have played in harder luck than I, and I have gone to the rescue. Common humanity and the tie of blood demanded it. It cost me $200 one time. In the other case, scattered over several years, it amounted to $500. Perhaps I seem to be peculiarly unfortunate, or an easy mark. All I can say is, if any worker who, like myself, has never lost a job and always had a little money laid by, has lived his life thru without having to help out a relative some time or other, he is either a very selfish or a very lucky man. Whole bodies of wage-earners, whole populations of them, would come upon public charity if relatives did not help in times of sickness, misfortune or non-employment.

One thing that drives the pinhead of economy into my soul is that I never feel sure that my savings are saved. A savings bank failed one time, and did me out of $200. It was every cent I had in the world, excepting what was in my last pay envelope. Had I encountered any emergency just then—sickness or loss of a job—I might have come to charity. I have never felt safe since. How can I know when a bank is going to fail? I

cannot know the inside affairs of banks. The president of that savings bank went to Europe just then, and took his whole family. I suppose my two hundred helped pay the fare of one of the children part way.

Years ago I took out endowment insurance to run for twenty years. I thought I was doing a most wise, prudent, far-sighted thing. Now, I don't know. I feel no assurance that I will ever get my money back. It all adds to that dreary uncertainty about old age. It is so hard to save anything, and then you aren't sure it's saved. If the Government would have the decency to give the poor a postal savings bank, where we could put our poor little pennies and feel that they were safe as long as the United States Government stood, it would remove one weary anxiety from our lives; give us one bit of solid fact for the future.

Then, as to old age pensions. No man has ever employed me except for one reason—because he made profits off my labor. For years I have scattered profits thru society, and I shall do it for years longer. Yet at the end—a little bad luck, a combination of circumstances, may leave me only the poorhouse. If I could know that in case I needed it there would be an honorable pension, paid in private, bearing no more odium than the G. A. R. man's pension—it would rob old age of its terrors.

In addition to the uncertainty about the end of it all, there is the daily uncertainty of the wage earner's life. My husband and I have been very lucky in one way. Neither has ever had a long or expensive illness. But there is no certainty about that. The relative who lives with us was checked in the very midst of a successful career by a sudden and complete breakdown in health. A year's—even six months'—illness for one of us would tax our resources heavily. Then, no one knows when he is going to lose his job. I knew a woman who was honored and trusted in a very good position, who came back from a vacation to find the niece of a director in her place. I knew another who worked twenty years for one firm, to find in her pay envelope one Friday a printed slip, "Your services are no longer required"—just that and nothing more. They had found a bundle of fresh youth and vitality to put into the place at a lower salary, and sent her to the scrap heap with no more compunction than a piece of old iron. One never knows when that sort of thing is going to happen. It comes like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky.

Now, how, in the place of all these things, can I afford to have a child? I want a child. I want it very much. I have wanted it for years—first, because I love my husband, and, then, because my maternal instincts are strong. I believe the maternal instincts of the majority of American women are strong. I know many single women, in business and the professions, who have confided to me personally that they would like to have a child of their own. The books of the Children's Aid Society and other placing out societies, with their records of thousands of children adopted, loved and cared for as the family's own, prove maternal instincts of wonderful strength; for no man would adopt a child unless his wife wished it, and the maternal instinct must be much stronger to care for an adopted child than for one's own. My husband and I have talked of that baby; that baby we have never had. We have discussed its possibilities, its education, its future. But we have never dared to have it.

In the first place there is the cutting off of my earning capacity for an indefinite period, the contraction of our income by more than half, at the very time when heavy extra expenses were certain. That is the first obstacle blocking the road. In all the world I have found only one group of statesmen that has taken note of this obstacle. In little Denmark they passed a law that no mother should return to work till one month after the birth of her child. Other States have passed that sort of law. But Denmark added that the State should pay the mother the wage she would have earned for that month. It is the first shred of evidence I have noted that any statesman thought the work of a mother in caring for her child might be of more value to society than her work in a factory for the same period.

But a month would not be enough for me. Society would have to pay me my salary at least eighteen months if it desired me to bear and rear a child for its benefit. I should want to nurse my own

child and care for it myself during its first year of life at least. If the maternal instincts are ever to receive gratification sweet and full, it must be while the child is still a little helpless infant, still almost a part of herself, still in her arms and at her breast and almost dependent on her for life itself. It is that vision that has drawn and haunted me time and time again. I never see myself with a grown up son or daughter; but I feel that baby form in my arms sometimes in dreams, and wake up with the hot tears on my lashes.

I really think that society would get the worth of its money were it to make me that compensation. My services have commanded a good salary for quite a number of years. Yet a man could do the work I do as well. I ought to be doing something better. But society demands that I incur heavy expenses and heavy loss of income in order to render it a superior service.

Added to our present uncertainties would be uncertainly in regard to my health were I to have a child. Owing to changes in medical science women do not die in childbed often nowadays, but they often leave it with ill health fixed upon them. In my small circle of personal friends I have had three who suffered years of ill health from childbearing, tho they were strong, healthy women when they married. Civilization is full of diseases unknown to the barbarian; tuberculosis, dyspepsia and what not. Civilized man cannot digest his food right or keep his full complement of lungs. Is it strange that the most delicate and complicated of all physical functions—"the master thing in life, birth"—should be accompanied by disturbance and danger? I do not say I would lose my health. But there is the possibility of it; the possibility of several years' loss of earning capacity, with a child added to our expenses.

It is astounding, it is degrading, it is unbelievable, it is true, how our lives, our thoughts, our viewpoints, are shaped by money. Humanity is supposed to shun pain and suffering. I would encounter certain pain and suffering, possible death and disablement; I would run to it light as a summer day—repaid by that exquisite consummation and flowering of our marriage—could I be freed from these wretched, miserable, hateful financial anxieties.

And here I hear some impatient listener wish a murrain on all economic independence of women. "If this woman were living on her husband's salary," he snorts; "if she had not to sacrifice her income to have a child, she would have one."

But no, kind friend. If we three had to live on my husband's income, I would never contemplate maternity any more than I would suttee. It is only because I am able to increase our income that I contemplate the thing as a possibility.

"You had no business to marry a man of such low earning capacity," he comes back.

But if I had not married I certainly should not have had a child; and if the masses of women marry at all they must, perforce, marry men who are not money-makers.

And then, let us consider the child itself. If only I did not know so well what a child should have! I reflect on my own life and how little I have accomplished, and how it has sapped my energy and vitality to accomplish that little, and then look back to the way my childhood prepared me for it. A great, roomy country house, all outdoors to play in, horse and carriage in the barn, not a mouthful to eat that was not raised by us or our neighbors—all those I had, and not one of those can I give my child. A stuffy little flat, air which serves well enough for adults with strong country built constitutions but which no baby should breathe, a filthy street to play in—that is what my child would get. I could not afford to keep it in the country even during the summers. I do not see how I could possibly start my child in life with the reserve fund of strength and vitality that I started with myself.

And last and most clinching of all the arguments, I don't see how we could educate the child properly. I don't see where we would get the money. And you may be very sure of one thing. I, who all my life have felt the lack of a better preparatory training than I had, will never launch a child with still less than I had myself.

"It's lucky," growls some one, "that all women don't figure it out as you do, else the world would cease to be peopled."

Few of them figure it out and set it down on paper as I do. But they are *acting* it. The house I live in is inhabited by the common or garden variety of Americans, trying to be happy tho married on from $60 to $100 a month. Among the fifteen families there are fourteen children, less than one to a family. Six of these children are in one family, four in another. The whole fourteen are contained in five families, leaving ten without any children at all.

It is said that 3 per cent. of the people in this country own 20 per cent. of the wealth. Another 9 per cent. hold another 51 per cent. of the wealth. The lack of children in this 12 per cent. of the population would not affect the total very much. But the American wage earner is ceasing to have children. There's the rub. The 88 per cent. of the population in whose hands rests that other 29 per cent. of the wealth is ceasing to turn out big families, and we begin to hear of race suicide. Our statesmen presume to rebuke American women for not doing their duty. "Why," I can hear one exclaim scornfully, "there are people who would raise whole families on $15 a week, yes on $10 a week." Now hear the answer of one American woman, of as old American stock as there is. Rather than bring children into the world as the women of our foreign quarters do, without one chance or hope for a decent start in life, destined from birth for wage slavery and exploitation or worse, I would commit suicide. This is a deliberate and truthful statement, and I believe it would be endorsed by thousands of the best American women.

I have seen it argued in this discussion that as it is a man's duty to risk his life in war when his country needs him, so it is the woman's duty to provide citizens for her country when it needs them.

Let us admit that, for the sake of argument. But there is no lack of people to do the work of this country. Instead, there is a constant mass of unemployed seeking work. Every skilled laborer, every intellectual worker, knows that there are plenty standing ready to snatch his job the minute he looses his grip on it. And the Government continuously lets in more to compete with American workers, to compete with my children should I have any.

Furthermore, if the country is so much in need of children, let it go save some of those already born. The babies die like spatters in the tenements, 50 per cent. of all that are born, it is said. There are plenty of nurses and doctors, good food and clean country air to save these babies, if society chose to pay. But society will not pay, either in wages or taxes. It prefers to go on the principle followed by nature with those fish mothers which deposit great superfluity of spawn that enough may survive to preserve the species. But the human mother is no longer merely an animal. She has begun to develop reason. Are the bodies of women to be regarded merely as baby machines, to supply the losses which civilization creates by its foul mismanagement? If society wants more children let it go save some of those already born before it calls on me for more.

The great Napoleon, once being asked what France needed more than anything else, replied with that epigrammatic pomposity with which great men can dismiss the affairs of the world, "More mothers." I have seen that remark quoted by a clergyman against the American mother in the present discussion.

Now no schoolboy would ever claim that Napoleon had any deep concern for mothers, for children or for the welfare of France itself. Woman to him was the breeder, who furnished him with the raw material he used. He wanted more boys for cannon food.

Now, gentlemen, You Who Rule Us, we are your "wage slaves," my husband and I. You do not have to hale us to work. We go humbly and ask for a job, knowing some one else will take it if we do not. You Who Rule Us may take our savings and go to Europe with them, or do sleight of hand stunts in insurance and railroading with them, so we will not know where they are. You may raise our rents and the prices of our food steadily, as you have been doing for years back, without raising our wages to correspond. You can refuse us any certainty of work, wages or provision for old age. We cannot help ourselves. But there is one thing you cannot do. You cannot use me to breed food for your factories.

NEW YORK CITY.

SAN DIEGO FROM POINT LOMA.



San Diego

BY THEODORE VAN TYNE JOHNSTON

THE history of San Diego may be divided into three periods: First is the year Father Junipero Serra crossed the line now dividing the United States and Mexico and established the first of a series of forty-one missions, followed by Spanish occupation. Prior to this beginning of a civilization Cabrillo had entered the bay from the Pacific in 1542, and, finding the harbor so safe and beautiful, named it San Miguel. Sixty years later, Vizcaino, commanding a Spanish exploring fleet, sailed into the same bay, whose name he changed to San Diego de Alcala, in honor of his flagship.

The first mission named after the land-locked harbor of so much beauty was only the beginning of the finally completed chain of missions, which were about a day's journey apart, until the extreme northern one—near San Francisco—was reached, so that the traveler in those early days could always rely upon food, shelter and protection when once within their thick adobe walls. The good padres labored among the Indians, casting here the first seeds of Christianity, but after the fall of the missions and subsequent departure of the priests of the Order Franciscan, they relapsed to their former state of semi-savagery.

The common supposition that the decline of these missions was due to the advent of the Americans is altogether wrong. Spain, finding that the Church in this country was growing too powerful, passed the "act of secularization," which took away from the friars their vast holdings of fertile land, only allowing them to retain their buildings and a very limited amount of ground. Many of the padres returned to their native Spain, while others remained to starve at times half to death—notably the case of the good friar of San Luis Obispo, who would not desert his post and labors among the handful of the faithful who had remained with him, and shortly before his death fell fainting while administering the sacrament one day at the altar, from sheer exhaustion caused by hunger. The beautiful romantic tales of the old mission days are most touching and the pathos of them lingers to this day.

The second period was the advent of the Americans, who did nothing whatsoever for the old civilization in any way, except, possibly, to give it another kick on its downward career. The Indians were unemployed and finally driven back to the barrenness of the mountains, where a miserable remnant of them dwells today, and mostly in a degraded condition. The comparatively few remaining rancheros dwindled away after mortgaging their great tracts to the more enterprising "Gringo," until finally, with one or two exceptions, none were left. The result of the second occupation, as years passed, was a steady growth notwithstanding—the worst possible feature of it being, perhaps, the days of the so-called "boom," when the town seemed given over to the real estate sharks, who at-



SAN DIEGO NORMAL SCHOOL.

tempted, at the time, a complete domination. Few cities have suffered more than San Diego from lack of adequate railroad facilities, and when the announcement was recently made of a new road extending directly thru the immense fertile country back of here, the project was hailed with signal delight by every inhabitant. To every merchant, manufacturer, banker, land owner and resident the hope for years had been for an Eastern connection traversing the wonderfully fertile Imperial Valley. It is about to come, and it means an opening of the back country, so fertile and fair, where practically millions of acres have lain dormant for all



THE FIRST MISSION IN CALIFORNIA. NEAR SAN DIEGO.

time, waiting for the hand of man to divert the waters of the limitless Colorado River for irrigation. With the railroad realization, the opening of these vast tracks of arable lands is assured. The tremendous products of all this country, made so perfect by the conjunction of naturally fertile soil, a semi-tropic sun and an unlimited water supply, will find their way to the only logical outlet—San Diego. Even before the announcement of the building of the railroad the town has steadily advanced. The modern office building has gradually replaced the old-time structure, the residence section in a few years has vastly improved, a hotel is in course of construction costing $800,000, various improvements are taking place in the streets and thorofares and parks, and the city is assuming a metropolitan air.

There is to be a new City Hall—a renaissance of civic beauty is promised, while the water front, roads and all public buildings are to receive attention, showing that the esthetic interests of the city are keeping pace with the commercial and other interests. When the good news of the coming railroad was published there was a natural elation, for this could only be a forerunner of additional prosperity. Better opportunities for a progressive enterprise rarely present themselves than here at present. The field is too wide a one to be accurately described in one communication, but a preliminary description of the resources of San Diego as they exist today can but be of interest.



COURT AT DEL CORONADO.

In point of maritime location San Diego Bay and Harbor present features of such important significance that even a casual observer—a tourist, for instance—who may have entered the chief ports of the world, would exclaim: Ideal! To the more interested one the facts that exist regarding this port are apparent from the time the bar

outside in the ocean has been crossed, grim Point Loma passed, and farther on thru the perfect harbor to the wharves reaching out in the narrower part of the bay. After Battery Point, a mile and a half inside from the point, to the right stretches the long, crescent Coronado Beach, with its many beautiful dwellings and famous hotel seen many miles out at sea, while at the left lies Fort Rosecrans —the harbor's guard—and a mile from the military post is the quarantine station, from which a half turn in the bay leads directly to the city. Those who have visited the Bay of Naples see at once a remarkable resemblance to it as they enter this California port. The Coast Range towering in the background and extending down along the Mexican or Lower California coast impresses one as does the Italian shore at that point.



CHEROKEE HEDGE.

Now, in regard to San Diego, there is, of course, but little one does not find in all American cities having in the neighborhood of 35,000 inhabitants. There are four national banks, two savings institutions, one trust company and one private bank, having a combined deposit of about eight millions, together with a clearing house. Churches are numerous and the edifices fine, and every denomination represented. All California is noted for its schools and a most up-to-date school system, and San Diego is in no way backward in this respect. The school buildings are ample, light, airy, sanitary, commodious and well constructed—the State Normal School, with its beautiful building, being a feature. The usual Carnegie Library, occupying a central position, is thoroly equipped. The main park of 1,400 acres overlooks most of the city, Coronado, Coronado Islands in the Pacific Ocean fifteen miles distant, and all the bay. Landscape architects of great renown have been employed in the improvements of this naturally beautiful park, with its deep canyons and its sightly mésas and hillsides.

To the various parks and pleasure grounds, as well as to the beaches, a trolley system is in operation that is unexcelled anywhere; also giving easy and rapid transportation to all the leading resorts.

There is a ferry to Coronado Beach, where in summer a village of white tents and thatched cottages appears, as it were, in a night, and the occupants lead there during the season a life of gayety and pleasure.

In another direction and within the city limits there are three beaches—Pacific, La Jolla and Ocean—all affording many attractions. In the back country within a comparatively short distance is found Lakeside, its pretty lake surrounded by towering hills, among which are many thermal springs.

With all the many attractions to commend it, the one thing that has held San Diego back for the last twenty years has been the lack of a direct Eastern railroad from here to the Colorado River. With the finest and safest harbor on the Pacific Coast, with one of the finest climates in the world, with an agricultural territory immediately surrounding it and extending back 200 miles, and with an abundance of rainfall and other available waters for irrigation purposes, there is no reason why San Diego today should not have been a city of 250,000 except for the fact that it had but *one* transcontinental railroad—a railroad which necessitated the freight going north 126 miles before it could start on its eastward course. Now that the road will be built from here to Yuma, Ariz., a large portion of the richest back country will be opened. The building of this road will not only open the gates of San Diego Harbor to the entire Pacific Coast trade, our Pacific possessions—the Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands, as well as the Orient—but it will also make of San Diego the distributing center for a great portion of Southern California outside of the immediate back country—the greater portion of Arizona, New Mexico and the western portion of Texas. The recent opening of the Tehuantepec Railroad is a big factor in San Diego's growth, as it enables it to bring goods to this port for distribution from New York in one-half the time it took before and saves one third the freight rates. With the opening of the Panama Canal even greater results may be obtained, San Diego being the



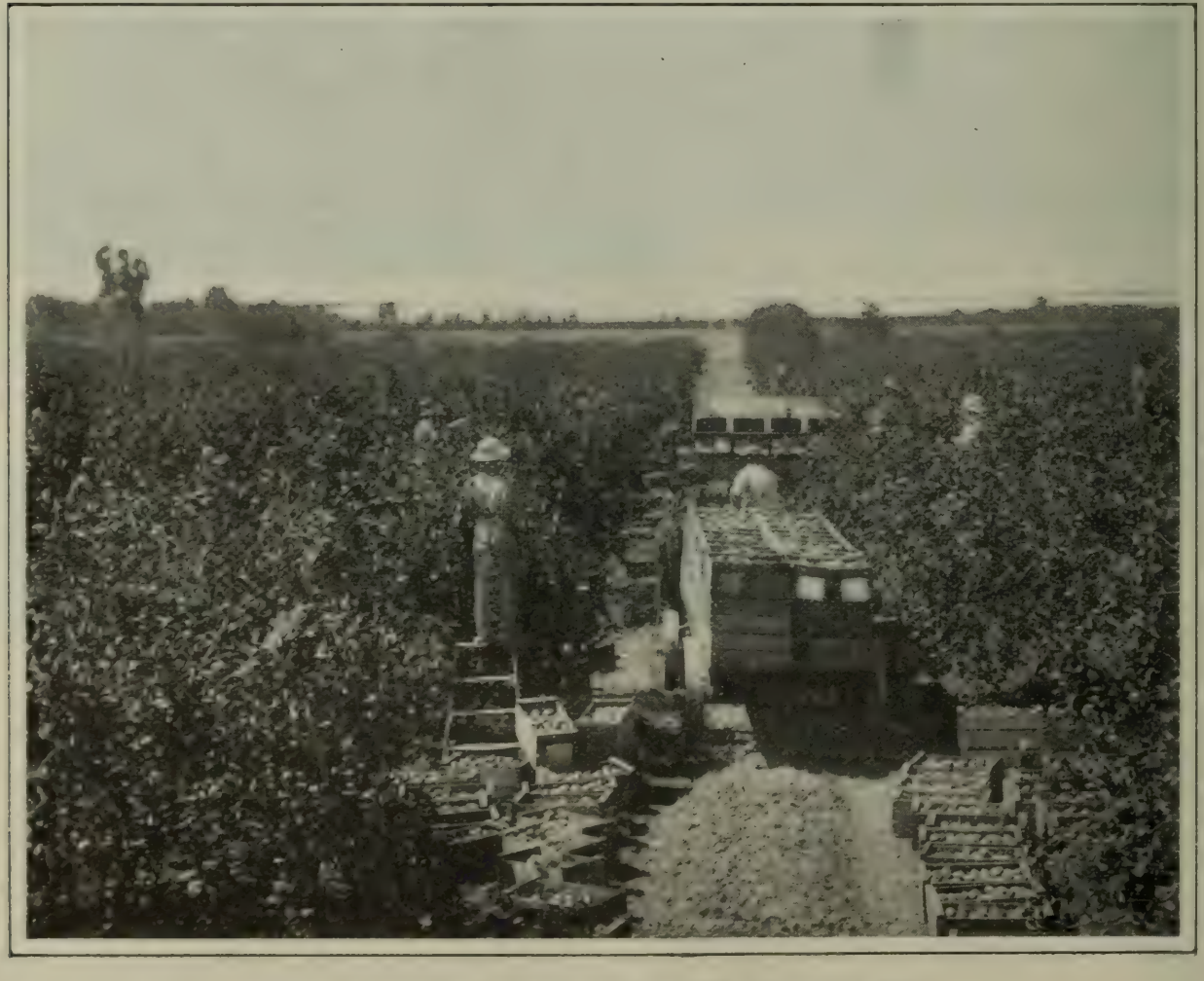
CORONADO BEACH

first port of call in the United States north of Panama, and making it the only logical port for supplying all the above-named territory.

The rainfall in and around the city of San Diego is very light, averaging about ten inches each season, which is an advantage from a climatic point. Forty miles back the topography of the mountains and their elevation are such that the average fall is about forty inches each season, which is far greater than any other section in the southern portion of California. A great deal of this water is held by large dams in the canyons, affording at the present time enough in the reservoirs to supply the city for a period of four years without another drop of rainfall. Other dams in other sections of the country supply the farming districts for irrigation purposes, and more are under construction. In all these there are 15,000,000 gallons stored at the present time. There are underground streams and rivers in various sections surrounding the city and immediate back country which give ample supply when tapped, while in the eastern portion of the country hundreds of thousands of acres are already being supplied with water from the Colorado River, and millions more can be as fast as settlers locate and develop.

From a health standpoint statistics prove that there is no region freer from seasonal diseases than here. The summer diseases of children are remarkable for their absence, and surgeons have found that wounds, accidental or surgical, heal with unusual rapidity, which may be attributed to an aseptic condition of the air. At some distance off shore in the ocean there are vast beds of kelp, and it is possible these beds convey the properties of iodine to the air swept over the country when the regular sea breeze comes in. One physician reports as follows:

"I have attended many cases of sthenic pneumonia in Northern France and the United States and therefore know the disease when I see it. I have seen but two cases of that particular kind here in thirty years."



ORANGE PICKING WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.



THE TENT CITY ON CORONADO BEACH.

Of fevers there are apparently none. Sporadic cases of typhoid have appeared from time to time, but so remote they could hardly be called occasional, and invariably traced to a source away from the city. An epidemic of any character has never been known.

To the most fastidious the social conditions are such that would meet with the approval of any one. Literary clubs are numerous; musical organizations do everything possible to encourage the study of music, and do all they can to bring noted musicians here; there is a large and flourishing art association, in which the greatest interest is taken by the leading citizens as well as by the local artists. There are town and country clubs, and yacht and rowing clubs have unusual facilities. The roadways for the automobilist are really good, and a large bond issue has just been voted upon to further improve the highways. Today finds the people of San Diego in accord and as a unit working together for the best interests of the city and surrounding country. That their efforts will be happily rewarded there is not a doubt.

San Diego, Cal.





Hawthorne's Tales of Old Greece

BY ANDREW LANG

IN December and February, 1906-1907, it was part of my business to retell some ancient Greek stories for children of uncertain age. My pace was not so good as that of Hawthorne, who began "The Wonder Book" in June, 1851, and finished it in the first week of July. "It has been really a task fit for hot weather," he says, "and one of the most agreeable, of a literary kind, which the author ever undertook." In a brief preface Hawthorne gave his opinion of his materials, and of the freedom with which a modern narrator may handle them. "No epoch of time can claim a copyright in these immortal tales. They seem never to have been made . . . They are legitimate subjects for every age to clothe with its own garniture of manners and sentiments, and to imbue with its own morality." In "Tanglewood Tales" Hawthorne puts the same opinion into the lips of Eustace Bright, a young student, the narrator. "An old Greek has no more exclusive right to the tales than a modern Yankee has. They are the common property of the world and of all time. The ancient poets remodeled them at pleasure, and held them plastic in their hands; and why should they not be plastic in my hands as well?" Eustace Bright goes even further: "The moment you put any warmth of heart, any passion or affection, any human or divine morality, into a classical mold, you make it quite a different thing from what it was before." Eustace then accuses the Greeks of putting stories, which are the property of the human race, "into shapes of indestructible beauty, indeed, but cold and heartless."

Eustace, no doubt, expresses Hawthorne's own critical opinion, which contains much truth, but not the whole of the truth, and, moreover, is unjust to the Greeks. Hawthorne sees, as Fénélon saw before him, that the Odyssey, and the tales of Perseus and Theseus, and of the Golden Fleece (for example) are arrangements, by prehistoric and historic Greek poets, of incidents in the universally human stock of Märchen, or, as we say, fairy tales. The poets gave a local habitation and a name to each of the characters, who, in traditional popular tales, are anonymous and not localized. The poets threw in the agency of their own gods, and the social, moral, and political manners, customs, and laws of their own time: a time of small states ruled by kings. In re-telling the tales, Hawthorne practically shelves the gods, turning, for example, Hermes into Quicksilver, a humorous, potent, eccentric playfellow of Perseus and other heroes. Hawthorne tries to restore the old fairylike essence to the stories, which, in Greek poetical hands, became epics; and Hawthorne's humor and morality are those of the Yankee of 1850, as he says. No doubt he had a right to adopt this method, and to follow just such various Greek versions of each story as he happened to prefer.

My own experiences in regard to his versions are rather curious. At about the age of ten I looked into "Tanglewood Tales." I did not like them. To speak of Hermes, or Mercury, as "Quicksilver" seemed to me a dull and irreverent attempt at a joke; indeed, I could not endure the humorous parts of the stories, and gave up reading them. The modern children in the interludes, named Primrose, Huckleberry, and so on, bored their little modern contemporary. I never looked again at Hawthorne's versions of the Greek legends till yesterday (Febru-

ary 28th, 1907), after I had finished my own retellings; and then I read Hawthorne all thru the evening, with much enjoyment. The little boy of ten was a more severe critic than the old boy. The little boy, about 1857, was as fond of the same stories told by Kingsley, in "The Heroes," as he had been averse to Hawthorne's manner of narration. Without knowing it, Hawthorne missed the taste of childhood and hit that of age.

Let us take Hawthorne's tale, "The Gorgon's Head," the story of Perseus. First I ought to remark, in defense of the Greeks and against Eustace Bright, that we cannot fairly accuse the ancients of omitting "warmth of heart, passion affection, human or divine morality," and making the stories "cold and heartless." We have no Greek epic or tragedy on the adventures of Perseus and of Theseus (except in the Euripidean Hippolytus, passionate enough, but not matter for children). The old epics and dramas on Perseus and Theseus have perished; scarcely a dozen lines survive in quotations. We have only the barest bones of these noble legends, preserved by Plutarch and Apollodorus, or in brief late Greek notes on early Greek texts. In the story of the Golden Fleece, we have an epic, a late literary epic, academic, pedantic, but, as regards the passion of love in the heart of Medea, full of a glowing romance. The Medea of Apollonius Rhodius inspired the Dido of Virgil. Where we actually have epic poetry on the old legends, in the Odyssey, not even Hawthorne can add passion and emotion to the work of Homer; but Hawthorne only retells, in a manner very un-Homeric, the Odyssean story of Circe. In my opinion, when we have a full and poetical version of a set of legends, in Homer, Theocritus, Apollonius Rhodius, Quintus Smyrnæus, or in a Greek drama, we should in retelling the tales for children, add nothing of our own—least of all should we add modern humor of our own manufacture—but when we have mere dry analyses of the legends, as in the cases of Theseus, Perseus and Meleager, a modern may fill out the story *à son dézis*. But he should keep modern humor and morality out of his narrative, unless he is conscious of possessing the genius of a Hawthorne or a Kingsley, who "moralize the tale."

To return to Hawthorne and Perseus. Our ancient analyses of the legend seem to be a blend of two varying old epic versions, long lost: the incidents are familiar in the fairy tales of the world. First we have the King who tries to evade destiny. He has one child, a daughter, and he is fated to die by the hand of his grandson. He, therefore, shuts his daughter, Danæ, within a house of bronze. She, however, becomes mother of Perseus, by Zeus, and, as her father does not dare to shed kindred blood, he exposes mother and child in a *larnax*, on the sea. Hawthorne omits all this factor in the story. "Some wicked people put Perseus and his mother in a chest, and set them afloat on the sea"—for what reason we are not told. Kingsley gives the true story, without bringing a blush to any cheek. Hawthorne follows one Greek version as to the reason for which Perseus sought to win the head of the Gorgon; but he describes Hermes and Athênê, the divine allies of Perseus, in a humorous "Gothic" manner, while Kingsley retains the divinity of the divinè. Both versions are good: if Hawthorne be rather too much at his ease in Olympus, Kingsley is a trifle too didactic. Both authors, in their various manners, are good about the Three Gray Women, but Kingsley is poetic: Hawthorne, who names the Gray Sisters Scarecrow, Shakejoint and Nightmare, is grotesque in a comic fashion. Kingsley's rapid views of the geography of the flights of Perseus are Miltonic: Hawthorne makes no use of his opportunity. He certainly "scamps" the charming passages about

> "Them who in the gods' own garden sing,
> The lily maidens called Hesperides."

Indeed Hawthorne neglects the poetry which shines thru even our dry Greek scraps of analysis, but not in his picture of the aerial flight by night to the Gorgons' Island. He adopts the version in which Perseus shows little or no "self help," being accompanied by the two gods. Kingsley, rightly, I think, follows the legend in which Perseus fares alone. Hawthorne drops Andromeda, merely giving her a passing

mention; Kingsley amplifies this famous incident in a manner highly poetical. Hawthorne, necessarily, cannot introduce the final stroke of Fate, when Perseus unwittingly kills his grandfather with a chance throw of the disk, at certain games, for Hawthorne has left the wicked grandfather out of the story, and thus he omits the Greek moral on which all turns:

"No man can be more wise than Destiny."

In the slaying of the Minotaur I think that Hawthorne has the better of Kingsley, especially in the truly Hawthornian description of the voice of the monster. But when Hawthorne makes Ariadnê so moral and self-denying that she refuses to follow Theseus, and remains in Crete to cherish her old father, *there* we see "the Yankee," there we have a touch utterly un-Greek, and even inhuman. The passionate maid was not a self-denying modern heroine of a schoolgirl's novel. Neither Kingsley nor Hawthorne has remarked, what is true, that Minos, father of Ariadnê, desired the death of the Minotaur, tho, for sufficient reasons, he could not lend a hand to help the slayer. Theseus, having accomplished the adventure, was a fit husband for Ariadnê, and a Cretan-Athenian alliance of two maritime powers was concluded. However, this is history, not fiction; and now, thanks to Mr. Arthur Evans, we know that the legend of Theseus is only a fairy veneer covering much actual history, long forgotten, but revealed by the spades which excavated the palace of King Minos, wherein are many pictures of the Minotaur, executed about 2000-1700 B. C.

St. Andrews, Scotland.

An Example of Municipal Operation

BY JOHN MARTIN

[Mr. Martin is doubly qualified for writing about the new municipal ferry; in the first place because he has been for many years a writer and lecturer on municipal ownership, and in the second place because he uses the ferry every day in going from his home on Staten Island to New York.—Editor.]

AFTER a year's experience of the municipal ownership and operation of the ferry from Manhattan to Staten Island, two boroughs of Greater New York that are four miles apart, stock may advantageously be taken of the results.

During the year Tammany Hall has been in power, tho, since Mayor McClellan quarreled with Boss Murphy over the conduct of the campaign by which he was narrowly re-elected, the Tammany influences in the administration and on the running of the ferry have not been unrestrained. However, the city services have been handicapped with fully the average of the incompetence and petty corruption that infect American city governments. When the ferry service began its municipal career, the newspapers freely charged that Tammany would purposely wreck it to cast discredit upon municipal operation. That extremity of guilt has not been realized; but it must be conceded that the service has been conducted with no special advantages. An administration unhampered by a host of political heelers, and bent on running the government as economically as a private business, could have presented a far more favorable balance sheet.

How has the city acquitted itself? First, as to the technical efficiency of operation. The boats are much larger, handsomer and more comfortable than their corporation predecessors. They supply a seat for everybody, even during the rush hours, while previously, especially on the smaller of the arks that ran, great crowds would stand without even a strap to hang from. Nowadays it is a pleasure to take the voyage. On fine days the broad, long deck is as attractive a promenade as Atlantic voyagers get on the crack liners; on stormy days their warm and brilliantly lighted cabins make reading pleasant. It is a detail, but significant, that the electric lamps are renewed as soon as they are burnt out, the

floors are kept clean and the brasses bright. No private corporation would care so well for the passengers' comfort.

Punctuality and frequency are the main items by which to test the efficiency of a transportation service. On both counts the municipal operation is more than justified. Under the corporation I always allowed forty minutes for making connections at the end of a trip, because, tho the largest boats might land in slightly less time, they could not be counted upon either to be on service any particular trip or to do their best that time. Now I allow uniformly twenty-five minutes and have never been disappointed. The old boats gave a half hour service during most of the day, a twenty-minute service during rush hours, and a forty-minute interval between boats at slack times. The municipal boats give a twenty-minute service in the main, a quarter hour service in rush hours, and at no part of the day are they more than half an hour apart. As to regularity, the praise cannot be too high. Tho during the whole year the operation has been hampered by the construction of the new terminals, the boats have run to the minute; with a regularity, in fact, that is often irritating, for the privately owned street cars and steam railroad on the island are not so conscientious, and when they arrive a few minutes late the hapless passengers don't always admire the municipal virtue.

So far as the experiment goes it demonstrates, therefore, that a municipality, even handicapped by a political machine notoriously corrupt and by the exigencies of a new form of municipal service undertaken before the equipment was complete, can actually run the business to the satisfaction of the people.

What are the financial results? A loss on the year of $250,000, due chiefly to the eight-hour day and higher wages granted by the city to the employees. At first sight that fact is a paralysing blow to the advocates of extended municipal activity. But closer consideration softens the effect. First, it was known and deliberately planned beforehand that the service would not pay until the population of Staten Island largely increased. Manhattan, the core of New York, is terribly congested; below Fourteenth street, in a district which was already crowded, the population has increased by eighty thousand from 1900 to 1905, an increase greater than occurred in any previous quinquennial period. Staten Island contains mile upon mile of beautiful building sites over which the panting thousands of Manhattan should be spread. But the wretched ferry service given by a corporation prevented the migration; it was so infrequent, so slow and so unreliable that people who must reach their work on time or lose their jobs dared not risk depending on it. So Mayor Low, taking a statesmanlike view of the situation, decided that the city must face the first financial loss of a modernized service and trust to increased property assessments and improved health for the greater city for reimbursement. Ultimately, it is expected, the increase of population and greater use of the ferry, following on the improved service, will make the annual income balance the expenditure. As the corporation was losing money even on its antiquated service, it had refused to satisfy the popular demand for improvement.

Are these hopes in process of fulfilment? Every month the number of passengers increases; each month shows an increase over the corresponding month of the preceding year. Clearly the expected migration is beginning. Land values on the island are soaring with disquieting speed. If the assessors do their duty the city's treasury will be reimbursed immediately for the quarter million deficit on the ferry. Last year the total assessed value of the property in the county was $50,578,280, the total amount raised in taxes was $784,756 (being $786,096, less $1,340 allowed for insolvencies, erroneous assessments, etc.); therefore, to secure the return of the whole $250,000 the assessed valuations would need to be raised 30 per cent. This is a big increase, but values have risen fully that amount. It is not possible to say exactly by what percentage all property has increased, but a number of typical instances can be given.

Referring to a farm that is being held for building sites, the owner told a real estate agent recently: "If you had come to me exactly a year ago and had offered me $25,000 for that farm I should have accepted the offer eagerly. In May I was offered $63,000 and indignantly declined

it; later I refused $75,000. I now give you authority to sell it for $126,000 any time before next March."

I know a property which at this moment the owner holds at $36,000. It is assessed at $15,000, the rule in Greater New York being that property shall be actually assessed at full value. In Manhattan and Brooklyn that rule is usually enforced and every part of the city is supposed to apply it. In the winter of 1906, before the reputation of the municipal ferry was established, a farm near Oakwood was sold for $5,800, in the spring it was resold for $17,500 and a short time ago $25,000 was offered and refused, the owner demanding $30,000. Another farm near New Dorp was sold a year ago for $11,000, resold for $13,500, in two months after again resold for $17,000 and again later in succession for $25,000, $37,000 and finally $50,000, an increase of 450 per cent., the only factor accounting for the increase being the municipal ferry. In May last a tract of twenty acres was sold for $5,000. After a second transfer at $10,000 it has found a new owner at $20,000, a four-fold increment within six months. Scores of similar cases might be cited, but, lest I excite the cupidity of the reader, I refrain. Allowing that some of these values are speculative and will sink before they reach a solid basis, they indicate clearly that a general increase of assessments that would produce an additional quarter million in taxes would not be excessive. Landowners who are escaping with these stimulating unearned profits can fairly be made to pay for the feed of the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Had the city been a little more enterprising and long-sighted it might have got back the capital value of the ferry and much besides. Why should it not have followed the German precedent and bought the land on which to settle its workpeople while yet it was cheap, before the municipal service had turned the tide of population this way? What rich plums would then have fallen to its share! In Germany the possession by cities of much land is known to be so necessary for the public good that five years ago the Prussian Government issued directions to the governors of the twelve provinces that they should use all their influence to induce all Prussian towns to buy as much land as they could obtain and to retain possession of all that they then held and should afterward acquire.

Several cities had already adopted this policy and had steadily purchased land as opportunities occurred. Frankfort, Mannheim, Breslau, Magdeburg, Dortmund, Aachen, Dantzig, Stettin and Strasburg have large estates, Strasburg owning 364.78 square yards per head of the population, an area equivalent to a municipal estate of over 263.700 square miles for New York's three and a half millions of population! And the German cities are actively increasing their holdings. Since 1890 Cologne has increased its holdings thirteen times, Chemnitz six times, Munich three and a third times, and Dresden three times. Berlin, despite its very rapid increase of population, added in ten years to its communal holding an acreage equivalent to 21.5 square yards for every inhabitant.

Similar enterprise, accompanied by municipal improvements of transportation, would soon make New York so fabulously rich that the transportation might be made as free as the use of the streets.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.

Respectability's Complaint

BY BOLTON HALL

AUTHOR OF "THINGS AS THEY ARE," ETC.

"DID you ever think," said the Lake to the Stream, "how much trouble you make? More than two hundred bridges had to be built over you; you have caused freshets and washed away banks; you are an anarchist, you make a noise and ——"

"Did you ever think, said the Stream to the Lake, "that I flow out of you?"

NEW YORK CITY.

Literature

The Pragmatic Philosophy

THE original British "Who's Who" differs from its American namesake in giving a man's recreations as well as his vocation. Turning to the biographical paragraph of F. C. S. Schiller, M. A., D. Sc., Fellow and Senior Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, we find that his recreations are "mountaineering and editing *Mind*." This official information was really not needed to assure us that Mr. Schiller enjoyed his part in the debates which enliven his magazine of metaphysics. He has as much fun with an absolutist argument as a dog has worrying an old coat when he takes it between his teeth and shakes it and gnaws it, growling most delightfully all the time; then turning it inside out to show that the holes that he has made on one side also appears when it is looked at from the other side.

A new philosophy, like a new boy at school, demonstrates its individuality by its pugnacity. It has to fight for recognition. Properly regarded pragmatism is a metaphysical peacemaker. Its purpose is to settle feuds that have lasted three thousand years, but, as usually happens, the combatants both direct their guns against the mediator. If, then, we remember that Dr. Schiller as a pragmatic philosopher is placed between the firing lines, and that all men enjoy the exercise of those peculiar gifts with which Providence, for its own inscrutable purposes, has endowed them we shall not be surprised that Dr. Schiller's latest contribution to pragmatism, entitled *Studies in Humanism*,* is so largely controversial. Unfortunately, only one side is given, so the effect is like listening to a man talking into a telephone. Our enjoyment of the author's wit is often restrained by the question whether it is properly deserved. In fact, we laughed so heartily over the chapter headed "Truth and Mr. Bradley" that our conscience impelled us to look up and reread Mr. Bradley's paper in *Mind* to see if he did really cut such a ridiculous figure as Dr. Schiller makes out. It is a curious coincidence or something more that the two most prominent leaders in pragmatic thought, Professor James in this country, and Dr. Schiller in England, should have the same characteristic of style. Both have an unhackneyed phraseology, a ready wit, and a brilliant use of illustration; qualities not common in philosophic discussion hitherto. Whether their style is the result of their pragmatic principles or whether they took to this philosophy because of their temperament, is a question that only a pragmatist could decide.

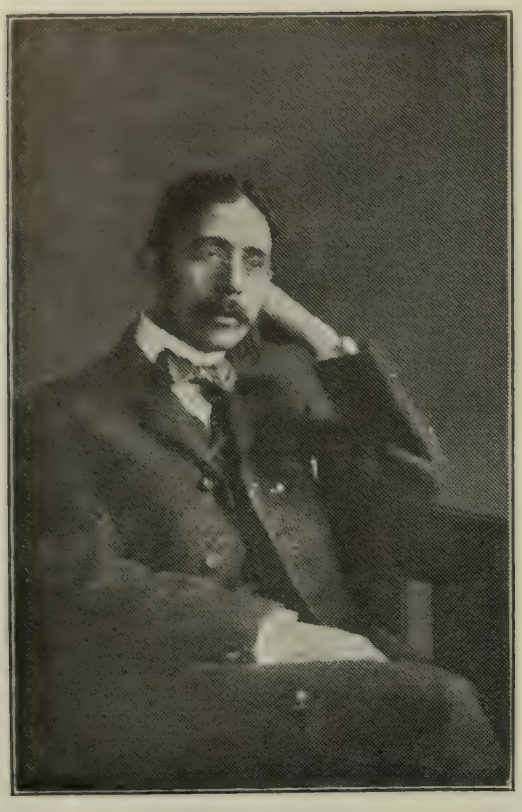
Some of our readers have intimated to us that the article we published on February 21st did not explain clearly enough just what pragmatism really means. We are happy, therefore, in being able to remedy this defect by quoting verbatim Dr. Schiller's definition:

"Pragmatism is the doctrine (1) that truths are logical values; (2) that the 'truth' of an assertion depends on its application; (3) that the meaning of a rule lies in its application; (4) that ultimately all meaning depends on purpose; (5) that all mental life is purposive. Pragmatism is (6) a systematic protest against all ignoring of the purposiveness of actual knowing, and it is (7) a conscious application to epistemology (or logic) of a teleological psychology, which implies, ultimately, a voluntaristic metaphysic."

Dr. Schiller, however, does not bluntly project this definition at the reader as we have here done, but develops it gradually thru a series of sections as Herbert Spencer does his definition of evolution.

This volume is the most comprehensive and far-reaching exposition of the new humanism that has appeared, yet the possibilities it suggests are more fascinating than in the theories it definitely develops. Among many other things it seems that pragmatism may provide a means by which the three modes of thought, metaphysics, natural science and common sense, which have always been at variance and mutually distrustful, may all pull together for the advancement of the human race. Let us take as a single example its treatment of

*STUDIES IN HUMANISM. *By F. C. S. Schiller.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.25.



EDWIN LEFEVRE.

faith. Religion has always insisted theoretically that faith is of the highest importance, yet practically it has not made enough use of it. Science, on the contrary, has ostensibly condemned faith, and yet by means of it has gained its greatest triumphs in the advancement of knowledge. The following paragraph will indicate to some readers what is the pragmatic way of regarding it:

"It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that faith is essentially a personal affair, an adventure, if you please, which originates in individual options, in choices on which men set their hearts and stake their lives. If these assumptions prosper, and if so by faith we live, then it may come about that by faith we may also know. For it is the cognitive procedure in science no less than in religion that we must start from assumptions which we have not proved, which we cannot prove, and which can only be 'verified' after we have trusted them and pledged ourselves to look upon the facts with eyes which our beliefs have fortunately biased. Of this procedure the belief in the causal connection of events, the belief that all natural science presupposes and works on, is perhaps the simplest example. For no evidence will go to prove it in the least degree until the belief has boldly been assumed. . . . We start, then, always from the postulates of faith, and transmute them, slowly, into the axioms of reason. The presuppositions of scientific knowledge and religious faith are the same. So, too, is the mode of verification by experience. The assumptions that work, *i. e.*, which approve themselves by ministering to human interests, purposes, and objects of desire, are "verified" and accepted as true."

The Prize and the Cost

MR. THOMAS W. LAWSON has offered, in the daily prints, what he himself would probably describe as "all kinds of money" to the person who will prove that the recipe for "beating" the stock market given by him in *Friday the Thirteenth*[1] is fallacious. "What happened?"—to use the picturesque phrase that Mr. Lawson has raised to the dignity of a familiar quotation clamoring for admission to a new edition of "Bartlett's." Well, nothing has happened as yet, for, whereas nobody has thus far publicly claimed the reward on the one hand, nobody has yet attempted to put Mr. Lawson's system into practice, on the other. It is a very simple system. "Sell short," says the expert of Boston in substance, "from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon; offer to sell more stock than the 'system' can buy; thus you create a panic, and victory is yours. Your credit is unassailable from the opening to the closing of the day on Exchange; smash prices, and you will be able to buy back at an enormous profit what you have sold." It is an ingenious development to its ultimate seemingly logical conclusion of the principle on which all dealing in stocks is based. Only, to try it, dear reader, you must own a seat on the Stock Exchange. That is *conditio sine qua non*, for your broker will not sell short for you unless you "put up" a margin so great that the Lawson system becomes impracticable. The hero of *Friday the Thirteenth* is a noble fellow. He does not take money from the "peepul," not he; he lets the millionaires do that, and then takes it from them. And Morgan, Rockefeller, Frick, Schwab, Havemeyer, Harriman, Keene, Rogers, Schiff, those simple lambs in Wall Street, never discover the trick, and cannot stop it.

Yes, two things have happened after all. The "peepul" have bought coppers very freely, and Mr. Lawson has made a violent assault, with much battery, upon the English language. The language is still in the ring, but then, so is Mr. Law-

[1] FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH. *By Thomas W. Lawson.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

son; and it is the language that is "groggy," especially in its adjectival superlatives. A crude, shrieking dime novel is this story, and therefore not likely to be without its hosts of readers. It is an incendiary book as well.

Where Mr. Lawson tells us how easy it is to make millions in Wall Street, Mr. Edwin Lefevre[2] sets out to prove that it is extremely difficult, and he is the more convincing of the two. His account of the tricks and shifts and intricacies and dangers, the plots and counter-plots of stock manipulation on a gigantic scale, is remarkably clear and interesting. While the endless wheels within wheels, the constant clash of interests, purposes and brains, threaten time and again to confuse his hard-headed, nimble-witted master of finance (a well-drawn representative type), they never bewilder the reader. One need not have more than the modicum of general knowledge of "the Street" possessed nowadays by all of us, to recognize and admire the realism of this story, and the ease with which the author keeps its divergent interests in hand. For good measure he gives us an attractive love story. Mr. Lefevre's growth in his art is constant.

The Reptile Book

For the amateur naturalist there has long been an abundance of books on birds and beasts and insects, but *The Reptile Book** is the first comprehensive popular work on the turtles, crocodilians, snakes and lizards of the United States. But it is more than a popular book, for it is a gold mine of information for the zoölogist.

The first part of the book treats of turtles, terrapins and tortoises. With regard to these popular names, tortoises are strictly terrestrial, while the aquatic forms are in some localities called turtles, in others terrapins. Most interesting of these are the giants of the sea, best known of which are the leather-backs, loggerheads, green turtles and hawk's bills. The first named are the largest of living turtles, some specimens being over six feet long and weighing more than 1,000 pounds. Most valuable are the hawk's-bills, from whose plated backs comes all the "tortoise shell" of commerce. Smaller than the sea turtles, but not without abundant interest, are the aggressive snapping turtles, the common mud-turtles, the pond-turtles, the terrestrial box-turtles, the soft-shelled turtles and the great land-tortoises.

Part II is devoted to our American crocodilians, the alligator and the rare crocodile from Southern Florida. Concerning the latter's habits it is not a "man-eater" in the wild state, but becomes fierce and dangerous in captivity. This is surprising, for alligators learn to follow keepers like dogs.

Part III, with 110 pages, deals with the lizard, of which there are in North America ninety-seven species. Our well known chameleon is the United States representative of more than a hundred species in tropical America. It resembles the true chameleons of the Old World in its habits of changing colors—an involuntary process influenced by light and temperature—but is not closely related. Another type, the ever-interesting horned lizards, commonly called horned "toads," of the sandy regions of the Western States, are remarkable for their viviparous habit, producing from six to ten living young fully able from birth to care for themselves. It is a popular belief that certain species of these are able to spurt blood from the eyes when disturbed, and Mr. Ditmars vouches for this. Still another group of curious lizards are the degenerate glass-snakes, which have lost their legs; but, contrary to popular belief, they can not collect their parts after having been broken into fragments. And last but far from least among our lizards is the Gila monster or heloderma of Arizona. The poisonous nature of its bite has long been questioned, but the evidence is strongly in favor of the belief that it is very dangerous to man. Fortunately, no other poisonous lizard lives in the United States. A strange fact is that the large tail of the heloderma is a storehouse of fat which supplies energy in a day of need when food is scarce.

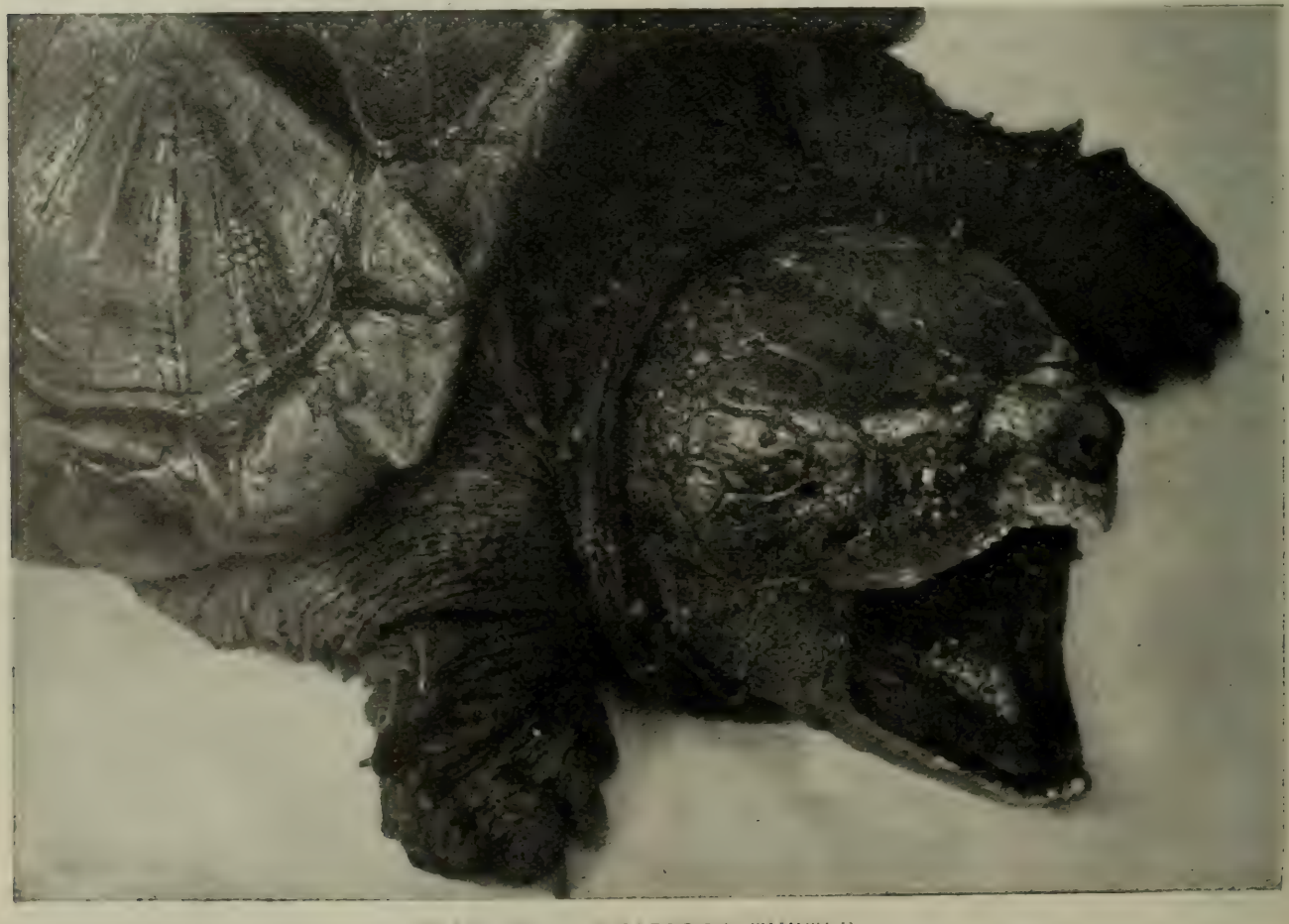
For the climax of this book the author has reserved the snakes, and to them more than half the pages are given.

[2] Sampson Rock of Wall Street. *By Edwin Lefevre.* New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

*The Reptile Book. *By Raymond L. Ditmars.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $4.00.

North America is very rich in serpent life and to do justice to the great group the author has written a brilliant account which will make any reader not a true naturalist "dream snakes." Here interesting facts are recorded on every page. There are small species of boas in California and Arizona, and they show rudimentary hind limbs which are of great interest to students of evolution. The burrowing blind snakes of the Southwest have very degenerate eyes. The striped garter snakes are most abundant in species and individuals, but they are harmless. The common water-snakes, living along the banks of our streams, are not poisonous. The blacksnake has no charming or hypnotic power; it is not a constrictor squeezing its prey to death; and it is not a king of snakes. The milk-snake does not suck milk from cows, but has gained the reputation by prowling about farm buildings in search of rats and mice. These are samples of notes on habits of snakes, and as one reads he is surprised many times to find that so many of our popular notions concerning certain snakes are unfounded. As a fitting close, the last pages are given to an exceedingly readable and thrilling account of the deadly viperine snakes—rattlesnakes, copperheads, moccasins, to whose bad habits are to be traced much of our natural fear of snakes in general. Few readers of the author's accounts of his experiences with these viperines will be inclined to apply for his position as Curator of Reptiles in the great New York Zoological Park.

Space will not allow adequate selection from the thousands of interesting facts packed into this book. Take it all in all, it is a great book, well planned, clearly written, popular and yet scientific, and magnificently illustrated with eight plates in colors and more than four hundred photographs from life. Those who are interested in natural history of animals will be pleased with this book, which will certainly work strongly for interest in the great group of the reptiles which has long been neglected, probably ever since a representative of the group became involved in a famous incident in a certain traditional garden, and so prejudiced the human race against them.



HEAD OF A SNAPPING TURTLE.
From "The Reptile Book." Doubleday, Page & Co.

Islam in Practice

An eminent Moslem divine, stated preacher at one of the great mosques of Constantinople, once described, in a pleasant chat with the present writer, the essentials of the Mohammedan religion. He said:

"The most important thing is our profession of faith in one God and in his prophet (on whom be peace). Three things are rather hard: the pilgrimage to Mecca, where, however, intention is rated as performance, if one's allotted days of life expire before the intention is fulfilled; the poor rates, which one does not have to pay, if always without ready money, as I am; and the fast of the month of Ramazan, which one can manage to get thru when it does not fall among the long days of summer. The fourth essential is daily worship, which, after all, is easy, since it is the recitation of a lot of words. In these four you have the elements of the most sensible religion the world ever saw."

These essentials were rather flippantly recited in the unconventional tones of intimacy. The white-turbaned, gray-bearded preacher clearly did not find in his religion any severe control of the springs of action. His content with outward forms in religion was not peculiar. Acquaintance with Mohammedans shows that what a Christian would choose from the Koran as essentials of its scheme of piety widely differs from what a Mohammedan selects under the influence of his prophet's comments on his own book. This difference of point of view ensures surprises for all who encounter the fruits of Islam in practical life after they have perused the writings of arm-chair eulogists of its doctrines.

*The Mohammedan World of Today** comes near to providing us all with such an encounter. The book is the result of an effort by the Cairo Missionary Conference to learn, for its own information, the truth about the practical effect of Mohammedanism upon the lives of its followers thruout its domains. To this end it secured reports, each written by a specialist residing in the land described and prepared for his task by years of intimate acquaintance with the people and of patient study of their aims, hopes and ideals. The writers represent eight denominations, while in nationality they owe allegiance to the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Holland and Sweden.

On reading these various reports one is impressed with the extraordinary similarity between them. They offer from all points reiteration of the feebleness of intellectual life characterizing Mohammedans, of the content of educated Moslems to leave the masses of the people in ignorance of letters and therefore of the elements of their religion, of the prevalence of sensuality as a malignant cancer which no X-rays can heal, of the wilful degradation of womankind, of hate toward all men outside of Islam, of disregard of justice and of law, and of violence and internecine war that have placed millions of Moslems under obligation to European governments for stopping bloodshed and giving the people their first acquaintance with lasting peace. All of these characteristics are traceable to the doctrine that formal worship is a full definition of the meaning of the service of God, control of the passions and appetites being a mere question of expediency, man having reached his best when he has learned to copy the forms of worship used by Mohammed. In short, the book—unintentionally, since the writers are neither bigots nor near enough together to act in collusion—is a tremendous indictment of the Mohammedan religious system on the practical side.

These papers have a cumulative effect They justify an application extending far beyond its intention of the remark of one of the writers, who points out (pp. 109, 110) that one could find no better polemic against Islam than presentation of the social, moral and intellectual condition of Arabia. Islam has had undisputed possession of the peninsula almost since its birth. In its native soil the tree planted by Mohammed has grown with freedom and has brought forth fruit after its kind. Its kind is this: Morality is on the lowest plane; conscience is petrified; cruelty is common; lying is a fine art and robbery a science. Islam as

* The Mohammedan World of Today. Being papers read at the first Missionary Conference on behalf of the Mohammedan world, held at Cairo April 4th-9th, 1906. Edited by S. M. Zwemer, F.R.G.S.; E. M. Wherry, D.D., James L. Barton, D.D. Illustrated. Pp. 402. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

a force to uplift men has been tested there during thirteen hundred years, and it has piteously failed.

The papers are of very unequal merit. The one concerning Sumatra is vividly interesting, and those relating to India are perhaps the most carefully elaborated. The book has many serious blemishes; it omits North Africa from the field of view; its index is of little use; and its illustrations, good enough in their way, are hastily collected from the stock in general circulation. But its defects do not destroy its interest nor its profound importance as a careful exhibit of the practical results of Islam upon the races that have committed themselves to its guidance.



SKI-JUMPING.
From Rook and Jardine's "Switzerland."

Switzerland: The Country and Its People. Written by Clarence Rook. Painted by Effie Jardine. New York: G. P. Putnam's sons. $6.00.

Ordinarily in these big geographical picture books that are so popular now the printed matter is negligible. It is only put in because it is customary to have some type "to go with" the illustrations. We were, therefore, very much surprised to find Mr. Rook's part of this book not only readable, but interesting, even informing, tho not burdened with statistics. It is written for those who want to know more about the real Switzerland than the usual tourist's glance. He takes us at once behind the scenes, or perhaps we should say the scenery, and shows what sort of a government it is which works so smoothly that the stranger does not know it is there. He begins with a startling introduction, a dinner in a Swiss restaurant, at which, besides the foreigners, were leading burghers of the canton, active in political affairs, yet none of them could tell the name of the President of the Swiss Republic! It is different in the United States. Switzerland is a democracy pure and simple, without statesmen of dominant personality and without party government. Here are all the elements of discord, diversities of race, language and religion, such as threaten to disrupt other countries, like Austria-Hungary, yet Switzerland is peaceful and harmonious, settling vexed questions by

popular vote thru the initiative and referendum. After sketching the history of the country, the author tells in the same interesting way of the ice sports, skating and ski-ing, of the roads and tunnels, and of the schools and hotels. His "literary associations" of Geneva are almost exclusively concerned with Voltaire and Rousseau; he does not seem to know that we Americans are now making pilgrimages to Geneva as the home of Amiel. But in our absorption with the text we must not omit to mention the sixty full page colored plates and twenty-five half tones.

The King of Court Poets. A Study of the Work, Life and Times of Lodovico Ariosto. By Edmund G. Gardner. E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.00.

The work of Mr. Gardner is not only a biography of Ariosto, and the finest biography of the author of the "Orlando Furioso" that has yet appeared in English, but it contains a complete and luminous picture of the political and literary condition of Ferrara from 1500 to 1530. He has, and we think very judiciously, treated the Italian poems and comedies in the closing chapters, and thus left himself at liberty to deal fully with phases of the poet's character to which comparatively little attention has been paid by other biographers. It is to his poetry that Ariosto owes his glory, and most people think of him simply as the greatest poet of the Renaissance. However, Mr. Gardner shows that he was something else besides. He consecrated a notable part of his life to politics. He filled important missions in which he acquitted himself with the suppleness and ability of a professional diplomat. Those who have read only his great poem, and who have seen in him nothing but a man of prodigious imagination, preoccupied solely with the creation of fictions, at one time bordering on the sublime, at another frankly ludicrous, will be astonished at his aptitude for affairs and his skill in unraveling them, even when most complicated. If Ariosto had not been such a great poet and philosopher, he would undoubtedly have been better known now as an administrator and a statesman. Mr. Gardner devotes a large part of the book to this aspect of his life; and he has done well. Ariosto has been too much translated, criticised and commented upon to render any further minute appreciation of his literary merits indispensable; and a study of him as the diplomat, the friend and confidant of the Dukes of Ferrara, Hercule I and Alfonso I, and of the Cardinal d'Este and Lucrezia Borgia, gives a new and fascinating interest to his career. Mr. Gardner appears to have investigated all the original sources bearing on his subject, and, as a natural consequence, he has shown the unreliability of a good many legends. Thus, one of the commonplaces of literary history is the ill treatment of the poet by his patron, the Cardinal d'Este. Hippolito was such an unscrupulous ruffian that there is no necessity for deepening the black tints in his character. The author shows that he was a most munificent patron of Ariosto, went to the entire expense of bringing out the first edition of "Orlando," and never uttered the words attributed to him on receiving the first copy: "Messer Lodovico, where in the world did you gather all this rubbish?"

Hebrew Life and Thought: Being Interpretative Studies in the Literature of Israel. By Louise Seymour Houghton. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50.

Mrs. Houghton has long done useful service in promoting thoro knowledge of the Bible and in according fair and generous appreciation to the writings of devout, scientific biblical students. It is a pleasure, therefore, to bestow commendation upon her own worthy effort to popularize some of the results of Old Testament scholarship. Few friends of the Bible would take offense at her essay on "The Day-Book of the Most High," and many would win from it a juster estimate of the character of the Old Testament writings. The chapter on "Folklore in the Old Testament" presents established facts in a manner to compel consent and dispel alarm. Other subjects treated with discriminating judgment are the Poems of the Hebrews, their Heroes, the Story of Elisha, Hosea, Proverbs, Job, and the Law and Modern Society. Mrs. Houghton writes



THE EXILE'S LIGHT.
From "The New Art of an Ancient People."

with enthusiasm and *con amore*, and if we were able to name a defect it would be a certain light passing over the limitations and defects of Old Testament morals and belief.

The New Art of an Ancient People. M. S. Levussove. New York: B. W. Hubsch. 75 cents.

Under the above title Mr. Levussove has written an appreciation of the work of Ephraim Mose Lilien, a young Hebrew illustrator of Munich. Lilien's work belongs to the allegorical and decorative order, in which the underlying idea is carried out with small regard to conventional notions either of prettiness or realism. It is at times difficult for the layman to see why the exaggeration of perspective and the indication of background only by the slightest symbols of landscape should be improvements upon a method that really suggests to the imagination a scene of natural beauty, yet it is true that the figures dominate Lilien's designs, and tell their stories impressively. The bookplate of Maxim Gorky, ugly, strong, full of meaning, is particularly interesting, and the Isaiah and the Passover, among others, have a satisfying dignity of conception. Mr. Levussove leaves the reader not only with an understanding of the highly poetic value of the artist's work, but with a vivid sympathy for the racial quality of serious aspiration, which he exemplifies.

Expositions of Holy Scripture. By Alexander MacLaren. A commentary on the entire Bible, in 30 volumes. Sold in series of 6 volumes. First series: Genesis, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Matthew. Second series: Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, Samuel, Mark. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. Each series, $7.50.

Dr. Maclaren has long been known as an expository preacher of exceptional ability. His style has scarcely changed thruout his long life. Year after year he has produced manly, common-sense interpretations of the Bible as it reads in plain English, with vigorous applications to current sins and hearty encouragement of good morals and sound faith. He has taken no pains to learn of historical criticism, and these books are not to be recommended as a commentary but as a series of practical sermons on consecutive Scripture texts. The work is rather voluminous and diffusive, making it cumbersome and expensive for practical use.

Editorials

Secretary Taft's Candidacy

SECRETARY TAFT is a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and he desires the support of his own State in the nominating convention. It is quite well known that to Mr. Roosevelt he is more acceptable than any other aspirant who has been named. Senator Foraker has opposed Mr. Roosevelt's policy on certain prominent questions. He was the only Republican in the Senate who voted against the Railroad Rate bill. With the assistance of Senator Dick he controls, it is said, the machinery of his party in Ohio. His Senatorial term will end in 1909. Congressman Burton — who has fought against him and Senator Dick, and who is a supporter of Secretary Taft—would like to take his place in the Senate. The President has recently ignored the recommendations of both the Senators in the appointment of a Federal judge. Senator Foraker now says in a public statement that he will ask the Republicans of Ohio to choose between Mr. Taft and himself. They are to be directed by the State Committee to show, by the election, several months hence, of delegates to the State Convention, their "preference as to candidates for United States Senator and for President."

This step was taken while the Secretary was at sea, on a voyage to the Canal Zone. His brother responds for him, accepting the plan, but restricting the application of it. Mr. Burton is eliminated. It is to be Taft against Foraker, "for the Presidency or Senatorship." And the Secretary's brother remarks that it will be "a direct contest between the friends of the Administration of President Roosevelt and his opponents."

Secretary Taft cannot expect to win the nomination without the support of his own State in the National Convention. It now appears that to obtain that support he must overcome the opposition of the two Senators and the influence which they are able to exert by means of the "organization." Senator Foraker is a man of courage, a hard fighter, and an effective public speaker. But his personal influence in the rank and file of his party is not so great as it was some years ago. Service in the interest of corporations at the State capital, followed by his opposition to the President's railway legislation at Washington, has deprived him of a considerable share of that public confidence which he once enjoyed. During the months preceding the election of delegates he will be free to address the people. The Secretary will be busy with his official duties; in August he will sail for the Philippines.

Much bitterness may be shown in this contest, which will excite interest thruout the country because it will be regarded by many as a battle in the Republican party between the reactionaries and the supporters of Mr. Roosevelt. And there will be much speculation as to the Senator's real purpose. Does he think it is possible for him to win the nomination, even with the support of his State? Does he believe that if nominated he could be elected? Is it his aim only to secure reelection to the Senate? Is he not striving merely to serve the interests of the corporations by preventing the nomination of one who represents the purposes and policies of Mr. Roosevelt? These are some of the questions that will be asked.

In the canvass which is to precede the election of delegates, are the President and his policies to be attacked by one faction, and the Senator's services in behalf of corporations to be criticised sharply by the other? A contest of this kind might become so bitter that no candidate from Ohio could hope to be honored in the National Convention. We do not think the Republicans of Ohio will permit such an exhibition in their State. Perhaps after a time we shall see harmony restored and the Senator, at the head of the Ohio delegation, nominating Secretary Taft in the National Convention. Stranger things have happened.

Mr. Foraker has come to be regarded by many, rightly or wrongly, as a leader or representative of the reactionaries in his party. To our mind, the evidence in support of this idea is by no means conclusive. But no one who by his acts and utterances has furnished warrant for

such a conception of his attitude and purpose by the public is an available candidate for the Presidential nomination in the Republican party. The nominee of that party in 1908 should be a man committed to the support of the leading features of Mr. Roosevelt's domestic policy —especially those features which relate to the supervision and regulation of the railways and the subjection of all great corporations doing an interstate business to Federal control. Altho Secretary Taft's public utterances concerning these questions have not fixed themselves in the public mind, the chief source of his strength as a candidate is the prevailing conviction that he is in accord with the President with respect to them.

Mr. Fairbanks has made many public addresses since he became Vice-President, and has had as many opportunities to express forcibly his opinions as to the subjects and policies which we have in mind. The American people are not aware, however, that he has said anything about these questions. If he had vigorously supported the policy of the Administration, his candidacy would have much greater popular strength than it now possesses. No colorless man, nor any candidate who does not positively support the main ideas of President Roosevelt's policy, will get a majority next year either in the Republican Convention or at the polls.

The Way to Decent City Government

THE gratitude and the thanks of the public are due to Mr. George Kibbe Turner for writing, and to *McClure's Magazine* for publishing, two articles which may unhesitatingly be described as the most illuminating studies of municipal corruption and the one possible way to achieve decent municipal government, which have as yet been made. If the American people would read and mentally digest Mr. Turner's articles, the probability of substantial improvement would be greatly increased.

In his article on Galveston, published in October, Mr. Turner described the way out which Galveston has experimentally demonstrated to be practicable. In his April article on the City of Chicago Mr. Turner shows convincingly what are the real sources of municipal corruption. To understand these is to understand why the Galveston plan of reform succeeds, and why it is the only one that can succeed.

Corrupt municipal conditions are protean, and they impair human life at every point. Filthy streets, inadequate sewers, impure water, unsafe construction, unsanitary tenement house districts, dens of vice, bands of thugs who waylay and murder—these are human ills which in the aggregate are an appalling mass of misery, and which are preventable. Not only are they not prevented, but they are deliberately increased by official and political malefactors, and for the entirely simple, transparent reason that by increasing them the malefactors make money.

What is the process? It is Mr. Turner's answer to this one question that is clarifying. There are four possible sources from which governmental officials and professional politicians can derive illegitimate revenue for themselves. One is the public income, which can be stolen as it comes in or as it is paid out. This crude method is dangerous, and has not been generally followed since Tweed's day. A second is the so-called "honest graft" of Senator Plunkett's philosophy. A typical form of it is the profit on real estate improved by municipal action, of which politicians have the first knowledge. A third method is thru corrupt transactions in the sale of valuable franchises. The fourth is the grafter's rake-off on the business of dissipation.

The business of dissipation, as Mr. Turner shows, is not only the oldest, it is also much the largest and most profitable source of illegitimate gain to the professional politicians, and, in proportion to effort and risk, the most profitable. The figures are convincing. For example: The gross receipts of the street railways of Chicago are $16,000,000, and of the elevated roads $23,000,000 a year. From this $39,000,000 a considerable sum might be devoted to political corruption, but it would be a small item in comparison with the amount obtainable from dissipation in a city which

spends $100,000,000 a year for alcoholic liquors, $20,000,000 a year for prostitution, and $15,000,000 a year for gambling.

Dissipation shades down from legalized expenditure thru prohibited but not rigorously punished vice to depths of criminality that are dangerous. Much of it flourishes only under police protection, and most of that which is legalized is, for economic reasons, in alliance with the illegal. The whole business, therefore, has a definite, substantial interest in maintaining political protection and in securing political privilege. To this end it creates and sustains a most efficient political organization, the central figure of which is the ward or district boss, who is a professional political middleman, buying votes and selling protection.

The Galveston plan succeeds because it strikes directly at the political middleman and sweeps away the whole organization of ward politics. It is simply an adaptation to city conditions of the New England town plan of government by town meeting and elected selectmen. The Galveston Municipal Commission is an elected board of heads of departments, directly nominated and directly elected by the people, and, therefore, directly responsible to the people. There is no unnecessary machinery.

Here, in simple, straightforward, direct popular action, a consistently democratic plan is one possible salvation of American municipal life. Not ingenious machinery, but a free opportunity for the people to express their will and to govern themselves—uncomplicated democracy—therein lies our hope.

Studying Labels

THERE is a popular impression that the consumer does not need to pay attention to the labels on the packages of his food now because the last Congress passed a law that insures its purity. On the contrary, the effect of the new law is quite the opposite. The Government has not assumed the burden of responsibility for the quality of food, but has thrown it directly upon the shoulders of the people by requiring labels to tell the truth. Once man lived by faith alone. Now he can be guided by knowledge. Formerly it was not worth while to study labels. One might as well spend the time reading novels as a more interesting form of fiction. Of course, something could be learned from them. We understood in a general way that "Pure Spice" meant from 5 to 10 per cent. of ground cocoanut shells; that the word "Selected" on canned fruit indicated unsaleable refuse; that "Mixed Mocha and Java" stood for special grades of Brazilian coffee. Still, even these prognostications could not always be relied upon.

People who prided themselves on being particular bought the highest priced goods in the market in the belief that the best was always the dearest, but their confidence was often misplaced, for, strange to say, there were manufacturers astute enough and mean enough to understand and take advantage of this method of selection. As tho to disprove the complaint that trusts stifle competition, manufacturers that had a practical monopoly were accustomed to put out products of the same quality under different trade names at different prices, with the result that the higher price sold the better. Most of us had been trained in childhood to eat what was set before us, asking no questions, and we followed that practice in after life. To pure ignorance all things are pure. We put blind trust in some particular dealer whose goods we had heard favorably spoken of—in the advertisements—and that was the best we could do. If we got dyspepsia we cursed corporations and accused the food commissioner of not doing his duty.

Now the burden of proof, the proof of the pudding, is laid upon us. All the mavericks are to be rounded up and branded. The law does not prohibit any particular mixture or adulteration, except a few of known harmfulness, but requires that the label state the ingredients correctly. It does not dictate what a man shall eat, but gives him a chance to know what he is eating. When doctors disagree the patient is left to decide the question. The patient in this case, often too literally, is the public. The question of the harmfulness or innocuousness of the chemical preservatives and colors commonly used in food is one on which doctors have never been able to agree. Experiments are conflicting and deduc

tions are dubious. Now, the question is referred for settlement to the stomachs of the people. Let every man read the labels on his foods and then take counsel within himself. We need no longer watch with anxiety the pallid or florid cheeks of the borated and salicylated clerks of Washington departments. Each man can experiment for himself in his own private laboratory. If he finds that French peas greened with copper, cherries tinct with anilin, and butter golden with annatto agree with him, as he probably will, he will prefer them to mud-colored peas, anemic cherries and lardy-looking butter.

The improvement in preparing, preserving and packing foods of all kinds has made as great a transformation in the business of the grocer as has occurred in that of the druggist on the other corner. When the grocer dug our sugar, crackers, dried apples and coffee out of a barrel we were personally interested in his moral character. Now that all he does is to hand down cans and cardboard boxes to us, we are no longer concerned with his soul; all we demand is a pleasant smile and a prompt boy. The manufacturer appeals directly to the consumer over the head of the middleman by means of magazines and street car placards. Future progress will be in this direction, and to get the benefit of it the consumer should do his part by studying labels. He, or she, should read them thru, especially the part in fine print. It is a good plan to keep a label book or box, or rather two of them, putting into one the wrapper or carton of those preparations that prove good and into the other those that are to be avoided in the future. There is no law against a kitchen blacklist. By applying to the Food Commissioner or Agricultural Experiment Station of the State one will get chemical analyses of all the prepared foods sold in the local market, and can learn which are superior and why. This information should be filed away in the label boxes. A little more attention to trademarks and names would do more to improve the quality of prepared foods than threats of imprisonment or magazine *exposés*. There are many manufacturers who have been as good as they could be and not lose money, but when you think that nobody cares when you are good, or knows when you are bad, it is not encouraging to a life of high ideals. The consumer now has it in his power to put into the old proverb, "Honesty is the best policy," a truth it long has lacked. Collecting labels is more profitable than collecting trading stamps, and one can have also the satisfaction of knowing that his fad is helping along a great moral and dietary reform.

The Greatest Man in America

It was a somewhat bold thing for Professor Munsterberg to decide who is on the whole the greatest man in America. The fields of greatness are many, as Professor Munsterberg recognizes, and he selects ten men, in as many different fields of activity, as most prominent. They are Simon Newcomb, Edison, William James, Howells, Sargent, Root, Pierpont Morgan, Carnegie, Eliot and Roosevelt; and, on the whole, he puts President Eliot first.

It is noticeable that three of these men belong to the Harvard faculty, of which Professor Munsterberg is a fourth member, while President Roosevelt is a famous graduate of the same university and has often been nominated by the newspapers as President Eliot's successor. If Harvard can claim so many of the primates she leads our universities and colleges, and as in the "America's" British race, "There is no second."

That to President Eliot is rightfully given the first rank in education we readily allow, for he has been the foremost leader in the specializing system in our colleges, the wisdom of which, however, is not yet settled, and no one has done so much to unify and harmonize the secondary and the higher education. He has also taken a broad view of political and social and moral questions, showing our duty to treat the Chinese with human decency, and he has favored the expenditure of the nation's wealth rather for education than for war. Indeed, peace has been a favorite topic with him, and in his late address in Canada he showed how the "self-denying ordinance," as he called it, by which, after the War of 1812, the United States and Canada agreed to trust each other and put no war vessels on the Great Lakes

and no forts on the Canadian border, had ensured peace between the two great sections of the Continent.

Yet President Eliot has not in his utterances escaped the frailties common to the human race, any more than has President Roosevelt, for wise men are not always wise. A late instance is his admission that if the number of colored students at Harvard should become very numerous it might be necessary to segregate them. In the matter of our responsibility for the Philippines he was infected by a somewhat too common Boston obsession; and we recall an unhappy address made by him at Salt Lake City some years ago which much pleased the Latter Day Saints. Nevertheless, Professor Munsterberg has not much missed his mark, and it is as difficult to contradict him as it is in any other sort of alignment where the objects aligned cannot be measured by common standards. To compare Roosevelt and Newcomb, Eliot and Edison, is as impossible as to grade the ocean and the sky, or to compare an algebraic demonstration with a sonata.

Old Steamboat Days Again?

THE enthusiastic encouragement given by the cities along the Missouri River to plans for the re-establishment of steamboat lines for freight traffic is a promise of revival of one of the most picturesque features of early Western life. The course of the emigrant was not all on land; thousands made much of the westward journey on the double-decked stern-wheelers that noisily paddled their way up and down the Missouri and other interior rivers. Valuable cargoes of furs and buffalo robes were carried on these boats, and the traffic was a strong rival to early railway lines.

Of late years the steamboats have been abandoned except on the Ohio and Mississippi, where one may yet find a touch of the old-time pleasures and the flavor of eighteenth century romance in the troublous passage of the little fleets. But as a factor on the other streams, so far as freight is concerned, the prestige of the boat lines has vanished. Where over fifty packets ran regularly between St. Louis and Sioux City, not one remains. It seems to have been accepted without argument that the railroads were all sufficient for any traffic that might be needed.

Of late the political economists of the West have been studying the railway rate problem and have noted the vast expenditures in the East for canal construction and river improvement, to the end that there might be secured a rival for the railroads that would compel a lower rate than would be charged if no competition existed.

It has dawned on them that the Western rivers furnish the basis for a remedy, and they have begun in a practical way to bring about the old river traffic, once so important.

A few weeks ago the first steamboat in years made its way from St. Louis to Kansas City. It was received at every landing by crowds, and when it arrived at its destination speeches of welcome and cheers of thousands were its greeting. It was hailed as the beginning of a new era—or the return of an old *régime*. Plans are being pushed to completion that look to the establishment of a fleet of these steamers for the seven-day run between the two cities. Other lines to the farther Northwest, with larger fleets to the Gulf, are in prospect. Ship canals are planned, one in particular to connect the Missisippi and the Great Lakes—all of which means a new method of regulating freight rates for the vast output of the West's granary.

The West is not particularly anxious to see steamer smoke. It promotes steamer lines for the same reason that New York voted for deepening the Erie Canal—to bring about water competition. The saving of a few cents per hundred pounds on the grain and beef sent out of the Middle West means trips to Europe and automobiles for producers. If the steamboat can bring this about it is exactly the thing for which they are searching.

It is a curious fact that, despite the immense sums spent by the Federal Government on the improvement of our rivers, the past two decades have been a period of absolute and relative decline in river shipping. A quarter century ago there were on the Western rivers vessels having an aggregate tonnage of 394,048;

last year the corresponding figures were 174,319, less than half. The decline was steady during the period except for a slight rally in the early nineties. The average tonnage last year was only 70, and but two vessels of over 1,000 were registered as built on the Western rivers. To such decline has come the once important feature of the nation's internal transportation.

It is doubtful if ever again shall we see the old-time passenger trade that was so great a feature of travel in the '60s. The floating palaces with their social delights were pictured in novel and rhyme. The races when negro boys were supposed to be used for weights on the safety valves and when disaster usually closed the contest furnished the motif for many a tale. Charles Dickens found in such a trip many discomforts, to be sure, but others did not.

One may today enjoy a delightful ride up the Mississippi from St. Louis on the freight and passenger steamers, stopping at the busy towns and floating thru the beautiful country between; or he may sail away down thru "the land of cotton" to New Orleans, securing a rest and a varying panorama of beauty that will do his soul good.

But these are not what the new idea in Western transportation means. It is a very utilitarian theory that animates the movement for boat lines. It is presumed to return large financial dividends. As the waterways were evidently meant to be used, it is hoped that the revival of old steamboating days will be satisfactory and profitable. It will add variety and picturesqueness to our internal shipping interests.

Our New Consular Service

For many years each of the principal nations of Europe has had a permanent consular service, and naturally, therefore, has endeavored to make it efficient and creditable by selecting young men of good ability, education and culture to fill vacancies as they occur in the lower grades of office. The mere fact, consequently, of belonging to the service came to be regarded as satisfactory proof that the consular officer merited the honor, intellectually and socially, and that he might be accepted by his colleagues in the other European services as an equal.

Until recently the United States had consuls, but not a consular service, and our consuls were appointed, in the great majority of cases, because of the political activity of either themselves or their friends. The result was that many American consuls were ill-bred and illiterate, and contributed much to the hilarity of the nations, but very little to the knowledge which our commerce and trade were seeking of foreign conditions. The evil of our system was, of course, glaring, but no one felt quite bold enough to correct it until Mr. Root became our Secretary of State. Owing to his enormous acquaintance among the greatest business houses of our country, he was more familiar than was any of his predecessors with the defects of our foreign commercial system, and he plainly saw that all remedies would be unavailing if we continued to be indifferent to the capabilities, character and conduct of our consuls. He approached and even reproached Congress so sensibly and justly that he soon obtained a consular bill that gave to the United States a consular service that will rank with the best in existence.

Already, in conformity with the requirements of the new law, examinations of a strict and searching but perfectly fair nature have been held, and a number of names have been written on the eligible list. The examinations are both oral and written, and the two are deemed of equal value. The oral examination is conducted so as to determine the candidate's business ability and personal fitness for the service, while the written examination tests his knowledge of at least one modern language other than English, of the natural resources of the United States, its political economy, international, commercial and maritime law; American history, political and commercial geography, modern history, since 1850, of Europe, Latin America and the Far East, and, incidentally, the common English branches. All appointments will be made for merit exclusively, and the equally just rule has been established that all promotions shall be based on efficiency.

As we have fifty-seven consulates-

general and two hundred and fifty consulates, and as all of them are salaried offices ranging from $2,000 to $12,000, our new service will doubtless seem, and be, attractive to many young men, just as our military and naval services are, and it should have the same enthusiastic support of our people that the two latter have. We need regulars in our commercial service quite as much as we do in our military and naval services, and more, for we are dedicated to peace rather than to war, and commerce is the great promoter of peace. In modern times we have found that when intelligently managed, commerce does something more than gratify self-interest; it actually develops a strong moral force, having its origin in the consciousness that others have rights we are bound to respect, and are affected by conditions which we must study and understand, and with which we must sympathize. The commercial relations of the nations, therefore, are on a higher plane than formerly they were, and they require trained and intelligent men to develop them. We might possibly get on without good diplomats, provided we could keep a man like Secretary Root in Washington, but even with him there we must have a strong and capable consular corps if we would protect and develop our commercial relations. Since Mr. Root entered public life he has made many noteworthy reforms; but nothing that he has accomplished will be of greater value than his completely successful effort to give to the United States a permanent and competent consular service.

Vacation Pictures and Articles

We hope our readers will not forget the requests we have made in our two last issues for vacation articles and photographs to use in our annual Vacation Number, June 6th. Already we have received a gratifying number of articles, but the pictures are coming in rather slowly. Remember that we offer $25 for the best picture and $2 apiece for all others we use. For every article we print we shall be glad to pay $5. The article can be illustrated or not, as you please, but it should not be over 500 words in length, preferably 300 or 400 words. There is no limitation of character for these articles. Write about anything you choose that is appropriate to a Vacation Number. All pictures and articles must reach us by May 1st.

Our Peace Delegation

It is announced from Washington that the President will appoint one or more additional members to the American delegation to the forthcoming Hague Conference. This is as it should be. Our seven delegates already chosen are men of great eminence, learning and dignity, men who can be depended upon to uphold the American prestige among the nations. But not one of them is an acknowledged authority on Peace, nor, so far as we are aware, has any special intimacy with the historical or philosophical aspects of that world movement which would substitute law for war. We hope that the new members of the delegation will be more distinctly peace authorities, such as are Congressman Richard Bartholdt, President Nicholas Murray Butler or Prof. John B. Moore. If, in addition, they should not be afraid to stand around in ante-rooms and ring doorbells at night, they might be able to do as great a work in the coming congress as Mr. Frederick W. Holls did in the first congress in bringing into being the Hague or Supreme Court of the World.

A British Parallel

The trial of the murderer of the wealthy William Whiteley did not drag along in the English courts as has that of Thaw in this city. The cases were somewhat parallel. The victim in each case was wealthy, and there was a woman involved, for Whiteley's mistress was the aunt of his murderer. He was speedily convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and the British press teemed with boasts of the superiority of British judicial procedure. Then came letters in the press asking that the death sentence be commuted; and doubtless to the surprise of the promoters of the plan it has succeeded, for the Home Secretary has reduced the penalty to imprisonment for life. And now the press is full of criticism. They say that there was no pal-

liation for the crime and no recommendation for mercy from the court. This seems a case in which the weakness of the Home Secretary was deceived by what appeared a popular demand expressed in certain yellow journals. We have carefully abstained from discussing the merits of the Thaw case while the trial is in its tedious progress, more to the glorification of the leading lawyers than to the ends of justice. It is enough to express the hope that if the insanity commission now sitting should decide that Thaw is sane enough to be tried, the jury will stick to law and facts, and not assume that any "unwritten law" may protect one who has slain his fellow man.

Oklahoma

It would seem as if the members of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention were determined to form an instrument which Congress would surely not accept. A Republican Congress—or, for that matter, a Christian Congress—cannot accept a constitution which makes a distinction of races, whether in education or traffic. That is enough and final. But, as if the members of the convention were afraid that Congress might swallow that denial that men of all races are created equal, another provision was put in which has not its parallel anywhere, in the following stipulation:

"No officer, soldier or marine of the Regular Army or Navy of the United States shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State; provided that this section shall not be construed to include members and officers of the State militia."

Such an insult is incredible. No active or retired officer or soldier or marine could have the right of suffrage in the State of Oklahoma. General Grant could not have voted, but General Lee could, just to take the two leaders in our Civil War. Or, to take two retired officers, Gen. O. O. Howard could not vote, nor Admiral Dewey, if either should care to take up his residence in that State made so ridiculous by its representatives. There are retired army men in Oklahoma, and Rough Riders with Roosevelt, who are pretty sure neither the President nor Congress will accept such a provision. If the negro protest would not prevail, that of the soldiers certainly would.

Colonial Relics

An exceedingly interesting collection of Colonial relics has been gathered together by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York for exhibition at the approaching Jamestown Exposition. The collection is now on view at the Metropolitan Museum of Art thru the courtesy of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke. The committee in charge include as active workers Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Mrs. E. G. Janeway, and Mrs. William Robison. These ladies have assembled Colonial silver made prior to 1800, including a number of silver tankards from the Phillipse, Van Rensselaer, De Peyster, Irving and other famous families; curious funeral spoons, with engraved inscriptions, made by Hutton, of Albany, and punch ladles containing coins of George II. and III. set in the bottoms thereof. Other units of the collection that are of especial interest and value are two horn books, one of which bears letters engraved on ivory, a copy of John Eliot's famous Indian Bible circa 1693, two sketch books of John Trumbull, a copy of *The Pennsylvania Gazette* printed by Benjamin Franklin at Philadelphia in 1758, a fine showing of political cartoons issued about the time of the Boston Tea Party, nine book plates of the Colonial period engraved by H. Dawkins, P. Revere, N. Hurd, P. Maverick, Thomas Johnson, T. Smith and others; a portion of the John Boyd Thatcher collection of commissions, documents, autograph letters and portraits; a case containing silhouets of famous Colonial personages, a silhouet ring, some smoked silhouets, ivory miniatures, watches, fans, mourning lockets, mourning rings and bracelets, seals, snuff boxes, heavy silver spectacle frames, knee buckles, bead bags, Revolutionary scales for weighing money, a pie-crust cutter of ivory, compass, mother-of-pearl fob, tortoise-shell snuffbox, one of General Washington's camp services consisting of forty-one pieces, including pewter plates, porringers, etc., all stamped with the English hallmark; an hour-glass dated 1765, Colonial costumes, bedspreads, a remarkably fine sampler with pictorial embroidery, some Indian wampum circa 1524, a baptismal basin with Dutch inscription, documents bearing the hated stamps issued under the British Stamp Act, old

maps contemporaneous with the Colonial period, and almanacks and Colonial school books. If the other States send as interesting a collection to the Jamestown Exposition as New York, the combined exhibit will be the best of its kind ever shown in America.

Lodging House Reform

Between six and seven million lodgings are sold annually at prices ranging from 5 to 25 cents per night in the 130 lodging houses of New York City and Brooklyn. In all the cheapest lodging houses ventilation is abominable, the beds, bedding and floors filthy, and the sanitary conditions such as to frequently cause the communication of diseases. The Department of Health has recently adopted new rules providing for clean sheets and pillow cases each day; adequate ventilation at all times; airing of dormitories and rooms by means of open windows from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m.; floors, hallways and stairways are to be thoroly scrubbed or wet-swept once a day; the required cubic air space is increased so as to cause a material reduction in the number of beds in the overcrowded dormitories; and washrooms on each floor must be provided with ample bathing accommodations, accessible to lodgers at all hours free of charge. This series of rules and regulations, if enforced, means for the lodging houses a betterment comparable in a sanitary way to many of the changes brought about a half-dozen years ago in the tenement houses. It is extremely significant, moreover, that in this instance the Department of Health has requested and obtained cooperation from the Joint Application Bureau, that department of the work of the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor that aids and advises all homeless applicants. It is a good illustration of how things should be done, the public department inviting the private organization to suggest changes that the public department can then amend, adopt and enforce. As lodging house conditions are pretty bad in all our large cities, this forward step of New York should serve as a shining example.

From Old Tarsus

Among the papers which will be read this week at the meeting of the American Oriental Society is likely to be one by Prof. James A. Montgomery, of the University of Pennsylvania, which illustrates what are the fresh discoveries in the East which such expeditions as that soon to be conducted by Professor Sterrett are likely to find. This is a very old Aramaic inscription found by Mr. J. R. Metheny, carved on the smooth face of the rock, only a very short distance north of the port of Mersina, in northern Syria, and west of Tarsus. The inscription may be as old as 600 or 700 B. C., and is thus translated by Professor Montgomery:

"Up to here is the boundary of Ranal,
And whoever thou art who (wouldst molest it)
(Will restrain) him Baal of the heavens,
And the Earth, the Moon and the Sun,
And so let him go about his own business."

It marks the boundary of a kingdom, and is valuable as showing how the Baal, or Lord, of heaven and earth was regarded as the chief god, while the Assyrian Moon and Sun came next in rank and order. It helps us in both ancient geography and religion, besides being a very early specimen of the language and epigraphy.

A Free Church in a Free State

About a year ago a Provincial Synod was held in Milan, under the guidance of Cardinal Ferrara, the Archbishop of that city. In a brief addressed to him, Pope Pius X. condemned a pastoral letter of Mgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Cremona. That liberal-minded prelate advocated for Italy the same status as is enjoyed in the United States by the Catholic Church, and also in France since disestablishment. Recent cable despatches from Rome give occasion to praising Pius X. for his steadfastness in following Leo XIII.'s expressed effort to win the clergy of France to the republic. It seems bewildering. The doctrine of a free church in a free state is condemned by the fiftieth proposition of the Syllabus. As a result the status of the Catholic Church here and elsewhere, where concordats exist not, is against Rome's teaching. Pius X. condemns that status in France

today, while the cable despatches assure us he approves it in the United States. The Catholic Church is a theocracy, of whose very essence is the doctrine of Boniface VIII. ("Unam Sanctam"); Pius IX. ("Apostolicæ Sedis"); Leo XIII. ("Encyclical on the Christian State"). The Church is supreme and the State her handmaid; the Church is likened to the soul, the State to the body. What is reprobated in France is equally reprobated in the United States. To shield the evident contrary practices there is needed the famous axiom, *"tolerari posse."*

Our American youth of both sexes flow in such shoals to Germany for education in all possible fields of study that it has never occurred to us that the tide might be reversed, and German students might invade our American universities. Why not? Our universities now claim to be equal in training to those abroad; and if our young men and women go to Berlin to learn German, there must be a considerable number of German youth who want to learn English. The report that Emperor William's fifth son, after his period in Bonn, will take a year or so in Harvard surprises us as with novelty. He will be welcome. If he enters next September he will be a classmate of President Roosevelt's oldest son, and their intimacy may possibly be an international advantage. We are very glad to have the two countries becoming more sympathetic. German immigrants are among our best citizens, and our President and the German Ambassador are the closest friends.

Because the New York *Evening Post* has ever since William Cullen Bryant's editorship, which is as far as living memory goes back, held a unique position in the American press for thoughtful, scholarly, courageous and conservative leadership, we rejoice that its success has required its removal to its new thirteen-story building on Vesey street. It will occupy the three upper floors, and we have never seen editorial and business offices or a pressroom lighter, more commodious or better fitted for the uses of a great paper. *The Evening Post* is more than fifty years older than THE INDEPENDENT—and we shall celebrate our sixtieth anniversary next year. No paper has exerted a greater influence than has our elder neighbor for all honesty and purity, and even its failings have leaned to virtue's side. May it long continue to prosper!

One of the unexpected evils of the present system of specializing in education appears in the growing difficulty complained of in finding suitable principals to take charge of high schools. Specialists for any branch of instruction are easy to find, but men who have a wide education, so that they can judge of the methods and success in all the branches are found to be quite too few. Physicians are valued for family practice who are not specialists, and such teachers are much needed.

It is clear that the Northern Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian Churches are completely united, for we observe that the preacher for the next meeting of the United General Assembly at Columbus, O., which opens on May 16th, is the Rev. Ira Landrith, LL.D., who was the Moderator of the last Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly. The clerks of the two last Assemblies unite in the call for this first meeting of the two in Columbus.

Last year the *Tribune* Fresh Air Fund sent nearly eight thousand children from this city to homes in seven States for a fortnight's country rest and enjoyment. For thirty years this beautiful charity has been directed by the Rev. Willard Parsons, who must now withdraw, and the management is to be taken up by our neighbor, Rev. John B. Devins, editor of *The Observer*. A better man could not have been found to succeed the originator of this charity.

Easter Sunday proved a good day for the churches to be recognized by their members as public benefits. In this city Dr. Stimson's Manhattan Congregational Church burned its $70,000 mortgage, and Dr. Parkhurst's Presbyterian church added $53,000 to its endowment.

Insurance

Concerning a Mail Contract

In a brief article on this page, on March 14th, concerning the contribution of George W. Perkins and the New York Life Insurance Company to the Republican campaign fund, there was mention of an assertion made by critics of Mr. Perkins and published at considerable length by a New York daily paper that, ten months after the reception of the contribution, Mr. Cortelyou, then Postmaster-General, executed a ten-year contract with the International Mercantile Marine Company (of which Mr. Perkins was an influential director) for carrying the mails, at a price yielding about $750,000 a year. Reference was made to this assertion merely because it was part of the current history of this interesting case.

The contract in question, it should now be explained, was made in obedience to the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1891, and Mr. Cortelyou did not know until long after it was executed that Mr. Perkins was connected with the company. The following statement is made upon official authority:

Ocean mail service now performed by the International Mercantile Marine Company, New York to Southampton, commenced under the original contract (made pursuant to the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1891), October 12th, 1895, the first contract terminating October 11th, 1905. The fleet consists of four vessels of the first class. This class includes iron or steel screw steamships capable of maintaining a speed of twenty knots an hour in ordinary weather, and of a gross registered tonnage of not less than 8,000 tons, the vessels to be built on specifications approved by the Navy Department and to be available as auxiliary cruisers in time of war. The compensation authorized by law is $4 per mile of outward voyage, and the vessels are required to carry, in addition to the mails offered, mail messengers in charge of mails without additional compensation. On June 1st, 1905, bids were invited for continuing the service, and upon proposals duly submitted a new contract was awarded to the International Mercantile Marine Company for service to commence October 12th, 1905, period ten years. *The bid of this company was the only one received*, and its acceptance was recommended by all the postal officials having to do with the subject. Postmaster-General Cortelyou directed an insertion in the contract of a clause giving to the department the option of canceling the contract after five years upon notice to the company one year in advance. This gave the Government an advantage it did not possess under the previous contract.

Under the general law, all vessels sailing under the American flag are entitled as compensation for carrying the mails, outward voyage, full sea and inland postage, the obligation resting upon each of the countries of the Universal Postal Union to pay for the delivery of its mails to the country of destination.

If service performed by the vessels of the International Mercantile Marine Company had been paid for upon the basis of the weight of mails conveyed, under the general law, instead of under contract based upon the law of 1891, the company would have received for the year ended June 30th, 1904, in excess of the compensation actually paid under contract, $61,565.28; for the year ended June 30th, 1905, $106,890.76; and for the year ended June 30th, 1906, $147,904. As the weight of the mails is steadily increasing, it is obvious that the saving to the Government will continue to increase year by year.

Causes of Fires in Chicago

The following table of causes of fires in Chicago from January 1st to September 15th, 1906, has been compiled by the *Argus:*

Boiling oil	16
Careless use of matches	402
Careless use of sulphur	2
Carelessness with candle	10
Christmas tree	2
Cigar stub	37
Defective flues	133
Electric wires	48
Explosions of chemicals	8
Explosions of gas	10
Explosions of gasoline	197
Fireworks	47
Gas jet	56
Hot ashes	30
Hot box	13
Incendiary	3
Lightning	21
Oil lamps	81
Oil stove	38
Overheated furnace	75
Overheated stove	107
Plumber's torch	4
Sparks from chimneys	159
Sparks from locomotives	31
Spontaneous combustion	128
Supposed incendiary	52
Thawing water pipes	23
Unknown	838
Total	2,634

It will be observed that the careless use of matches continues in the lead as the greatest known hazard. Every user of matches who reads these lines may well resolve with cast-iron determination to be more careful because of this table.

Financial

The Securities Market

On the first day of last week prices fell sharply at the Stock Exchange, following considerable declines at the earlier market in London. In some instances lower figures than those of the panicky 14th were reached. Money on call rose to 14 per cent. Sales on Monday were nearly 1,700,000 shares. There was a recovery on Tuesday, and for the remainder of the week an irregular movement. At the close on Friday (the Exchange was not open on Saturday) the active list showed net gains for the week, some examples being as follows: New York Central, $2\frac{3}{4}$; Pennsylvania, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Reading, $5\frac{1}{4}$; Southern Pacific, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific, $5\frac{5}{8}$; Atchison, $2\frac{3}{8}$; Great Northern, $6\frac{3}{4}$; Steel common, $1\frac{1}{4}$. The most interesting recovery was seen in the case of Canadian Pacific, which rose to $182\frac{1}{2}$ and made a net gain of $24\frac{1}{4}$ for the week, probably upon the "covering" of those who had raided the stock in the week preceding. The close of the month, and of the year's first quarter, shows, for sixty active stocks, an average decline of $24\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. from the highest prices of 1906, altho there has been no loss of earning power, current dividend payments are higher than last year's, and our leading manufacturing industries are very busily engaged. A favorable influence was exerted upon the market last week by a court decision upholding the Great Northern's right to issue $60,000,000 of new stock, and by the Treasury's release of funds. On the other hand, a great railway strike was threatened, and there was pessimistic talk about the effect of State legislation upon the railways. The failure of the old Corbin banking house had little weight; the house was engaged mainly in real estate transactions and was carrying a load of beach property. Secretary Cortelyou made further and commendable efforts to release for business uses a part of the money withdrawn and locked up by the current operations of Government agencies.

Low Rate Bonds

The Comptroller of the State of New York has invited proposals for $5,000,000 in Canal Improvement bonds, at 3 per cent., the principal payable forty years hence. As no price less than par can be accepted, the result is awaited with some curiosity. Owing to the decline in the prices realized for bonds issued by New York City, legislation is desired that will permit an issue of these municipal 4 per cents. at less than par. A recent offering of Philadelphia $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents met scarcely any response. St. Louis has been unable to find takers, within the limit, for bonds bearing interest at 3.65 per cent. The need of higher rates for municipal issues is due to the effect of the recent world-wide scarcity of loanable funds, and the accompanying rise of rates for loans on call or for short terms. Municipal securities are no longer attractive at the prices prevailing not long ago, because investors can do better. Municipalities will probably find it necessary to adapt the provisions of their new issues to the requirements of the market.

....The valuation of public service corporation franchises in New York City for the special franchise tax has been increased from $361,479,300 in 1906 to $466,855,000 for 1907.

....On January 26th the surplus and profits of the National Park Bank of New York, of which Richard Delafield is president, amounted to $8,213,704.99. In the report published this week the surplus and profits are $8,415,343.14, showing a gain of $201,638.15 in surplus and undivided profits since January 26th.

....The Royal Bank of Canada, which has more than eighty branches (eight of them in Cuba), publishes its thirty-seventh annual report in a handsome volume of nearly seventy pages, finely illustrated, which contains, in addition to a list of stockholders and much other information about the bank, a collection of useful Canadian statistics and the schedules of the new Canadian tariff. The bank established twenty-two new branches last year. Its paid up capital is $3,900,000 and its reserve fund $4,390,000. Deposits amount to $32,464,685, and the assets are $45,437,516. Thomas E. Kenny is the president.

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Survey of the World

Mr. Harriman's Letter to Mr. Webster

President Roosevelt caused to be published, on the 2d, parts of a letter in which he had declined the invitation of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to deliver an address at Springfield on the railway question. With it were long extracts from two of his public addresses and two of his messages, setting forth his railway policy. He had said recently to callers that in his future course he should not deviate a hand's breadth from the course he had pursued and was still pursuing. It was asserted by authority, however, that he did not intend to take or recommend any action that would affect the safety and stability of railway securities already issued.——On the morning of the 2d, there was published in the New York *World* a long, private letter, sent, on January 21st, 1906, by Edward H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads, to Sydney Webster, a prominent lawyer and his intimate friend. A stenographer named Hill, whom Mr. Harriman had discharged, wrote out the letter from his notes and sold it for publication. Hill has been arrested and has confessed. It appears that Mr. Webster had warned Mr. Harriman against being drawn into politics. Replying, Mr. Harriman said (after a reference to the insurance investigation), that his "being made at all prominent in the political situation" was "entirely due to President Roosevelt and because of my taking an active part in the autumn of 1904 at his request, and his taking advantage of conditions then created to further his own interests." The letter continued as follows:

"About a week before the election in the autumn of 1904, when it looked certain that the State ticket would go Democratic, and was doubtful as to Roosevelt himself, he, the President, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York State. I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money, and asked if I would help them in raising the necessary funds, as the National Committee, under control of Chairman Cortelyou, had utterly failed of obtaining them, and there was a large amount due from them to the New York State Committee.

"I explained to him that I understood the difficulty here was mainly caused by the up-State leaders being unwilling to support Depew for re-election as United States Senator; that if he, Depew, could be taken care of in some other way, I thought matters could be adjusted and the different contending elements in the party brought into close alliance again. We talked over what could be done for Depew, and, finally, he agreed that if found necessary he would appoint him as Ambassador to Paris.

"With full belief that he, the President, would keep this agreement, I came back to New York, sent for Treasurer Bliss, who told me that I was their last hope, and that they had exhausted every other resource. In his presence I called up an intimate friend of Senator Depew, told him that it was necessary in order to carry New York State that $200,000 should be raised at once, and if he would help I would subscribe $50,000. After a few words over the telephone, the gentleman said he would let me know, which he did probably in three or four hours, with the result that the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised."

The checks were given, Mr. Harriman went on to say, to Treasurer Bliss, who took them to Chairman Cortelyou. "If there were any among them of life in-

surance companies, or any other like organizations, of course Cortelyou must have informed the President."

"This amount enabled the New York State Committee to continue its work, with the result that at least 50,000 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result. There are between 2,200 and 2,300 districts in Greater New York, and in a campaign such as that the expenditure of, say, $50 in each district for campaign purposes, not including the watchers on election day, would take more than $100,000."

Some time in December, 1904, after the election, while on his way from Virginia to New York, Mr. Harriman continued, he stopped in Washington and had a short talk with the President:

"He then told me that he did not think it necessary to appoint Depew as Ambassador to Paris, as agreed; in fact, favored him for the Senate. I had not expected that he was the one [to decide] as to what would be necessary, but he arrogated that to himself, and I, of course, could say nothing further. After that I used what influence I could to have Depew returned to the Senate, as I considered there had been an implied obligation which should be lived up to.

"This is the way I was brought to the surface in the political matters. . . . . I was brought forward by Roosevelt in an attempt to help him, at his request, the same as I was in the insurance matter by Hyde and Ryan by their request for my help. . . . .

"Ryan's success in all his manipulations, traction deals, tobacco combination, manipulation of the State Trust Company into the Morton Trust Company, the Shoe and Leather Bank into the Western National Bank and then again into the Bank of Commerce—thus covering up his tracks—has been done by the adroit mind of Elihu Root, and this present situation has been brought about by a combination of circumstances which has brought together the Ryan, Root, Roosevelt element.

"Where do I stand?"

Mr. Harriman was informed on the 1st that this letter was to be printed. He sought in vain to prevent the publication of it. Hill, the stenographer, was arrested on the 4th.

President Roosevelt's Statement in Reply

Mr. Roosevelt responded promptly by publishing, on the following day, a letter written in October last, in which he had characterized the leading assertion of the letter to Webster as "a deliberate and wilful untruth." Congressman James S. Sherman was chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee in the campaign of last fall. In the first week of October he asked Mr. Harriman for a contribution. Mr. Harriman refused and at the same time said harsh things about the President, attacking his railway policy and asserting that he had broken a promise. Mr. Sherman reported this to the President, who, in a letter dated October 8th, addressed to Mr. Sherman and filling nearly three newspaper columns, made a statement as to his relations and correspondence with Mr. Harriman. The President says in this letter:

"I shall begin by repeating what you told me he [Mr. Harriman] said to you on the occasion last week when you went to ask him for a contribution to the campaign. You informed me that he then expressed great dissatisfaction with me and said, in effect, that so long as I was at the head of the Republican party or it was dominated by the policies which I advocate and represent he would not support it, and was quite indifferent whether Hearst beat Hughes or not, whether the Democrats carried Congress or not. He gave as a reason for his personal dislike of me partly my determination to have the railroads supervised and partly the alleged fact that after promising him to appoint Depew Ambassador to France I failed to do it; and I understood you to say that he alleged that I made this promise at a time when he had come down to see me in Washington, when I requested him to raise $250,000 for the Republican Presidential campaign, which was then on.

"Any such statement is a deliberate and wilful untruth—by rights it should be characterized by an even shorter and more ugly word I never requested Mr. Harriman to raise a dollar for the Presidential campaign of 1904. On the contrary, our communications as regards the campaign related exclusively to the fight being made against Mr. Higgins for Governor of New York, Mr. Harriman being immensely interested in the success of Mr. Higgins because he regarded the attack on Mr. Higgins as being really an attack on him, Mr. Harriman, and on his friend, Governor Odell; and he was concerned only in getting me to tell Mr. Cortelyou to aid Mr. Higgins so far as he could, which I gladly did."

Mr. Harriman had urged him to promise to make Senator Depew Ambassador to France, but he had told Mr. Harriman he did not think it would be possible for him to do this, or to appoint James H. Hyde, for whom men "representing the big financial interests" had written to him, and whom Mr. Harriman was willing to support. The President gives parts of the letters which passed between them, saying: "His and my letters now before me, of the fall of 1904, run as follows:

On his return from spending the summer in Europe, on September 20th, he wrote me stating that if I thought it desirable he would come to see me at any time." [This letter had been preceded by an invitation from the President, on June 29th, which Mr. Roosevelt omitted and which Mr. Harriman afterward supplied. In the letter of September 20th, there was a reference to this invitation. This the President omitted.] The President shows that on September 23d he answered that there was at present nothing for him to see Mr. Harriman about, altho he would have liked to discuss with him "one or two points in my letter of acceptance." On October 10th, the President wrote: "In view of this trouble over the State ticket in New York, I should very much like to have a few words with you." He invited Mr. Harriman to lunch or dinner. The trouble, he says, was "the bolt against Higgins." Two days later, Mr. Harriman wrote that he would come "the first of next week." But on October 14th, the President sent him the following letter:

"My Dear Mr. Harriman—A suggestion has come to me in a roundabout way that you do not think it wise to come on to see me in the closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked you. Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do. If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about or no matter in which I could give aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the time being, and then a few weeks hence, before I write my Message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign.

"With great regard, sincerely yours."

This letter, the President says, is "incompatible with any theory that I was asking Mr. Harriman to see me in my own interest, or that I intended to make any request for help from him." He quotes a letter of November 30th from Mr. Harriman, who said he was very apprehensive about what the President should say about the railways in his forthcoming Message, and advised that "no reference be made to the subject"; also a letter of his own, of the same date, in which he informed Mr. Harriman that his mind was made up on that question, and explained at length how he had arrived at his conclusions. He had had in view a discussion with Mr. Harriman of currency legislation, and "had not thought of discussing railroad matters" with him, altho he "would have been delighted to do so." On December 2d, Mr. Harriman wrote again, arguing against any increase of the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission. "I was unable," says the President, "to agree with his views." Mr. Harriman, he adds, professed to be acting in the interest of Governor Odell, as to the Depew appointment, but Governor Odell, shortly after December 2d, shifted his support and, on December 10th, sent him a very earnest personal request (the letter is given in full) for the appointment of James H. Hyde. At the close of the long letter to Mr. Sherman, the President speaks as follows of Mr. Harriman's remarks to Mr. Sherman when the latter asked him "if he thought it was well to see Hearstism and the like triumphant over the Republican party":

"You inform me that he told you that he did not care in the least, because those people were crooks and he could buy them; that whenever he wanted legislation from a State Legislature he could buy it; that he 'could buy Congress' and that if necessary he 'could buy the judiciary.' This was doubtless said partly in boastful cynicism and partly in a mere burst of bad temper because of his objection to the Interstate Commerce law and to my actions as President. But it shows a cynicism and deep-seated corruption which make the man uttering such sentiments, and boasting, no matter how falsely, of this power to perform such crimes, at least as undesirable a citizen as Debs, or Moyer, or Haywood.

"It is because we have capitalists capable of uttering such sentiments and capable of acting on them that there is strength behind sinister agitators of the Hearst type. The wealthy corruptionist, and the demagog who excites, in the press or on the stump, in office or out of office, class against class and appeals to the basest passions of the human soul, are fundamentally alike and are equally enemies of the Republic. I was horrified, as was Root, when you told us today what Harriman had said to you."

The President now says that after writing this letter to Mr. Sherman he was assured that Mr. Harriman "had not made the statements which Mr. Sherman credited him with making," but that, as the same statements appear in the Webster letter, he publishes what he wrote to Mr. Sherman in October.——Commenting upon all this, Mr. Harriman says:

"I cannot withdraw anything in the letter to Mr. Webster." The President, he continues, does him injustice in trying to convey an impression that the interview in the fall of 1904 was of his own seeking. He publishes Mr. Roosevelt's letter of June 29th, inviting him, and argues that the entire correspondence supports his assertions about the request for money. It is false, he says, that he made the cynical remarks attributed to him. ——"I feel particularly fortunate," said Mr. Roosevelt when he gave the correspondence to the public, "that I have been attacked within the last few days by both ex-Senator Burton and Mr. Harriman."

Story About a Reactionary Plot

Following the publication of the Harriman correspondence, interesting statements were made at the White House, where the President talked freely with newspaper men, with the understanding that what he said should not be published in quotation marks. Statements were also given out there "by authority." Inevitably, the substance of these statements and of the President's remarks became involved in a mass of gossip. It was asserted "at the White House" that Mr. Harriman's interest in the campaign of 1904 was due to his desire to be appointed Senator in Mr. Depew's place. Contributions from several corporations were declined, it was said, by Chairman Cortelyou, with one of $20,000 from a man who wanted to be appointed Minister to Belgium. The controversy with Alton B. Parker concerning contributions was reviewed, with comments suggested by recent events. But the most sensational statement was one (published on the 4th) that Mr. Roosevelt and his friends had discovered "a rich man's conspiracy" to control the Presidential nomination next year in the interest of the "reactionaries." There was evidence, it was asserted, of a movement to defeat the President's policies and any representative of them by a Harriman-Rockefeller-Hearst combination, which had a fund of $5,000,000 for its campaign. The conspirators were to seek control of the nominating convention under cover of delegates ostensibly committed to Mr. Roosevelt or to "favorite sons" of States. After the final declination of Mr. Roosevelt, a majority was to be used for a reactionary candidate. The whole scheme, it was said, had been disclosed at a private dinner in Washington to a friend of the President by a Senator, and the conspirators were already at work in Pennsylvania, in Ohio and elsewhere. Altho names were not given "by authority," it was asserted in dispatches to the press thruout the country that the plans had been divulged by Senator Penrose at a dinner given in February by Senator Bourne, and that the recipient of the tale had been Secretary Loeb. Senator Penrose promptly denied that he had said anything of the kind or had attended a dinner at which such a statement was made by anybody. He pointed to his support of the President's policies. Other Senators, said to have been guests at the dinner, made similar denials. It was generally admitted that, whether there was such a combination or not, it would be difficult hereafter to elect delegates professing to stand for Mr. Roosevelt or the representative of his policies but really hostile to both.——W. D. Haywood, soon to be tried in Idaho for murder, says that the President's reference to him in the letter to Mr. Sherman has done him irreparable injury. The organization of labor unions formed for the defense of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone has sent to the President an emphatic protest.

Chicago's Street Railways

At the municipal election in Chicago on the 2d, inst., Frederick A. Busse, Republican, who has been postmaster of the city for some time past, was elected Mayor by a plurality of 13,010 over Edward F. Dunne, Mayor during the last two years. Mr. Busse is the first Mayor elected for a term of four years. About 330,000 votes were cast. The ordinances designed to end the street car controversy, which were recently passed by the Council over Mayor Dunne's veto, and which the street railway companies had accepted, were approved at the polls by a majority of 33,000. They provide that in lieu of all existing franchises or franchise claims the companies shall have a franchise for a term of twenty years, with the condition that the city may buy

the entire property at any time after giving six months' notice by paying $50,000,000 and the cost of extensive improvements which the companies are required to make. Upon these improvements about $40,000,000 is to be expended under the supervision of a board of three persons, the city appointing one, the companies another, and these two agreeing upon the appointment of the third member. There are to be universal transfers, and the city is to receive annually 55 per cent. of the net earnings. Mayor Dunne and the Democrats, or a majority of them, stood for municipal ownership by purchase or condemnation. Fear that an attempt to carry out any one of the municipal ownership plans advocated or suggested by the Mayor would involve years of litigation and prevent any improvement of the service, which is extremely unsatisfactory, led many who preferred municipal ownership, it is said, to vote for the ordinances. Mayor Dunne says he was defeated "by the money power, not only of this city, but of the whole United States." The campaign was one of great bitterness. The only newspapers supporting Mayor Dunne were those of Mr. Hearst, who had brought to the city several of the editors and cartoonists usually employed by him in New York. He sued the *Tribune* for libel, asking $2,500,000 damages. Mr. Hearst himself, his chief editor and several of his cartoonists were sued for libel by Mr. Busse. It is expected that from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 will be expended upon improvements by the companies in the coming twelve months.

A Great Strike Averted

The threatened strike of the conductors and trainmen on forty-two railways in the West was averted last week by the efforts of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Knapp and Labor Commissioner Neill, acting as conciliators under the provisions of the Erdmann act. After their arrival in Chicago, the interrupted conferences were resumed. Concessions were made by each side, and on the 4th an agreement was reached. The demand for a nine-hour day was withdrawn. The wage increase granted is about 10 per cent., and the companies voluntarily included the locomotive firemen, who were not among the 48,000 men affected by the original demand. The increase amounts to about $5,500,000 a year. Both parties express their approval of the working of the Erdmann law. In a telegram to President Roosevelt, Mr. Knapp declared that the settlement of the controversy was "a distinct triumph for Government mediation."—— By a readjustment of its payroll, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has increased the amount paid to its employees by about $3,000,000 a year.

The Philippine Islands

It is asserted in press dispatches from Manila that, in preparing for the approaching election of members of the Legislative Assembly, the two leading parties (the Progressive and the Independent) stand in some places as friends and in others as enemies of American rule, their attitudes being determined by local sentiment; also, that in some provinces, political use is made of the reported desire of Japan to possess the islands. Proof of a revival and reorganization of the Katipunan, an insurrectionary society, is said to have been found in Laguna province (Luzon); the leader of the society is Dominador Gomez, a well known agitator, and its remodeled seal shows the clasped hands of a Japanese and a Filipino. At Tayabas, 62 miles from Manila, there has been found a factory, the dispatches say, in which uniforms are being made for Filipinos who desire to fight for the Japanese.

The War in Central America

At the end of last week President Bonilla was still at Amapala, where he was surrounded by the Nicaraguan forces. The bombardment of that port by Nicaraguan gunboats had ceased, owing, it is reported, to the presence of the American warships "Chicago" and "Princeton," or to protests made by Philip S. Brown, secretary of the American Legation, who is said to have appeared as a representative of Salvador Inquiry has been made at Washington as to his authority for this action. Dispatches from Salvador say that the surrender of Tegucigalpa was followed by brutal excesses in that city on the part of the victorious army, and that the children

of Gen. Teofilo Carcamo were hanged. This is denied by President Zelaya. On the 6th there were conferences at Washington with reference to another diplomatic effort for the restoration of peace. Some predict that if Nicaragua declines to become a party to a peace agreement, her army will be opposed in the field by the forces of her four neighbors.

Program of The Hague Conference

After a year spent in diplomatic discussion over what subjects are to be considered at the second Hague Conference the Russian Government issued, on April 4th, a circular note stating the positions taken by the Powers in regard to extending the scope of the Conference. It will be remembered that the most prominent of the questions posited by Russia for the first Hague Conference was the reduction of armament by mutual consent of the European Powers. In the program drawn up by Russia for the second Conference this subject was entirely omitted on the ground that its fate at the first Conference proved that it was a fruitless topic of discussion. The following is the original program presented to the Powers by Russia and to it she still adheres:

1. Improvements to be made in the provisions of the convention relative to the peaceful settlement of international disputes as regards the Court of Arbitration and the International Commission of Inquiry.

2. Additions to be made to the provisions of the convention of 1899 relative to the laws and customs of war on land, among others those concerning the opening of hostilities, the rights of neutrals on land, etc. Declarations of 1899. One of these having expired, question of its being revived.

3. Framing of a convention relative to the laws and customs of maritime warfare, concerning: The special operations of maritime warfare, such as the bombardment of ports, cities and villages by a naval force, the laying of torpedoes, etc.; the transformation of merchant vessels into warships; the private property of belligerents at sea; the length of time to be granted to merchant ships for their departure from ports of neutrals or of the enemy after the opening of hostilities; the rights and duties of neutrals at sea, among others the questions of contraband, the rules applicable to belligerent vessels in neutral ports; destruction, in cases of vis major, of neutral merchant vessels captured as prizes; in the said convention to be drafted there would be introduced the provisions relative to war on land that would be also applicable to maritime warfare

4. Additions to be made to the convention of 1899 for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of of 1864.

But the peace movement had in many countries attained too much force for the question of armament to be ignored in this fashion. It was felt that the Peace Conference would be hardly deserving of the name if no effort was made at relieving the enormous and increasing burden of expenditure for army and navy. It had been expected that the second Conference would take a more advanced step toward international control and the maintenance of universal peace, so there was much disappointment when its program showed that it was to be more limited in its scope and timid in its aims than the first. Great Britain insisted upon introducing the question of limitation of armaments, and Spain and the United States ranged themselves by her side. Professor de Martens, the Russian authority on international law and a member of The Hague Court of Arbitration, visited the capitals of Europe to argue against the introduction of the question and to make such arrangements that any effectual action upon it, if it were introduced, would be checkmated. The result of his efforts appears in the following quotation from the latest note of the Russian Government:

"All the Powers to which the Imperial Government comunicated in April, 1906, its tentative program of the labors of the new conference have declared their adherence thereto.

"However, the following remarks have been made with respect to that program:

"The Government of the United States has reserved to itself the liberty of submitting to the second conference two additional questions, viz.: That of the reductions or limitation of armaments and that of bringing about an agreement to observe certain limitations in the use of force in collecting ordinary public debts accruing from contracts.

"The Spanish Government has expressed a desire to discuss the limitation of armaments, reserving to itself the right to deal with this question at the next meeting at The Hague.

'The British Government has given notice that it attaches great importance to having the question of expenditures for armament discussed at the conference and has reserved to itself the right of raising it; it has also reserved to itself the right of taking no part in the discussion of any question mentioned in the Russian program which would be unlikely to produce any useful result to it.

"Japan is of the opinion that certain questions that are not especially enumerated in the

program might be conveniently included among the subjects for consideration and reserves to itself the right to take no part in or withdraw from any discussion taking or tending to take a trend which, in its judgment, would not be conducive to any useful result.

"The Governments of Bolivia, Denmark, Greece, and the Netherlands have also reserved to themselves, in a general way, the right to submit to the consideration of the conference other subjects similar to those that are explicitly mentioned in the Russian program.

"The Imperial Government deems it its duty to declare, for its part, that it maintains its program of the month of April, 1906, as the basis for the deliberations of the conference, and that if the conference should broach a question that would appear to it unlikely to end in any practical issue it reserves to itself, in its turn, the right to take no part in such a discussion.

"Remarks similar to this last have been made by the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments, which have likewise reserved to themselves the right to take no part in the discussion by the conference of any question which would appear unlikely to end in any practical issue.

"In bringing these reservations to the knowledge of the Powers, and with the hope that the labors of the second Peace Conference will create new guarantees for the good understanding of the nations of the civilized world, the Imperial Government has addressed to the Government of the Netherlands a request that it may be pleased to call the conference for the first days of June."

It appears from this that Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary will be the principal or the only Powers to take a decided stand in opposition to the consideration of the question of the limitation of armament. France has not followed her ally, Russia, in this matter, altho the French Foreign Office is apparently inclined to do so. The Paris *Temps*, which is usually inspired in its discussion of foreign affairs, has strongly opposed the introduction of the question on the ground that it cannot lead to any practical results and it would cause bitterness and increase the mutual suspicion with which the Powers regard each other. It further says that: "This continual talk of peace will eventually lead to the complete embroilment of Europe." But the peace party in France under Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is too strong to be disregarded, and in the Chamber of Deputies, M. de Pressensé will insist in behalf of the Socialists on the Government making its position clear. Germany has exerted pressure upon her ally, Italy, to secure her support at The Hague Chancellor von Bülow recently visited Italy for the purpose of conferring with Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, on this subject, and apparently with some effect, for the name of Italy does not appear in the Russian note given above, and it is reported that Italy will not follow England closely in this matter, but will introduce a separate proposal bearing on the limitation of armaments, but in a form less objectionable to the Powers. The United States, at the unanimous request of the American republics, will bring up in the conference the question of the Drago or Calvo doctrine, restricting the use of force in collection of debts due to foreigners. Secretary Root, at the instigation of Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, has notified the South American republics to have their delegates ready at The Hague with full powers at the opening of the conference, as there is doubt about their being invited to join. It is required that the newcomers shall, as a condition of admission, have adhered to the three great treaties resulting from the first Hague Conference, namely, that providing for arbitration and mediation, the Geneva Convention and the rules for the government of maritime warfare. Among other questions which will come before The Hague will be the renewal of the prohibition against dropping bombs and explosives from balloons, which was adopted by the first Conference, but only for a period of five years; and the question of whether the Baltic can be made a closed sea in time of war. The treaty of 1857, to which the United States was a party, provides for "the entire freedom of the Sound and the belts in favor of foreign vessels and their cargoes," but it has been lately held by some of the Baltice Powers that the treaty relates to commercial vessels only. It is expected that the Conference will meet about June 15th.

The Russian Duma

So far the moderation of the Duma and its strict adherence to its constitutional functions have given no excuse for its dissolution, yet a strong and concerted effort is being made by the reactionaries to influence the Czar to such an action, and there are many rumors of its im-

pending success. Troops are being massed in St. Petersburg as they were just before the dissolution of the last Duma. The telegraph office at Tsarskoe-Selo is swamped with messages from all parts of the empire begging the Czar to dismiss this useless and seditious body. It has been disclosed that this apparently spontaneous outburst of indignation against the Duma is the result of schemes prepared by the League of the Russian People, a reactionary society organized for the purpose of checking the revolutionary movement. Mr. Purishkevitch, vice-president of the League and member of the Duma from Bessarabia, sent out a circular a week after the assembling of the Duma planning for such a manifestation upon a given signal. This signal, a black cross in the *Russian Banner*, the organ of the League, appeared on the same day that Dr. Jollos, the editor of a Liberal journal, was assassinated, presumably by a member of the League. Rumors are afloat, as they have been many times before, to the effect that the Czar is completely broken down in mind and body by anxiety, and that he is about to abdicate to be succeeded by a grand-ducal regency. In the meantime the Duma is proceeding with its regular order of business, the discussion of the budget. It is the monarchist Right instead of the revolutionary Left that is disorderly this time. Mr. Alexinsky, a Socialist member, in making a speech on the budget, was repeatedly interrupted by angry exclamations from the monarchists, who appealed to Speaker Golovin to prevent Alexinsky from insulting the nobility, but the Speaker called them to order instead. Finally, when Mr. Alexinsky read an extract from the *London Economist* criticizing the action of the Government in dissolving the last Duma as a breach of faith to foreign creditors. Count Bobrinsky, president of the Constitutional Conservative party, denounced the speech as treasonable and left the hall followed by twenty members of the Right. In presenting the budget to the Duma, April 2d, Minister of Finance Kokovsoff said that the costly war, the costlier revolution and the great famine had shaken the prosperity of the country, had weakened its industry and had dealt a staggering blow to its credit. The budget had been drafted on the basis of the most extreme economy. While the total expenditures, $1,236,000,000, showed a nominal decrease of $20,000,000 over 1906, the actual saving was almost $200,000,000. The Government was really spending last year $1,649,000,000, owing to the extraordinary expenses, famine relief, etc., instead of the $1,255,000,000 contemplated by the budget. The Minister defended the moderate nature of the various items of ordinary expenditure, the necessity for new appropriations for popular education, the colonization of Siberia, and so on, and said the extraordinary expenditure was $90,000,000 less than in 1906, altho the appropriation for famine relief had doubled. Without the consent of Parliament it was impossible to increase the revenue by new taxes, hence, tho the ordinary expenditures could be covered in the ordinary manner, credit operations were necessary in order to cover the extraordinary expenses, provide the money needed for the liquidation of the war expenses, famine relief and railway construction. This necessitated a new loan, but the Government hoped to be able to find the funds within the country. The discussion of the proposed budget was opened by ex-Minister Kuttler, who criticized the bureaucracy for its extravagance in court expenses and superfluity of officials. He said only 11 per cent. of the revenue was derived from direct taxes. The indirect taxes all bore with great harshness on the poor. He made a computation showing $575,000,000 in revenue was derived from the taxation of articles used almost exclusively by the poor, while only $185,000,000 was collected from articles of luxury. Even the direct taxes fell chiefly on the poor, two-thirds of the land tax being paid by the peasantry, while the city taxes were mainly paid by those who rented houses and apartments. In conclusion, M. Kuttler analyzed the public debt, amounting to $4,500,000,000, with an annual interest charge of $191,000,000, declaring that only $1,750,000,000 had been expended on railroads and productive works, while $2,750,000,000 had been spent for war adventures. The credit of the country would be restored if a constitutional regime was instituted and the power over the national purse was given to Parliament, as in other civilized countries. The

Constitutional Democrats wish to refer the budget to a committee but the Socialists have an amendment pending to reject it summarily. If this latter action is taken it may serve as an excuse for the dissolution of the Duma. One day in each week is devoted to the discussion of the land question, on which a hundred members, mostly peasants, are anxious to speak, altho there is no probability that anything can result from it. The Group of Toil proposes the nationalization of all the land in the Empire. The bill of the Constitutional Democrats involves the compulsory expropriation of all estates above a certain limit at a price to be fixed by commissions. The Minister of Agriculture has notified the Duma that both these plans are inadmissible to the Government which will maintain the inviolability of all landed property.

The Rumanian Revolt

The revolt of the peasants of Moldavia and Wallachia is now officially reported to be at an end. The reserves were called out, which had the double advantage of increasing the military force and decreasing that of the peasantry. Troops to the number of 136,000 are now under arms. The country was divided into zones and systematically traversed by companies of soldiers, who shot at sight all persons found looting or setting fire to buildings. According to the Government estimates the loss due to the destruction of crops, forests and buildings amounts to $6,000,000, but the injured land owners claim that it is much greater. Many of the peasants who had taken the oath of the insurgents regarded themselves as bound by it to continue the riots, but the Metropolitan of Bucharest issued a pastoral letter absolving them from their oath. At Bacleshti, near Craivou, the most desperate resistance was encountered by the battalion of infantry and battery of artillery sent against the village. The inhabitants turned out in mass, men, women and children, armed with rustic weapons, and charged the troops, who fired a volley, killing a large number. The villagers retreated, carrying off the dead and wounded. Half an hour later a funeral procession, bearing a coffin, emerged from the village, headed by the priest and parish clerk. When it reached the troops the peasants ceased their loud lamentations and charged. The soldiers fired and the peasants fled, leaving the coffin, which was empty, on the ground. Twice more the troops were attacked, and the village had to be bombarded before it was quieted.——King Charles, who was already in feeble health, is now so worn by sorrow over the troubles of his kingdom that his death is regarded as imminent.

Spain

King Alfonso has signed a decree dissolving the Cortes and ordering the assembling of the new Parliament May 13th. The election of the Chamber of Deputies will be held April 21st and the Senate May 5th. The recent elections for the electoral bodies that choose half the Senate have gone in favor of the Conservatives, and there is little doubt that the present Conservative Ministry will be supported in the next Cortes. The anti-clerical movement seems to have been checked, and the Liberals are discredited by their failure to lay aside personal squabbles and support their Ministry when it was in power. The King has organized a society of landowners for improving the condition of agriculture in Spain, and has created a National Defense Committee to reform the army and navy. The extensive emigration from Spain due to hard times is being checked by the Government. The agents of the Panama Canal Commission are having difficulty in getting more laborers for the Isthmus, and the steamship "Heliopolis," which was about to sail for Hawaii with 700 Andalusian families, was stopped in the harbor of Malaga on the ground that the accommodations and food were poor.——King Edward is to meet King Alfonso this week at Cartagena. A British squadron of seventeen vessels will act as escort to the royal yacht, and all the available warships of the Spanish navy have been called out to meet them.——Extensive preparations have been made to receive with the traditional ceremonies the heir to the Spanish throne, whose birth is expected this month. The King and Queen have, in accordance with custom, visited the seven sacred shrines of Madrid, alone and on foot.

A Constitution of the World

[THE INDEPENDENT presents the following tentative draft for a constitution of the world in anticipation of the National Peace and Arbitration Congress that meets in this city next week.—EDITOR.]

THE signatory nations to the following convention desiring to form a union for the purpose of establishing justice and of securing for themselves as well as for posterity the blessings of permanent peace, do ordain the following Constitution:

1. There shall assemble in the year 1915, and every fifth year thereafter, at The Hague, unless otherwise ordered by three-fourths of the signatory Powers, a General Assembly of the Nations.

2. Each nation shall be entitled to be represented in this Assembly by not less than two or more than seven persons chosen by each nation in such manner and for such a term as may seem to it expedient.

3. Each nation shall have one vote in the General Assembly of the Nations.

4. The territorial and political integrity of each nation represented in the Assembly shall be respected by all nations represented.

5. No nation represented in the Assembly shall acquire exclusive commercial rights with any nation outside of this union, and there shall be no transfer of political control over territory included in the union without the sanction of the Assembly.

6. Each nation shall treat all other nations on equal terms in matters of commerce, whether they be or be not represented in the General Assembly of the Nations; except that any nation can impose duties on the goods of any other nation equivalent to such other nation's duties on its goods.

7. While remaining in the Assembly, each nation shall have the right to arm itself and use its forces according to its own judgment, save as it may have agreed to resort to arbitration. But the armed forces of all the nations represented in the Assembly shall be at the service of the Assembly for the enforcement of decrees rendered by the International Court at The Hague according to recognized principles of law and under the provisions of treaties of arbitration.

8. The members of the Executive Council of the Interparliamentary Union when designated by the respective parliaments of the nations comprised in this union shall be an International House of Representatives, and it shall sit for at least three months during each period of five years.

9. Any general principles accepted by both this International House of Representatives and by the Assembly shall become international law, unless vetoed within three years by one-fourth of the nations' parliaments represented in this union.

10. Any nation may withdraw from the union at its pleasure

The Nitrogen Problem

BY JAMES MacKAYE

[The author of "The Economy of Happiness" is a practical chemist as well as a sociologist, and accordingly he considers the question of our future supply of available nitrogen, on which the existence and progress of the human race depends, from the double viewpoint, the method of solving the problem and the possible results of its solution.—EDITOR.]

THE body of man, exclusive of the bones, is composed almost entirely of four elements: carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. Like other animals, man is unable to utilize the simple compounds of these elements found in the earth's atmosphere and soil in building the tissues of his body. They must be elaborated into the form either of fats, carbohydrates or proteids before the digestive processes can act upon them. The conversion of the inorganic compounds of these elements into organic compounds is a function confined to the vegetable kingdom, and hence man is dependent upon plants for the maintenance of his life.

Plants obtain the carbon, hydrogen and oxygen which they require from the carbonic dioxide found everywhere in the atmosphere, and from the water found in the soil of all countries which are not desert. These materials are supplied in inexhaustible quantities to the vegetable kingdom by the normal processes of nature. But with nitrogen the case is very different. It is true that the earth's atmosphere consists largely of nitrogen, but it is free or uncombined nitrogen, and as plants can only absorb fixed or combined nitrogen, it is not directly available for their growth. The only nitrogen available for plant growth is the minute quantity found in a combined condition in the soil, and when this is exhausted plants can no longer grow. As man is dependent upon nitrogenous vegetable tissue to maintain his life, and as the nitrogen contained in the soil is becoming exhausted thru the withdrawal of the crops used to feed him, or to feed the animals upon which he in turn feeds, it is clear that the problem of returning nitrogen in an absorbable form to the soil from which it has been taken is one of momentous import to the future of mankind.

The principal nitrogen-containing plant utilized by the people of Europe and America is wheat, consumed largely in the form of bread. Other peoples consume corn, rice, millet or other grains as staples, and much of the nitrogen required by the human body is obtained from animals which subsist upon grass. But thru all of these channels vast quantities of nitrogen are constantly being removed from the soil, of which but a fraction is returned in the form of fertilizers. M. Grandeau, a French authority, has estimated that the crops harvested in France remove annually about 600,000 tons of nitrogen from the soil, of which only 358,200 tons, at a maximum—and probably a good deal less—is returned in fertilizers, representing a minimum deficit of 241,800 tons of nitrogen per annum. France is one of the most intensively cultivated countries in the world; and the corresponding deficit in most other countries is therefore much greater. In the United States, from 1901 to 1905, the average wheat crop was 660,000,000 bushels, representing a depletion of the soil approximating 1,237,000 tons of fixed nitrogen per annum. As wheat is not consumed by farm animals none of this was restored to the land in the form of stable manure.

Sir William Crookes, in his presidential address to the British Association in 1898, discussed the nitrogen problem in a restricted form as the wheat problem, and showed that unless science could solve it, the starvation of the bulk of the human race was predictable within a few generations. Referring to the increase in the consumption of wheat, Crookes says:

"In 1871 the bread eaters of the world numbered 371,000,000. In 1881 the numbers rose to 416,000,000, in 1891 to 472,000,000, and at the present time (1898) they number 516,000,000. The augmentation of the world's bread-eating population in a geometrical ratio is evidenced by the fact that the yearly aggregates grow progressively larger. In the early seventies they rose 4,300,000 per annum, while in the eighties they increased by more than 6,000,000 per anum, necessitating annual additions to the bread supply nearly one-half greater than sufficed twenty-five years ago."

After considering seriatim the possibilities of adding to the wheat-bearing areas in all the wheat raising countries of the world, Crookes concludes that:

"Should all the wheat growing countries add to their area to the utmost capacity on the most careful calculation, the yield would give us only an addition of some 100,000,000 acres, supplying at the average world yield of 12.7 bushels to the acre, 1,270,000,000 bushels, just enough to supply the increase of population among bread-eaters till the year 1931."

He then makes the following suggestive inquiry:

"When provision shall have been made, if possible, to feed 230,000,000 units, likely to be added to the bread-eating population by 1931—by the complete occupancy of the arable areas of the temperate zone now partially occupied—where can be grown the additional 330,000,000 bushels of wheat required ten years later by a hungry world?"

This suggests the supreme significance of the nitrogen problem whose answer science is at present seeking. The population of the world is rapidly increasing. Within a generation or two it is probable that the arable areas of the world will be practically all under cultivation. The crops withdrawn from these areas to feed the vastly increased population will be exhausting the fixed nitrogen from the soil at the rate of hundreds of millions of tons annually. How is this nitrogen to be replaced and the land rendered capable of growing sufficient nitrogenous food for the generations which are to follow? This is the nitrogen problem.

There is but one solution of it. A cheap source of fixed nitrogen must be discovered, in quantity sufficient not only to replace the nitrogen withdrawn by cropping, but to increase the fertility of the soil, so that more nitrogenous food to the acre can be grown than is possible today.

At the present time the attempts being made to replenish the rapidly exhausting soils of the agricultural nations of the world is a very feeble one. The principal fertilizer in present use is barnyard manure, but as the nitrogen contained in it has first to be withdrawn from the soil, it is clear that in its use we are simply returning to the soil a portion of the nitrogen already taken from it. The same observation applies to fertilizers made from slaughter-house waste. In addition to nitrogenous fertilizers of this class a little sulfate of ammonia is supplied as a by-product in the manufacture of gas, and a little guano is obtained from the coasts of South America, but the supply is about exhausted, and it is at present as small a factor in the problem as sulfate of ammonia. The most considerable factor is the sodium nitrate, or "Chili saltpeter," obtained from the rainless coast of Chili. About 1,500,000 tons are exported every year to all parts of the world. This amount contains some 238,000 tons of fixed nitrogen, or less than one-fifth the quantity required to replace the nitrogen withdrawn in one year from the wheat lands of the United States alone. Besides, even at the present slow rate of exportation the Chili saltpeter mines will probably be exhausted by 1940.

In this exigency chemists have turned their attention to the one great source of nitrogen which can afford relief—the atmosphere. Altho about 80 per cent. of the atmosphere consists of nitrogen it is very difficult to make it available for fertilizing purposes because of its great chemical inertness, its reluctance to enter into combination with other elements. Nevertheless, means for making it combine are known, and the problem which the chemist must solve is to employ these means in a manner which will be commercially practical on a large scale. The problem has been attacked from three sides.

The first method of fixing atmospheric nitrogen is thru the aid of micro-organisms known as nitrifying bacteria, which occur in the soil. These bacteria act directly upon the nitrogen in the air which permeates the soil and bring it into combinations which plants are able to utilize. There are two classes of the bacteria. The first may live in almost any soil supplied with the requisite organic matter. They may be cultivated in suitable cultures and the soil inoculated with them, and very satisfactory results have been obtained in some cases from this practice; but the results are very divergent and uncertain, so that thus far nitrogen fixation by this process has not proved a success in practice. The second class of nitrifying bacteria live only in tubercles on the roots of leguminous plants like peas, beans, clover, etc., and it is because they so frequently are provided with such tubercles that plants belonging to this order are able to renew exhausted soils. Their revivifying power has long been known to farmers, but the explanation of the phenomenon is rather a recent discovery. The use of tubercle-bearing leguminosæ to replenish the nitrogen lost from the soil has been much more successful than the use of cultures of the first class of bacteria, and the practice of growing plants belonging to that order and coincidently inoculating the soil with cultures of tubercle-forming bacteria is one of considerable promise as a contribution to the solution of the nitrogen problem.

The second method of fixing atmospheric nitrogen is thru the aid of calcium carbide. Messrs. Frank and Caro, of Berlin, have discovered that the carbides of the alkaline earth metals absorb nitrogen at a low red heat, forming cyanamides. The cyanamide of calcium formed in this way, when placed in the damp soil, slowly decomposes with the production of ammonia salts, which are available as sources of plant nutrition. Calcium cyanamide, made in this manner, is now on the market as a fertilizer under the name of lime nitrogen. With the present high cost of manufacture of calcium carbide, however, it is not very promising as a contribution to the solution of the nitrogen problem, but it is still in an early stage of development, and future improvements may alter its status. The third, and thus far the most promising, method of fixing atmospheric nitrogen is thru its oxidation by means of the electric flame or arc. It has long been known that if electric discharges are passed thru a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen, the two elements will unite, forming oxides of nitrogen which on treatment with water generate nitrous and nitric acids. These well-known reactions are the basis of the modern electric method of solving the nitrogen problem. Air, which consists of about one part oxygen to four parts nitrogen, is passed thru a powerful electric arc, a partial union of the gases is thereby brought about, and the resulting product is led thru water, which washes the oxides of nitrogen from the large quantity of air with which they are mixed. The most serious difficulty encountered in rendering the process a commercial success is to make enough oxide of nitrogen to pay for the great amount of electrical energy required to maintain the arc.

A large number of experimenters have attacked this problem, and many are still at work on it, but thus far the best results have been obtained by the Birkeland-Eyde process at Notodden in Norway. The process is carried on within a narrow furnace made of firebrick. An alternating current at a potential of 5,000 volts is caused to arc between two copper electrodes, which are kept from melting by a stream of water circulating thru them. The arc space is placed between the poles of a powerful electromagnet and in the center of its field. As soon as the arc is formed it is acted upon by the magnetic lines of force in the well-known manner of all electric currents, and moves with great rapidity away from the center of the field where the magnetic force is strongest toward the periphery, where it is weakest. There it breaks, and a new arc is formed which repeats the process. As the current is an alternating one, alternately reversing its direction, half the arcs recede from the center of the field in one direction and half in the other. The constantly forming and breaking arcs thus produced, follow one another so rapidly that they assume the form of a great disk of

electric flame, presenting a reactive surface of vastly greater extent than an ordinary arc of the same power. Thru this disk is driven a rapid current of air, which emerges laden with about 1 per cent. of nitric oxide, which, on cooling, unites with more oxygen to form nitric peroxide. The product thus obtained, after being separated from the main body of air and converted into nitric acid by suitable treatment with water, is made to unite with lime, the final product being calcium nitrate. This is used as a fertilizer, and thus the nitrogen of the air is made available for the nutrition of plants, and thru them for the nutrition of man.

Owing principally to the peculiar form of the arc used, the process described is the most efficient yet brought to the attention of the public. A new factory to consume about 27,000 horse power is in process of erection at Notodden, and, according to the prospectus of the company which owns it, one ton of fixed nitrogen can be produced for about $150.

As one bushel of wheat, grown under proper conditions, abstracts approximately 3.75 pounds of fixed nitrogen from the soil, it will, by the process described, cost about twenty-eight cents to replace this amount, exclusive of the cost of distribution. At the present time fixed nitrogen in the form of Chile saltpeter costs about $275 per ton, or fifty-one cents for the nitrogen equivalent of a bushel of wheat. Hence, it appears that the air may already be converted into a cheaper fertilizer than can be dug from the saltpeter beds of Chile. Of course, all processes for the solution of the nitrogen problem are still in the experimental stage, but the present outlook is that great improvements will soon be made, and that science is on the eve of at least one, and probably of several, solutions, the most effective of which will ultimately be adopted. Thus in the future there is little doubt that the exhausted soils of the earth will be replenished from the inexhaustible reservoirs of the atmosphere, and that the ingenuity of man will supply the deficiencies of nature.

But there is a far more vital question involved in the nitrogen problem than its solution. Supposing it completely solved—what then? The task remains of employing the solution to further some useful purpose. It seems generally to be assumed in our day that any great advance in the productive arts is bound to accrue to the benefit of humanity; but there can be no greater delusion. Such advances have in many cases proved greater curses than blessings to mankind, and in countries where they result in increasing, not *the rate of consumption per capita,* but merely *the number* of the population, it is normally so. Indeed, all improvements in the art of agriculture will in the end prove curses unless means are adopted to make them subserve the useful purposes which they are adapted to subserve. Science today is employed in immensely advancing the economy of production, but it is not employed in advancing the economy of consumption. Men use their ingenuity to improve the means of producing things, but they do not use it to improve the means of putting such things to useful purposes. It is to the arts of consumption that science should now direct its energies, and when thru her agency those arts are made to improve as rapidly as the arts of production are now improving, the great problem of human happiness will be solved. That problem is a far greater one than the nitrogen problem, or any other which may be proposed, and a *laissez faire* policy of neglect can no more solve it than it can solve the nitrogen problem. Science by providing man with an abundance of fixed nitrogen will put it within his power to supply every member of society with ample means of subsistence. She should next provide the means of insuring that the increased supply thus to be made available is made to serve its purpose—is actually furnished the members of society. It will do no good to utilize food which might be consumed in supporting happy men and women, in supporting unhappy ones, even tho the numbers of the latter be larger.

Now unless science can devise some way of distributing the products of the earth with some fair degree of equality, and of checking an inordinate birthrate, then the solution of the nitrogen problem will in the end make the community more miserable, instead of more happy. For

poverty is a matter, not of total, but of per capita wealth, and to prevent it means must be provided, not only for securing equality of distribution, but for nullifying the law of Malthus, that is, for offsetting the tendency of the population finally to increase faster than the means of subsistence. If this last requisite is not met, fulfillment of some, or of all, other requirements of prosperity will in the end be worse than futile. To improve the arts, to increase the total wealth, to distribute it equally, or to simplify the tastes of men, will avail nothing; in fact, will prove positively harmful, so long as the per capita wealth continues to decline thru inordinate increase of the population. This is as true for a country of 3,000,000 square miles as it is for a farm of 300 acres, and unless we wish to follow the example of such overpopulated countries as India, China and Japan, and force our posterity into the famine business, we must begin the study of this most momentous of questions at once, for efficient production does not imply efficient consumption. India, with its starving myriads, exports millions of bushels of wheat every year.

In fact, if Science, while solving the nitrogen problem and causing two blades of wheat to grow where only one would grow before, neglects to solve the more important problem of how such added wealth may be efficiently consumed, she will only succeed in rendering more insoluble the problem of human happiness, and in causing two unhappy human beings to live where only one would have lived before.

BOSTON, MASS.

The Increase of Crime in the United States

BY JAMES EDGAR BROWN

I RECENTLY had opportunity to make a personal investigation of the criminology of five European countries—Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, France and Germany—and compare my observations with the records and conditions in the United States. The result may disturb our national self-complacency, but it is interesting and should be instructive. Take the item of homicide, for example.

Josiah Strong's "Social Progress" for 1906 gives the following table of homicides and the annual average:

	Tried.	Convicted.
Italy	3,606	2,805
Austria	689	499
France	847	580
Belgium	132	101
England	318	151
Ireland	129	54
Scotland	66	21
Spain	1,584	1,085
Hungary	...	625
Holland	35	28
Germany	567	476

How was it in the United States? The average number of murders in the United States annually during the past twenty years, from 1885 to 1904, was 6,597. In 1896 the murders reached high-water mark, 10,662, and in 1895 there were 10,500. In Germany the convictions equaled 95 per cent. and a fraction; in the United States, 1.3 per cent.

In this connection, the nationalities of the homicides in the United States will be of interest. August Drahm gives the following table:

Native white	42.94 per cent.
Foreign born	16.50 per cent.
Negroes	37.12 per cent.
Chinese and Japs	1.28 per cent.
Civilized Indians	1.21 per cent.

The most reliable statistics obtainable show that the number of homicides in the following countries are:

United States	129 to each million inhabitants.
Germany	3 " " " "
Canada	5 " " " "

There must be some deep-seated cause for this terrible discrepancy. If we read history aright, no other nation has ever attempted, on so large a scale, to assimilate into one composite whole so many

antithetical elements, so many racial characteristics, such a heterogeneous mass of national diversities as America is attempting to do today.

Were the lions, panthers and man-eating tigers of Lincoln Park released and permitted to roam at will, scarcely an eye in Chicago would close in slumber tonight. Yet this same city is now doubtless infested with many hundreds of desperate criminals, infinitely more crafty and dangerous to human life. In India, when a man-eating tiger descends on a village, kills some victim and gets a taste of human blood, a tiger hunt at once is organized. With the aid of courageous and trained riflemen they beat the jungle and hunt stripes to his death. Here we make a perfunctory search for the human hyena, and, not finding him, go placidly on about our various affairs, each one hoping he will not be the next victim.

In the poorer quarters of our great cities may be found huddled together the Italian bandit and the bloodthirsty Spaniard, the bad man from Sicily, the Hungarian, the Croatian and the Pole, the Chinaman and the negro, the cockney Englishman, the Russian and the Jew, with all the centuries of hereditary hatred back of them. They continually cross each others' path. It is no wonder that altercations occur and blood is shed. The farmer does not turn a vicious short-horned bull into the pasture with his horses; nor does he permit small chickens to mingle with his hogs.

We read with horror of the outrages in Armenia. The same and greater outrages are perpetrated in the United States every year. There are enough murders committed in the United States each year to depopulate a small city, and comparatively few of the murderers are ever punished. Many of the criminals are never discovered, or if caught our police system is so inadequate that they cannot be convicted. What attempt is made to keep track of the whereabouts and conduct of the convicts who are released from our prisons? They are turned loose without surveillance and with all their criminal instincts to mingle with and contaminate the population. They become free American citizens, free to vote, rob, or cut a throat. In many respects our attempts to administer justice are a farce and a failure.

A comparison of crime in the German Empire and the United States, and especially the cities of Berlin and Chicago, is of considerable interest to a student of sociology and criminology. It is very significant when we consider that civilization may be defined as the act of reclaiming from a savage state, implying the security of life, limb and property. The German Empire has sixty millions of people, and the United States eighty millions. The city of Berlin proper, exclusive of its suburbs, has two millions and Chicago, with a somewhat larger area, claims an equal number.

In the United States we have talking fests and exhaust much hot air from our lungs. We are egotistical and conceited and inexperienced, puffed up with pride over our country, when in reality the most horrible and intolerable conditions prevail. The Germans do not boast; they accomplish results.

The greatness of a country depends infinitely more upon the character of its people than upon their numbers. Immigration from other countries into the United States now exceeds one million annually. Our laws exclude paupers, persons likely to become public charges, felons, anarchists, etc. In spite of these laws, during the past year we admitted many thousand persons into the United States who had less than $50 each. In the absence of a system of registration and a rigid personal investigation, how do we know whether an immigrant is a felon or an anarchist? If we actually exclude felons and anarchists how does it happen that we have so many foreign-born felons and anarchists? Are they pious, peaceful, law-abiding citizens when they land, and then suddenly become metamorphosed into felons and anarchists on coming in contact with our institutions? If so, it might be well to look to our institutions.

We boast of our intelligence, schools and general dissemination of knowledge, and yet we have in the United States about two and one-half millions of people who can neither read nor write. The average annual fire loss in Chicago is about four million dollars. We have a good fire department, but our building

laws are a survival of the dark ages and are not even enforced. We claim to be a rich and prosperous city and yet we cannot afford to employ enough policemen to keep thieves and burglars out of our houses and thugs and robbers from knocking us on the head as we walk along our own streets. Berlin has 5,303 patrolmen, and is safe. Chicago, with the same population and a larger area, has 2,688 patrolmen, and is unsafe.

By comparing Germany with the United States we find that in the year 1903 there were three hundred and twenty-one (321) cases of homicide in Germany, whereas in the United States during the same year there were 8,976. In Germany they convicted about 95 per cent. of prisoners charged with homicide; in the United States, less than 2 per cent. In Germany graft and boodling are practically unknown, whereas in the United States even many of our most prominent citizens are intimately acquainted with both.

We are liable to become complacent and accept with resignation existing conditions unless we get away from home occasionally and compare ourselves with others. The bald, bare, horrible fact is that the conditions existing in Chicago today are the most criminal and damnable of any large city on the face of the earth.

During a recent visit to Berlin I called upon Dr. Lindenau, the assessor of criminal statistics, or Regierungassessor, for the city of Berlin, to whose kindness I am indebted for much of the information obtained concerning the excellent government of that great German city. In addition I obtained the last volume of the criminal statistics for the German Empire and also of the city of Berlin. From these combined sources I obtained the statistics here given.

The wrong-doer in Berlin, if his offense be of a minor character, is first given a warning and opportunity for reformation. For instance, in the year 1903 the arrests for drunkenness in the city of Berlin were 803, and in the year 1904, 740; but the number of warnings concerning drunkenness in the latter year were 3,967, and the number of citizens who were ordered to "move on" and told to "clear out" was 510 in 1904.

In Berlin there are no saloons in the American sense, but wine and beer are sold at restaurants and eating houses. There are no secret drinking places, or dens behind closed bars. The German people are not addicted to alcoholic drinks, or spirits, and whisky is sold, as a rule, only at places patronized by Americans and Englishmen. These places are usually designated American bars.

I spoke of our "police system." The word is a misnomer. We have no police system in the United States. Germany has such a system. When a number of Slovaks from Russian Poland, the most criminal class of Europe, are about to start for America to become citizens of the United States, the German officials know all about it. So dangerous do they consider these people that they send a squad of police to the frontier to meet them. The police take the same train and do not let them out of their sight until they finally embark at Hamburg. Not one of them is permitted to set foot on German soil.

The German police have a wonderfully intimate knowledge of the movements of the people. In Berlin, and elsewhere in the Empire, you are expected to notify the police captain upon leaving town, and again on returning. To illustrate, my wife's people had a residence in Berlin and another in Rome. She had planned to go into Italy for a month, and promptly reported her intention to her friend, the police captain. When she returned she as promptly looked him up and said, "Well, I am back again."

"Where did you come from yesterday?" he asked. She named the city.

"Did you come direct to Berlin?"

She replied that she did. The captain's eyes twinkled as he shook one finger at her and said with mock severity:

"Yesterday noon you registered at a hotel in Frankfort."

"You are right, we did," she answered; "but how did you know it? We stopped there two hours for dinner and rest."

The explanation was simple. The chiefs of police in the various German cities have a habit of exchanging reports each day, particular attention being given to hotel arrivals.

The European countries not only prevent crime; they get rid of their crim-

inals. They move them across the border into the next country, from which they are soon moved to the next, and finally land in America. It is even intimated that the authorities sometimes pay the fare of undesirable persons to New York, and even lend them $100 to enable them to pass the immigration officers. The money is collected agair .t the front door of the custom house. They have been perfecting their system for a thousand years, in comparison with which the United States is in its infancy.

In Belgium the career of every citizen is a matter of record, as easily ascertainable as is the title to a piece of property in this country. Every man must carry this record with him or be able to produce it when required. When a child is born he is christened and then taken to the recorder, where the date of birth, sex, name, names and nationality of its parents, etc., are recorded. The parents are given for the child a little book, similar to those used in savings banks, which contains the record. When the child starts for school the fact must be recorded in the little book. When he gets into difficulty, when he graduates, when he enters the army, is mustered out, these events and others must properly be set forth in the little book. In case the book is lost there is a penalty attached to failure to procure a duplicate. When a man asks for work the employer asks for his record, and governs himself accordingly. With one exception each entry in the book must be made by the recorder. When a man is discharged for cause the fact and the cause must be recorded by the employer, and the law imposes a penalty if he records falsely.

Our innocence in enforcing that clause of our immigration laws relative to admitting paupers, persons liable to become public charges, felons and anarchists into America is pitiable in the extreme. For instance, our customs officials ask the immigrant himself, or some of his friends, whether he is a pauper, how much money he has, and whether he is a felon or anarchist. Of course the answer is always in the negative. Then when he presents himself in Chicago, or elsewhere, for naturalization, just before an election, the innocent judge asks him if he is an anarchist or a criminal, and whether he is willing to support the Constitution of the United States. Some of his friends, who have been coached by the politicians of his ward, state that they have known him the requisite time and that he is a good citizen, and, presto, another voter is created.

The enforcement of this clause in the immigration law would be so simple and easy one wonders why it is not accomplished. Owing to our lack of registration and the absence of information concerning the individual records, not only of foreigners, but of our own citizens, it is practically impossible to get the requisite data when a foreigner attempts to land after crossing the ocean. But all, or nearly all, European countries having adopted a strict and rigid system of registration, and knowing the history and career of every citizen, how easy it would be to establish an honest American immigration agent at the port of embarkation, at Genoa or Naples in Italy, Cherbourg in France, Southampton or Liverpool in England, Hamburg or Bremen in Germany, and require an official guarantee concerning the character and reputation of the prospective emigrant from the country to which he belongs. The immigration laws should be revised with the least possible delay in order to check the horde of undesirable immigrants Europe is loading upon us. We already have enough criminals to occupy our undivided attention for a decade to come. We permit our native criminals, as well as those foreign born, to marry and increase the criminal population; then wonder at the increase in crime and tax ourselves to suppress it. Asexualization of known and convicted criminals and rigid marriage laws would be a great aid in purifying the present contaminated population.

The law-abiding, order-loving, property-owning citizens everywhere should demand an adequate police force; the elimination of all useless and vicious elements in the force; a complete system of registration, so that we shall have the record of every citizen and every visitor within our gates. The police captain of every precinct should be held responsible for the conduct of the people under his charge, and the territory should be subdivided until every patrolman could know by sight every individual within his jurisdiction.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Ocean

BY THE REV. FRANK CRANE

ONE goes across the ocean to see cities, cathedrals, parades, galleries and mountains. But the thing that has impressed me most of all has been the ocean itself. All other memories of my vacation are submerged by the sea. It is the greatest homogeneous thing, as far as we know, that the Creator has ever made.

The ocean remains with me in three effects: as a series of pictures, as a feeling and as a class of ideas.

Paintings of the ocean are to me the most disappointing of all artist work, because light and motion are its most salient qualities, and light and motion are precisely the elements that cannot be captured by the canvas. The great water is really a vast mirror, or rather a multitude of rapidly, liquidly shifting mirrors, and holds all the brightness of the sky in solution.

Few persons appreciate the color scheme of the ocean. It is rarely the uniform, conventional blue. It gives back all the tints of the sky; but as it is always a more or less broken surface, it shows these colors shaded into one another, without the sharp cloud lines. The blending is so gradual that one misses the separate hues, unless he gives close attention. Cloud shadows are rarely mere shades of darkness upon the water, but are tinged with marvelously soft tones of blush and violet and purple and mauve.

It is an interesting fact that at sunset the sky presents the colors of the rainbow in their order, beginning usually with the reds in the west and extending to the violet east. One evening I observed a curious phenomenon. The sun, having set behind a cloud, threw a full red upon another cloud about twenty degrees high; from this point the colors ran around the whole circle of sky and sea, ending with a violet haze directly in the west and below the red starting point; and the line of the western horizon being obscured slightly by mist, we seemed to be inside of a great rainbowed ball, and it was as if our ship were a dark spot creeping thru a colored crystal.

One morning, the sun being well up in a cloudless sky, the whole ocean in his direction was as a quivering sheet of unbearable brilliancy; and I understood where the seer got his simile, "a sea of glass mingled with fire."

And that night when the full moon hung in about the same place the sun had been, I looked out of my porthole and saw, by the familiar ocular delusion caused by the beholder being upon a moving vehicle, a million waves circling about the moon's seat, each of them tipped with light, as if they were innumerable bright beings carrying firefly lamps; and I could think of nothing else then but of a certain dancing bass motif in one of Handel's choruses: "Let all the a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-a-angels of God worship Him!" There were the endless battalions of shining ones, wheeling in praise around the throne.

In storm the sea becomes a huge field of moving, unhappy mountains, rising and subsiding with confusion, yet with a certain rhythm. It seems a misnomer to say waves. Really they are hills and valleys, acres wide. We seem to be in

a Switzerland of waters, with swift forming peaks, which as swiftly sink to become broad valleys.

Only from the shore are waves seen to come on in rows. In midsea they are infinitely complex.

The sounds of the ocean are like nothing else. Its voice is as distinctly its own as the lowing of a cow differs from the neighing of a horse. We say the sea roars, bellows, shrieks or whispers, but these are terms borrowed from the animals. We have no distinct word for the ocean-voice; yet often our great poets have tried to express the idea; as Homer, with his "*polyphloisboio bioio*," and Saint John, where he describes the sound of the multitudes shouting in heaven as "the voice of many waters." What both were trying to express was this sea-voice. Perhaps it is just as well, however, for finding a name for a thing seems to be the first step toward losing our sense of wonder at it. Electricity, force, life and love are simply labels pasted on bottles whose contents are unknown. Fools think because they can read the label they know what is in the bottle. I have sometimes thought that the very name "God" is productive of irreligion.

To approximate in a word the feeling produced by the ocean, the only word I can think of is "infinite." I never feel that word so deeply as when I am out of sight of land. As day after day I sit upon the deck and watch each morning repeat the boundlessness of yesterday; as I feel apparently fixt in the midst of an airy, watery void, and yet know that I am being carried forward with the speed of an express train; and as the vagueness of it all infiltrates into my soul, I seem to feel eternity closing in upon me, and the Unknowable, which I have tried to grasp in philosophy, so close that I can feel its breath.

So individual are the impressions made by the sea that it seems to have an actual personality, with a soul and a soul's moods. This must be the reason that most people either love or hate it; few are indifferent. Some are drawn to it with an irresistible lure; away from it they suffer as from love sickness or from home sickness. Others never cease to regard the ocean trip with a feeling of inexpugnable dread.

Being addicted to the preaching habit, I was tormented by the recurring memory of St. John's phrase, which he uses in his description of the millennial new heaven and new earth, "And there was no more sea." One day when the spectacle before us was one of most majestic beauty and the sun was slipping, a blood-red disk, into the water, I confessed my puzzle to a Russian gentleman who stood beside me. Indicating the scene with a sweep of the hand, I asked him what he thought the prophet meant by saying there would be no more sea in the golden days. "Will not the world lose when this is gone?" I added.

"Ah!" he replied, with a suggestion of bitterness in his voice, "but you must remember that to John the sea meant exile."

If we take the sea merely as the symbol for those barriers that have always divided men, then, to be sure, it is being done away with by civilization. The most impressive fact of our day, perhaps, is the disappearance of the stubborn physical hindrances to universal brotherhood.

The modern development of transportation has been the death blow to provincialism, not only in manners, but in the spiritual realms of art, science and religion.

Because of this, there will never appear a new language on earth. And indeed, somewhere lagging behind unity of commercial interests and rapid transit, will come the one common human speech. No doubt the earth will some time be like heaven, in one respect at least: "*Multæ terricolis linguæ, cœlestibus una.*"

The ocean liners are being made larger and larger. Think of ships as long as three New York City squares, as high as the Capitol building at Washington, with leviathan nostrils — smokestacks wide enough to allow passage thru for two passenger locomotives abreast! And travel upon these ships, say statistics, is safer than travel on land. These are the enormous shuttles that are weaving the millennium. The physical basis of the golden age is steam. National feeling is

slowly melting into the passion for humanity. In the House-in-the-woods at The Hague, where the world is taking its first steps in world self-consciousness, there might be appropriately inscribed somewhere, "And there was no more sea." When the Japanese gentleman discarded his silk gown and put on a frock coat and tall hat, it meant more than aping a style; it meant that for Japan the sea was annihilated.

In former ages the ocean was the haunt of the buccaneer; it stood for far isles, and pirates, and strange, outlandish peoples. Because the turbulent, lawless element of the race always found refuge there, it was the menace to the progress of all orderly governments. Nowadays the land is policed by the sea. Future conflicts for supremacy will probably be decided by naval power. All this makes the Republic of Mankind possible, which indeed was physically impossible so long as the arm of law was only a slow-moving army, "traveling upon its belly," and every sporadic attempt at civilization was open to the inroads of savagery from the unknown sea.

Another fact concerning the ocean is pregnant with dreams. A scientist once said to me that there is more life in the water than there is in the air or on the land. This blue curtain, which we call the surface of the sea, separates, then, two vast orders of life. It is a shining partition between the water-world and the air-world. And how remote from us is that teeming population of the water, from the whale to the minnow, living, loving, fighting, dying! They die in our element and we in theirs. No one can pass that veil and live. The flying-fish can dart into the air, and the diver may plunge into the water, but only for a moment; they must turn again home at once or perish.

And so it has seemed to me a not unlikely simple proportion, that the world where live the blessed dead is to our world what we are to the fish-world. I would not strain the comparison; but to how many among us do the spiritual impulses, laws and verities remain curtained and concealed as if ours were indeed an ichthyic life! Perhaps the upper inhabitants do dive into our atmosphere for a moment and create those strange psychical disturbances that have been recorded; and perhaps some mortal men, in trance or otherwise, have flung themselves as a flying-fish into that higher ether.

There is still another aspect in which the sea touches our thought. In "The Fighting Chance" Mr. Chambers makes his hero compare the inherited appetite for alcohol within him to the sea:

> "I hate the sea. A man who plays with it must be on his guard every second. To spend a lifetime on it is ridiculous—a whole life of intelligent effort against perpetual, brutal, inanimate resistance—one endless, uninterrupted fight—a ceaseless human maneuver against senseless menace."

Something of this every man has felt, to a greater or less degree; and the more forceful the nature, the fiercer the wrestling appears to be. I am astounded, when I read the lives of strong men, at the long battles with elemental physical storm winds and brute waves they had to encounter. Their words of confession sound like baffled sailors crying out in a rough night. And this, whether they be like Mirabeau and Wagner and Rousseau, or the type of Saul of Tarsus and Luther and Francis of Assisi. What a tremendous struggle for a genius to be decent!

Will this ocean enemy of unintelligent passion and appetite and brute force, that underlies humanity, ever be charted and sounded? Will safe and comfortable liners await the new born, to bear them over this waste of waves to their goal? Will the "ever wind-obeying sea" of heredity be some day conquered by a moral steam force, so that man can be carried as safely forward thru storm convulsion as thru summer calm? Why not? The child of the twentieth century already embarks upon a much more seaworthy craft of environment and institution than that which served for the child of the fourteenth century.

The last impression I here record is stated with genuine humility. It was the realization of my own greatness, not of myself egoistically, but of myself as one of the race of man. I remember one stormy night, coming up to the hurricane deck, rightly named on this occasion, for the wind was so fierce I could not stand against it without support.

Our great ship rose and sank as if it had been a bit of cork, among the uneasy mountains of water. It was a vicious head-wind, and yet the officer informed me that we were making our usual time. Then somehow Man rose in my estimation, and my little self rose with my kind. It was splendid to see him laying his "everlasting No" against the wild will of this nature's monster. Our ship seemed to ride the sea as one rides a thorobred, with joy in the power of his steed. My heart swelled with a strong draft of joyous courage. I smiled at some nameless fears within me, of which I am now and then not a little frightened, and I hugged a big mast, and let the wind tear against my face, and said to myself those fine lines of Henley:

"It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll;
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul!"

WORCESTER, MASS.

A Musical Caliban

BY CARROLL BRENT CHILTON

[Now that that musical instrument generally known by the name of the Pianola, has been recognized by the lay and professional mind alike as a serious and permanent musical instrument, it may well be asked, "What is its rationale? and what is the service besides that of entertainment?" From all appearances, the instrument has come to stay. Something like eighty different makes are now before the public, and it seems to be probable that in a few years no piano will be made without the roll mechanism as an adjunct.—EDITOR.]

MUSIC is both a science and an art: The art of music consists of the employment of certain sensuous means called Rhythm, Melody, Harmony, Form and Color, to induce refined, elevated, beautiful or significant states of soul or feeling. Certainly no musical composition can be truly said to exist until at least the rhythm and notes are accurately given. Lacking these necessary factors, no amount of "touch" or taste, or esthetic comprehension will avail, since the very germs of the work are absent. How are we to become acquainted with musical compositions?

Every musician knows, that, taking all music together, symphonies, quartets, sonatas (for all instruments), overtures, symphonic poems, operas, oratorios and songs, not 2 per cent of all players are able to play the rhythm and notes, to go no farther, of 2 per cent of this world of compositions. Every musician knows also that seven-eighths of these works are never heard performed in public, and what is very much to the point, even tho they are occasionally given—single performances of larger works are, from the transitory nature of musical impression, all but valueless, in a pedagogical way. It follows that 98 per cent. of all music-lovers are shut out from 98 per cent. of all music all the time. What public performances there are, are mostly thrown away in missionary efforts to make the compositions known.

How a thing is done can hardly be made apparent to him who knows not *what* is being done. This fact has long been appreciated. Mr. Kneisel told the writer that the Denver Morning Musical Club hired a quartet to go from New York to give daily for two weeks the identical programs which were to be given later by the Kneisel organization.

How to disseminate music among the people at large has been the problem which educators here have had to face.

In the very naure of the case there seemed only one way open—repetition. "Repetition is the mother of studies," says a Jesuit maxim. The crying need of musical education hitherto has been of some means of *repeatedly* presenting to the ear the concrete subject-matter of music, viz.: sounding musical compositions.

Long ago, Ferdinand Hiller wrote:

"The fundamental evil in music is the necessity of reproduction of its artistic creations by performance. Were it as easy to learn to read music as words, the sonatas of Beethoven would have the popularity of the poems of Schiller."

The miracle which Hiller scarcely hoped for is now accomplished. By means of the piano player reading music is now as easy as reading words. The inventors of the new instruments, without knowing it, were creating an audible reading system for music—a primary solid base upon which the future development of music may henceforth rest. It remains to turn the new resources to account in an educational way.

Now that human ingenuity has devised a method for the sensitive and permanent registration and reproductions of musical creations, and at the same time a practical means for ear training, the noble art of music, which has so long been a thing understood only by the few, will grow in time to have as extended an audience of intelligent admirers as literature itself, and so become a part of the work of every college and school and one of the constituent factors of a liberal education.

The serious opinion of the most thoughtful musicians and educators of the world is that in this little instrument there lie the germs of a revolution in the means and in the standpoint of musical education; that in music rolls expressing accurate rhythm, pitch, and staccato and legato, the student is provided with a sort of "audible notation" of the fundamental nucleus of musical thought—the sounding effect of all that part of the music which the composer himself could express in print.

Given this basis, the student player may add expression according to his taste, skill or intelligence. Without this authentic basis, however secured, whether by hand or perforated roll, music cannot be said to exist at all, since no amount of skill or taste or enthusiasm will suffice to make music when these factors are missing.

"Music," says von Bülow, "should first be played accurately, then beautifully, then interestingly." Probably one player out of a thousand could play with technical accuracy as great as the reproducing instrument, and, *besides,* add a musical quality which no reproducing instrument could ever approach. But *the other nine hundred and ninety-nine,* with accurate music rolls, can obtain a better technical *and* musical effect *without labor* than they could ever produce by years devoted to the study of hand playing.

So it has turned out that the dreaded machine, so far from being a burden on the wings of music, was the very weight that enabled the kite to soar.

A clodhopper can see that if the outlines of musical compositions can be brought to bear upon the nerves and soul of human beings thru the miraculous channel of the ear, "steering straight for the cortical cells," we have attained the end of musical expression. We do not quarrel with the parchment on which a king's message is written.

The idea that music might be produced thru employing a device to do the brute labor of depressing piano keys seemed at first a shock to the sensibility of the musical exquisite, natural enough as a prejudice, which had to seek cover when confronted with the thing actually done.

It was seen that the pianoforte itself was a machine, the human eyeball another, and that there could be, after all, no necessary connection between music and the ten fingers of the human hand.

John Fiske used to state that as all science is an increment of the power of the eye, so is all human art the increment of the power of the hand. Said he:

"The wonderful printing press and the engine that moves it are the lineal descendants through countless stages of complication, of the simple levers of primitive man and the rude stylus wherewith he engraved strange hieroglyphics on the bark of trees. In *such ways, since the human phase of evolution began, has the direct action of muscle and sense been supplemented and superseded by the indirect work of the inquisitive and inventive mind.*"

As life grows more exacting and complex, the bodily organism has been obliged to evolve new organs and new capabilities. "The practical advantage is enormous of having all improvements external," says Drummond ("The Ascent of Man"), "of having insensate organs made of iron and steel rather than wasting muscle and palpitating nerve."

Lacking hitherto any means of becom-

ing familiar with musical masterworks by saturation is it any wonder to find the American musical devotees swimming around in a viscuous sea of vague and superficial impressions of their dearly beloved mistress upon whom they have been hitherto permitted to gaze thru lattice bars of the lovers' balcony ten times a year—many, most, indeed—not ten?

In Berlin you go to an evening party composed of men of affairs, business men and professional men—a quartet of Haydn is played. It would be remarkable if there were a single man present who was not familiar with it. In New York it would be remarkable if there turned out to be one who knew it.

I have heard a professor of psychology in a leading Normal school, say that he had given up going to concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as he could not stand the mental strain of trying to recall which symphony he had heard before. Yet he had been a lifelong devotee of music and was an intelligent amateur.

It is the old curse of flimsy impressionism, which, as applied to musical listening, is peculiarly fatal in its effects. Without other means of familiarity, the plain man's key to music, a man might go to concerts all his life without ever learning one composition thoroly well. "Beauty is like a temple, whose external adornment alone can be seen by the uninitiated."

In the Athens of musical America, 2,569 devotees go forty times a year, and have for years, to hear one of the finest orchestras in the world. Yet when I inquired of competent observers how many of these persons could probably give at random a witness of their light, respecting a given work in the standard repetory of that orchestra, say the themes of the Finale of Schubert's C Major Symphony, or the Scherzo of the Seventh Symphony, a leading manager said, "fifty." A leading critic said " a hundred, and they would all be professional musicians"! What of the others? "They enjoy only the sensuous bath," said my informant; the animal stimulation, as it were, without the spiritual message of the composer. So it is everywhere in this country where Rubinstein's estimate is probably right, viz., that 18 per cent. of the English (speaking people) know and understand music; 30 per cent. of the French and 60 per cent. of the German.

Not to know these works referred to is to be as ignorant as a person would be who should profess lifelong devotion to literature and could not tell what "Macbeth" or "In Memoriam" is about, or even the very names of the characters of the leading theme.

Everywhere we find the limitation of single performances. In Boston (tho to a lesser extent than in New York perhaps), the fetich of music creates musical stilt-walking as a very grace of life abounding. I saw at the Harvard Musical Union a company of representative Bostonians listening for two hours to a delightful program by the Willy Hess quartet — quartets of Beethoven and Schubert, I remember, were played and wonderfully histrionized. The audience had "limped hither in pure love," and was the most superior looking body of men I chance to have seen. Nothing more delightful could be contrived, yet it may be doubted if ten persons present that evening could now give a connected idea of Schubert's D minor quartet or the Beethoven op. 18, or even their principal themes. For this state of things, as a substitute for the "Haus Musik" of Germany, some persons see in the piano player the only efficient remedy; and the little Caliban of art—giving us vivid impressions of masterworks, preparing us for hearing with the mind and soul and recalling our vanishing musical ideas—is rapidly making a world of intelligent listeners.

I am accustomed to say, in championing the use of the piano-player in college, school, club and home, that it is a practical device, which plays a *given composition at least as well as any person who does not play better than it.*

A practical expert in musical affairs in Worcester, Mass., Mr. Charles I. Rice, Supervisor of Music in the Public Schools, has stated that:

"The so-called mechanical piano player is destined to do more toward popularizing good music the country over than the three great symphony orchestras of Chicago, New York and Boston combined.

"Their influence is necessarily limited, while with an insignificant outlay I can by means of a piano player in each of my high schools place 2,000 pupils weekly in intimate relations with some distinctive masterpiece of music.

"An intimate acquaintance with a limited number of compositions which illustrate individual styles and different treatments of subject matter, is preferable to an aimless and indiscriminate playing of anything and everything."

It is interesting to note that the name "mechanical" or "automatic" does not really apply.

Twenty years ago one of the promoters of a forerunner of the piano-player said that he would yet make *a mechanical device which would do away with mechanical playing*, an instrument which would enable the player to express his varying moods and to employ his own individuality, upon the task of reproducing the masterpieces of art. Even then it was foreseen that *a mechanically invariable instrument would soon become intolerable and could never be anything more than a toy.* The prediction has been fulfilled. The instruments of this kind before the public are, and must always remain, toys.

While the sensitive piano-player eliminates the personality of the indifferent performer, and compels him to play in time and tune, it offers a wide sphere for the personal impress, and hence there is almost as great a variation of skill in playing it as between different players on the pianoforte.

Its shortcomings are many, but they are nothing compared with the service it is doing in bringing music to the people. For everything it cannot do that the exceptional player can do (and generally won't except at an immodest ransom) it can perform forty feats impossible to any player.

It can give us the rhythm and notes—*the melody, rhythm, harmony and form* of the 98 per cent. of unassimilated musical literature which lies engulfed by successive crazes for the Bastard New—and so bring back again, thru a wise eclecticism, the Golden Age of musical creation.

To the nucleus of musical outlines, *to the fixture of the staccato and legato element of phrasing so that it cannot be played wrong—by young ladies pathetically playing "with great feeling for the key,"* each player may add *what in him lies* of correct time values, dynamic shading, accentuation and the rest of the elements of delivery or phrasing, all depending ultimately upon the ability of the performer to grasp the true spirit of the composition. It will even enable him to gain this vital knowledge, and here success will vary with each man's gifts and opportunities, while running ink-lines upon the rolls of one instrument indicate authoritative tempo changes which will enable the posterity to know the individual ideas of leading conductors of today as to method of playing leading masterworks. One of the newest improvements of a leading player conquers the last outpost and enables the player to individualize the melody note, while subduing the accompaniment to a whisper.

Strongest of all its recommendations, and quite aside from the comparison with great artists, it will perform what no artist can play, entire quartets and symphonies with the parts as they fell from the composer's mind and not facilitated or adapted to the sharp and arbitrary limitations imposed by human fingers.

III.—If art is to advance, it must stand upon its own feet, and that thus no art can advance till its masterpieces have penetrated to the general mind, is a settled principle. So we may look to see Bach, Mozart and Beethoven and Haydn, penetrating thru our school systems to the multitude of listeners, occultating the musical harlotry and Bedlam of the coon song, the Popular Bandmaster's March, the unutterable inanities and vapidities produced by the modern manufacturer of "popular" music, which vie with our yellow journals and cheap sensationalism in every form in trying to make the world worse instead of better. For with Bach and Beethoven, the art of music was a goddess to be worshipped and not "a mammonite mother killing her babe for a burial fee."

In all this mass of trash which the public is gulled into accepting and applauding, there is no shred or atom of merit that is not a pale and vulgar reflection or use of principles invented by composers of art music, so that its very life, like the life of all things of the kind, is parasitic. That is, its evil is dead and works by appropriative alliances with the

good and the true. From this lack of perfect familiarity with leading masterworks results among other evils, the childish adulations of performers and their personalities, as if the public, in default of the composer's art, should throw itself in despair at the feet of the mediating executant, who at least is a palpitating, tangible reality.

The extent of music, which is the product of inspired composers which is to usher in our age of eclecticism and review of past treasures, is bewildering.

It took the German Bach Society fifty years merely to publish the works of Bach, probably the deepest of all musical thinkers. Of course even now they are published to the eye only, they are published and not published as Aristotle said of the works of Plato. A sublime Toccata sleeps in a vacant ear! Yet "to Bach," said Schumann, "music owes almost as great a debt as religion to its founder." Even Bach "lay for a century dead," till Mendelssohn discovered him. Schubert, the beloved of musicians, has 1,065 compositions. There are eighty-four string quartets of Haydn alone, each with some delightful characteristic of its composer. Morris Steinert has come, as an old man, to consider Haydn the greatest of all composers. His works are like fascinating children, the fountain at which we all renew our youth. Mozart, who, in his art, was a fullgrown man at fifteen, in other respects always remaining a child, has innumerable compositions, the product of his short but miraculous life. These, too, like infancy, are a kind of "Perpetual Messiah, which comes into the arms of fallen men to plead with them to return into Paradise."

How many musical enthusiasts could pass an examination in the well-tempered Clavichord of Bach, the "old testament" of music or in the Beethoven Sonatas, the "new?" Or in the six quartets of Mozart, dedicated to Haydn, at once the monuments of music and the serene Highlands of Hellenic spirit in modern art? There is said to be enough music on the shelves of Ricordi, of Milan, to set up the world for a long career. Even Beethoven, the Shakespeare of music, is largely unknown. The amateur will tell you that he has heard the Moonlight Sonata for piano, the Kreutzer Sonata for violin, the Waldstein, the Sonata Pathetique and the Fifth Symphony. But press him to tell you something of the sixteen quartets, of the last sonatas, of the B flat Trio, of the G Major Concerto and he will not be loquacious. Chopin, of course, is better known, disproportionally so perhaps, and alas! the morbid and unwholesome Symphony Pathetique of Tschaikowsky is by plebiscite the most popular of all symphonies! Ask the amateur to tell you something of the pinnacles which musicians delight in, the Chaconne and Passacaglia of Bach; the C Sharp Minor and third Rasoumoffsky quartets and the C minor, op. 111, and B flat Sonatas of Beethoven, the D Minor and G Major quartets and the celestial G Minor quartet of Schubert, he has never heard of them! All of which goes to show that there is probably no subject of human knowledge so hysterically admired and yet so little known to the public at large, as music.

IV.—To be sure the masterpieces of any art come out of and appeal to the *dreaming instinct in men,* whose time is not now, tho we must come to it again to be sane. And we can only come to it thru a long ruminative period such as is now upon us.

In London I was invited to hear the ensemble class in the Royal College of Music. "What are you going to do?" I asked. "Well," said the director, F. Arbos, "we shall play some things of Dvorák and Tschaikowsky. You see in England, while there is great interest in music, there is little real aptitude. I give them these things because my students have generally only a little emotionality and a little technique. With these two qualities, justice can be done to the music of today. If I were to attempt to teach them a quartet of Mozart, we should have to spend weeks over a single page."

When the mind opens and reveals the extent of the buried treasures of musical literature, the value of the piano player, as the only practical means of bringing them to light, is delightedly recognized by all the leading educators and intelligent musicians everywhere. Its use as a laboratory means of higher musical education is now a matter of course at

Harvard, Columbia, Amherst, Vassar, Tufts and fifty or sixty leading universities, colleges, normal and high schools, academies thruout the country.

Among honest musicians two classes of objectors are found—those who have never investigated the higher educational possibilities of the instrument and those who "see nothing in it" for them, and take coldly to what seems to them a device which seems to cut away the ground under them. They cannot afford to "hew to the line," fearing that the chips will fly in their faces. That this is largely a mistaken position is gradually being made evident. Real musical talent is instantly awakened and stimulated to higher activity by the flood of musical impressions pouring in at the porches of the ear. Students who are not fitted for producing music, but fitted with keen appreciative powers, are discovering the fact that a standard of valuation and intelligent powers of discrimination arising from familiarity is far more valuable than their own frustrated attempts at performance, and that a knowledge of musical compositions is no mean intellectual asset.

The very notes of these compositions are utterly beyond the powers of all but the gifted few, who must sacrifice to technique daily or suffer a falling off.

Teachers are finding that the field of teaching music with the piano player is a broad one, and includes those adults as well as the young who are hungering for the high prophylactic of art against the ills of the deadly life of commonplace.

For man is an artistic rather than a political animal, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, and is incorrigibly poetical. "O Celestial Bacchus, drive them mad, this multitude of vagabonds, hungry for eloquence, hungry for poetry to vitalize the too much pasture of their lives, and, in the long delay, indemnifying themselves with the false wine of alcohol, of politics, and of money."

In brief, it is dawning on the mind of musical man that music is primarily for the ear of the many rather than for the hand of the few. Recalcitrant pedagogs, who fear, mistakenly, that the vogue of the instrument will injure them, make one think of the pretty tale of John Swinton's related by Moncure Conway at the Author's Club on "Watchnight," 1906-1907. He said that "The human ears are not intended for hearing. That is a great mistake. The real object of the human ear is to enable us to discover when our companion has finished speaking, so that we can begin!"

V.—These changes must come slowly. The inertia of the established order can be overcome only with great difficulty.

The persistence of error long after its exposure is one of the mysteries of life. Sometimes the vindication is triumphant, sometimes satirical, as when the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic carried in her cabin a copy of a book which had been written to prove that it was impossible that a vessel so propelled could make the journey. If vessels could talk, think of the "thrasonical brag" we should have. Still it is doubtful if it would convince like the mute dramatic irony of the actual event. "There is no use arguing against a balloon ascension," says Mr. Dooley. Another instance. The Payne-Collier Shakespeare forgeries were turned toward the light some fifty years ago. Yet in hundreds of books and magazine articles since, the Collier fraud is piously perpetuated. The good old world of routine goes its way scarcely the wiser for the labor of the high-minded apostles of truth who exposed the fraud.

In one of the largest American communities when it was first proposed, ten years ago, to put music into the schools, the new director received over 100 letters from teachers, some of them actually threatening his life, so bitter was the opposition to the innovation. At the present time music has nineteen supervisors in that city and the subject is held in high esteem.

Our coming generation of music lovers will know more musical compositions than the "professor" of long ago, and this will mean a new form of ideal benefit. For what is music if it be not an exquisite controller of the moods of the human soul—a picture of the inner world in miniature evolution; something *alive*, suggesting its moods, not thru the circuitous appeal to intellect, or depend-

ing for its effect upon high mental development, but reaching out to its hearers "from ungauged worlds in darkness hid," with a refined sensuousness directly affecting the entire nervous organization of whoever will give himself to its sensations?

No wonder we turn to it as the rainbow bridge which more directly than any other art carries us over dull areas of existence where no muse speaks, to the realm of the infinite, where we are sustained and fortified by the vision of abiding realities. We stand at the center of the eternal ways and receive the rays of the spirit as an immediate revelation; the direct expression now clear, now cloudy, of our relations to the Divine. It gives us, as in a shifting picture, the secret history of our interior hearts; the innumerable shades and degrees of satisfaction and despair which visit us are mirrored in its forms as in a tranquil sea, yet its tragedy and sorrow are ideal only, giving us pleasure of a high kind. "Like God, it sees only the heart," says Schopenhauer. "A kind of inarticulate, unfathomable speech," says Carlyle; "it carries us to the brink of the infinite and bids us gaze into that."

Rays of the divine fire falling upon our souls thru the manifestations of art, come most directly of all thru music, the organ of that spirit speaking to us under the veil of mysticism. That this is more or less clearly perceived by every one is shown by the widespread passion for hearing and enjoying music, which, as a universal language of the feelings—or soul—binds mankind together with invisible chords of sympathy.

The higher message of music cannot, however, impress us unless its creations become familiar by repetition and interpretation, and this for the first time in history is now possible.

"In the Hindoo fable, Siva goes to solicit the hand of the King's daughter. At the entrance to the palace strains of music fall upon his ear. He stops and listens. The music goes on and on, and finally ceases. Breathing a long sigh, he proceeds to enter the palace, only to find that the King is dead and his daughter married and gone. He is also astonished to observe that a long, white beard has grown upon his face. He had been listening twenty years."

NEW YORK CITY.

Literature and the College Examiner

BY GEORGE HENRY NETTLETON, Ph.D.

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"THE chief problem of the teacher of English in the preparatory school is how to fit his pupils to pass the college entrance examinations without permanently destroying their love for literature." Such was the deliberate assertion of a high school master of experience and ability at a recent educational conference in New England. Is this serious indictment just? Can the lover of literature bring in a true bill against the college examiner?

Three Estates, so to speak, are vitally concerned with college entrance examinations—the candidate, his tutor, and the college examiner. Habitually, the entrance examination is viewed as the test of the candidate. Incidentally, it often becomes at least a rough measure of the tutor's efficiency. For once it may profitably be regarded as the test of the college examiner himself. The college is apt to blame the preparatory school for the shortcomings of its applicants for admission. Can the college itself do no wrong? Much good ink is shed yearly in discussion of educational ideals for preparatory schools, but so long as the college examiner remains the final judge, from whose verdict no effective appeal can be taken, the secondary schools must inevitably conform in large measure to the methods of the particular court before which the cases of their pupils come to trial. Obviously, thoro efficiency on the part of the tutor and marked ability on the part of the pupil often combine to make the specific form of examination a matter of little or no moment. Still the truth, however unpleasant, cannot be dis-

guised that the tutor may often endanger his pupil's chance of success if he seeks to secure his ends regardless of the divinity that shapes them. Inevitably the preparatory school models its curriculum after the law of college requirements, and for interpretation of the spirit of that law looks naturally to the entrance examinations. Admitting, then, necessarily that the college influences vitally not merely the amount but the method of preparation to meet its own requirements, it is a significant question to ask, On what terms are Literature and the College Examiner? Do the college entrance examination in English tend to destroy the love of literature?

To secure direct testimony of practical value the following question was inserted in one of the September entrance examinations of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University: "Describe in detail the method of your preparation for the examination on Milton's minor poems." The answers quoted subsequently are taken verbatim, but some crudities of expression may be forgiven in view of the transparent honesty of most of the writers. Few candidates, to be sure, were as ingenuous as the one who wrote: "I prepared for this examination on the Fall River boat." There remain, however, answers equally honest and more illuminative. At the outset it is well to explain that, for present purposes, certain papers reflecting intelligent study and rational instruction must be put aside. None but a confirmed pessimist could expect to find in the wide range of students and teachers of Milton in the preparatory schools that all should be

> "dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon,
> Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse
> Without all hope of day!"

On the other hand, even if college entrance examinations could be set which would satisfy the most captious critic, even an optimist could hardly expect that the work of every candidate would reflect ideal methods of preparation. Investigation, then, turns rather to the mean between the extremes of excellence and deficiency. What does the average preparatory school boy find in Milton? What is he usually taught to discover? How, to put a bald question baldly, does the average teacher strive to fit the average pupil to satisfy the college requirements in the study and interpretation of Milton? Before attempting even general answers to such queries, it is fair to present specific evidence from which conclusions may be drawn.

A typical answer taken almost at random, reads:

> "My preparation on Milton's minor poems was pretty much like this. The first day when we all received our books the master went over 'L'Allegro' and explained different words and passages to us. These we were to underline and at the next recitation we were to be able to tell him what they meant. 'Il Penseroso' was gone over in a like manner. . . . 'Lycidas' was then taken up, and first we had to learn for what occasion it was written. The rest of the preparation on 'Lycidas' was like that on the other two poems. The preparation on 'Comus' was very similar. We had several examinations which were copied from former college ones where we had passages given to us which we had to locate in the poems, and tell by whom and to whom they were said and to explain the words and phrases in italics."

Another, whose simplified spelling is reproduced *literatim,* writes:

> "I prepared Milton's poems by reading them line by line with the notes. Then I went over them again, looking up all names of gods, godesses, and shepards. After that I took up composition work. Finally I reviewed different college entrance papers."

A third says:

> "We studied them [Milton's minor poems] very carefully, over and over again, learning all the meanings of the important words. I was taken over the notes in ————'s English Series. These notes I was supposed to have learned perfectly. After learning the etymology of these words in the notes I was taken over the poems carefully again."

The phrasing suggests instinctively that you may lead the student to the Pierian spring, but it is difficult at times to make him drink deeply.

A fourth writes:

> "Each line of the poem was taken word by word and the pupil had to tell in his or her own way just what he thought the author himself meant by the sayings. Then we were told to take notes from the criticisms of other authors which the teacher read to us. Finally we were given an examination, in which we were to tell everything about each line so as to be sure he would not omit anything which he might do if he gave it to us in topics."

Whoever believes with Pope that "the sound must seem an echo to the sense," will find a certain appropriateness even in the faulty reference of the pronouns.

Another answer runs:

> "The first lesson that was assigned was reading so many lines and learning the meanings of

the marked words. Then we had to learn the meter and how to scan. We looked up each allusion and put them in a notebook for reference. All this was done over three times in the course of the year."

One dominant note, indeed, is sounded constantly—that of Local Allusion.

"Our work in class was almost all on allusions"; "We were taught to pay special attention to the mythological references"; "I studied all the unknown words and all the allusions"; "The instructor went over the poems, picking them to pieces very carefully. We were required to learn the meanings of all Greek and Roman names"; "I have been taught to write paragraphs on different lines, giving the meaning of all the references. I have also looked up all the mythological references, thereby getting the full meaning of the different poems."

The empty song repeats itself. One who spoke wiser than he was aware of said: "We took Milton line by line, and the teacher explained away every illusion."

Even from the brief testimony already given, one point must be apparent—that bad eminence to which Local Allusion has been raised. Consciously or unconsciously, an alarmingly large number of candidates for college have learned to regard Milton's minor poems chiefly as a maze trodden by "gods, godesses and shepards," and penetrable by no other clue than by tracing, line by line, the devious course of explanatory notes. That this process is usually a weariness to the flesh is evident between the lines, if not, in fact, in the perfunctory phrasing of the very lines themselves. But direct testimony may be added:

"Milton's minor poems are very deep, or at least we were taught to find them so, as it requires long study and good use of the Index, Glossary, Notes, and Dictionary to understand them."

Here even the capitals are eloquent. Doubtless the College Examiner would run the gauntlet of ridicule should he some day insert this question on the entrance paper: "Do you consider that Milton should be regarded primarily as a storehouse of mythological and linguistic reference, or as a poet?" Can it be that he has at times lent his influence in such a way as to justify such a question?

Almost at the outset of this discussion it was assumed that the college entrance examinations themselves seriously influence the methods of those preparing to encounter them. That this assumption was warranted there is direct and ample proof. Again and again the candidate confesses, or even boasts, that he has been thoroly drilled on former college entrance papers. "We took old college questions," writes one, "and memorized answers to each one of them." Says another: "I made my preparation for this examination with certain typewritten papers called College Reviews. These papers contain most of the questions that can possibly be asked, with answers corresponding to them. I studied the subject by means of these papers, and feel thoroly convinced that I will pass this examination." It is not wholly to the point to add that this confidence proved misplaced. The point is that the candidate, quick to take his cue from experience, in reality voices Browning's line—"the Future I may face now I have proved the Past."

With the evidence in hand we are in a better position to return to the original charge against the college examiner. To rest the case for the moment on a single count, is it true that the college entrance examinations on Milton have tended to destroy the love of Milton? Frankly speaking, the experience of average candidates points on the whole to such a conclusion. Whatever the shortcomings of the preparatory school boy and of his tutor, it seems impossible to absolve the college examiner from all responsibility in the matter. Each of the Three Estates concerned with the entrance examinations has, doubtless, individual faults, for which it alone should be held responsible. But the evident duty of the college examiner is to set, year by year, a series of tests so rational and so consistent that neither the candidate nor his tutor can fail to recognize the essential spirit by which the letter of the English requirements is to be interpreted. Unless "English Literature A" and "English Literature B" are to be regarded merely as assumed names for "English Linguistics," and unless the statements in college catalogs are to be brought into conformity with such an interpretation of the requirements, the entrance examinations must be framed so that technical drill and linguistic discipline shall not appear to be the whole duty of the student. Yet, in so far as any consistent

generalization can be drawn from the inconsistent practices of college examiners, the fact is that the entrance papers in English have in large measure induced methods of preparation to meet them which run directly counter to their supposed purpose. Not until the colleges maintain rational entrance standards can they rightly deny *in toto* the charges preferred against them.

Objection will at once be raised by some of the timorous that the minutely technical examination, however unfortunate at times in results, cannot be replaced by one conceived on broader lines without sacrifice of scholastic standards. "General questions are too easy." is the wail even of some sincere lovers of literature. But is the danger real? In the examination which included the query as to methods of preparation upon Milton not a single question was asked which involved technical drill in linguistics, local allusions, or mythological or other references. Yet of seventy-five papers taken absolutely at random it was possible to pass but fifteen. It is apparent that this is but a rough test. Experience with many similar examinations during the past few years, however, makes it equally apparent that, with proper questions and a reasonable standard of required excellence, the general examination is at least as difficult as the more minute examination of years ago. That the results of these later tests are more acceptable to the preparatory school teacher there is voluntary testimony. "With the technical examination," said in substance a competent teacher, "the boy fares best who crams best and repeats parrot-fashion what is drilled into him. Some of our most satisfactory pupils often fail in such tests. With broader and fairer questions the good men pass, and the men who fail ought to do so. But so long as most of the colleges seem determined to set catch-questions, we have to spend our time chiefly in drill on dull details."

Fortunately there are signs that many college examiners recognize that unsatisfactory conditions are prevalent, and seek to remedy them. The list of books accepted by practically all the colleges as a uniform standard of requirement is encountering frequent and vigorous criticism. The question of specific changes in the actual requirements is, however, apart from the main purpose of this discussion. From the testimony already cited it might not be difficult to argue that Milton is out of place on the entrance list, but far more essential than revision of the letter of the law is change in the spirit of its interpretation. To substitute some alternative for Milton would be of little profit, if the college examination continued to insist upon technical drill to the practical exclusion of more vital matters. Radical revision of the details of requirement may be devoutly to be wished, but there is no need to await the tardy process of such reform in order to inaugurate a change in attitude from insistence upon petty detail to a broader conception of the real purpose of the examination test.

Apparently a new spirit is stirring not merely the face of the waters, but the currents that run deep. The New England colleges, in particular, are growing restive under restraints which have hitherto provoked little effective resistance. At a recent conference held at Providence they took decisive steps toward the reconstruction of the entrance requirements in English. More important, even, than recommendations pointing toward future improvement in the tangible requirements, was the immediate formulation of opinion as to the principles which should control the form and spirit of the college examinations. "English B," the chief target of attack on account of its tendencies to insist on minute trivialities, was shorn of its most objectionable features by the ultimate adoption of this significant statement as to its treatment: "The examination is not designed to require minute drill in difficulties of verbal expression, unimportant allusions, or technical details." Simple and commonplace this seems, but if attack were to be instituted upon all college examiners who have failed at times to conform to this rational principle there would be few to cast the first stone. The consistent application of the spirit of this declaration to all the entrance tests would result in a sweeping reform of many of the worst evils for which the examiners stand at present indicted.

New Haven, Conn.

An Estimate of Andrew Carnegie

BY HERBERT N. CASSON

[Last week the Simplified Spelling Board celebrated its first anniversary and Mr. Carnegie presided. This week Mr. Carnegie opens his great Technical Institute at Pittsburg, and entertains a carload of celebrities there whom he has brought over from Europe as his guests. Next week the National Peace and Arbitration Congress will hold its three days' session in New York and Mr. Carnegie will preside. For his creation and support of institutions for educational and social betterment, whether local or international, he might be called the Maecenas of the world. Mr. Casson, who contributes the following estimate of Mr. Carnegie, has previously contributed to THE INDEPENDENT various articles on sociological topics. He has recently spent a year or more in writing a history of the United States Steel Corporation, and has consequently had exceptional facilities for studying the creator of the American steel industry.—EDITOR.]

WHILE the time has not yet arrived—and will not for many years, I trust—to say the final word about Andrew Carnegie, that does not appear to be an adequate reason for many of the superficial estimates which are being made of the man and his work.

The one fact that Carnegie is rich—preposterously rich in a world of poor people—should not obscure certain other facts in his unique life history. The truth is that the distinctive features of his career are neither his wealth nor his philanthropy. John D. Rockefeller and the late Alfred Beit have beaten him in the getting of money; and many a less affluent man has been relatively more generous.

Those who would view Carnegie fairly and comprehensively may see him in four quite different aspects, each of which, in my opinion, reveals him as the most eminent of his class. These may be expressed briefly as follows:

First: A Business Builder.—It is due to Carnegian enterprise, more than to any other one cause, that the United States is now producing two-fifths of all the iron and steel in the world. When Carnegie was born, England made more iron in one day than we did in five, and at the time that he entered the iron business there were fifty-nine Bessemer plants in Europe and only three (very small ones) in this country. Our iron and steel works were called "sickly, hothouse plants" by English writers; and few, even among Americans, believed that our furnaces and steel mills could ever compete with those of England and Germany.

The pre-Carnegian iron making in America had been two centuries of struggle and failure. The Sheffield iron was being made from Spanish ore, and transported to Pittsburg across the ocean and the Allegheny trail, more cheaply than it could be made on the banks of the Monongahela. Roughly speaking, American iron had been of poor quality, and steel had been worse.

Into this wreckage came Carnegie, with as great faith in the future of steel as John Knox had in the Bible. He organized and enlarged and threw all profits back into the business, in bad years and in good years alike, until Europe listened with amazement to the wonderful records of Homestead, Braddock and Duquesne. That he was assisted by the Morrill tariff and the new era of railway building is true; but the dour little Scot himself was unquestionably the main factor. Had it not been for the Carnegie system of getting the best men and machinery and demanding the best results, we would not today have an iron and steel industry that is supporting a million working people and paying profits on two billions of capital.

Carnegie was the first steel maker in any country who flung good machinery on the scrap-heap merely because something better had been invented. He was the first to employ a salaried chemist, and to appreciate science in its relation to manufacturing. Nothing was too good or too expensive for his furnaces and steel mills. In his early days he was the biggest borrower in Pennsylvania; and when the profits grew large they were poured back to fertilize the soil from which they grew. There were two busy

years, for instance, when he expended twenty millions upon improvements alone.

He raised wages to the highest point they have ever reached, before or since. His first great mill manager—Captain Jones—drew a salary as large as though he had been the occupant of the White House; and there was many a Pittsburg roller, in the heyday of the Carnegie régime, who received from $12 to $40 a day.

So it is clear that primarily the aim of Andrew Carnegie was not to make large dividends nor to sell stock, but to establish a solid and enduring industrial structure. First of all, he was a business builder; and the present unequaled prosperity in our iron and steel trade is largely due to the fact that American steel makers have adopted the Carnegian policy of ranking improvements above dividends.

Second: An Executive Trainer.—Mr. Carnegie was not only a maker of steel. He was a maker of steel makers—the greatest of his time. H. C. Frick, the ablest American steel maker now in active service, by whose advice the United States Steel Corporation is mainly directed, was trained for ten years under Carnegie. Other distinguished graduates are James Gayley, Charles M. Schwab, W. E. Corey, A. C. Dinkey and Thomas Morrison.

The Carnegie Company was a Napoleonic republic. The private soldier carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. The eye of the "Little Boss" saw everywhere. Promotion was by merit. There was no elevation of stupid relatives nor of aged mediocrities. Each man held his place just as long as he could do the work better than any one else, and no longer.

In all, forty-three workmen of various grades were picked out by Carnegie, given shares of stock, and transformed into partners. Each was made responsible for a certain part of the business. By giving these young partners a free hand and requiring them to send him a daily report, he pushed them up to the highest degree of efficiency. He pitted one against the other and incessantly goaded them on to beat the record of yesterday. It meant the introduction of department-store methods into the steel business, and it succeeded to a sensational degree. As Jeans, the steel historian of England, has said: "No other system has ever made so many men wealthy in so short a time."

Third: A Wealth Master.—Apart from Carnegie's contributions to the world of commerce and manufacture, he has rendered an inestimable service by the manner in which he has made wealth subordinate to the higher purposes of life. He has never been what most rich men are—the valet of a fortune. When he was a propertyless clerk, he resigned his position to enjoy a walking tour thru Great Britain; and afterward, when his wealth had grown to be greater than that of an emperor, he refused to surrender to its demands. His dollars were never almighty; they were taught to keep their place.

Of all steel makers, he was the first to introduce a system of absentee management. The traditions of the business required that the owner of the furnaces and steel mills should plod and swelter along under the smoke, side by side with his men. But Carnegie, who has crossed the Atlantic sixty times and been once around the world, has at all times valued his liberty and his associations with literary men too highly to be the chattel of his business. He lived his life, whether the market went up or down.

In fact, when all his activities are considered, it is much easier to imagine him as a university dean, with a hobby for steel making, than as a steel maker with a hobby for education. He has even, in his "Gospel of Wealth," developed his inclinations into a philosophy. No one else has inveighed so strongly against the dangers of riches. "If I had a son," he said recently, "I would sooner leave him a curse than a fortune."

Fourth: A Civilization Designer.—If I may be permitted to coin this Teutonic phrase, it is the one which seems to me to best express the real avocation of Andrew Carnegie. Instead of accepting the world as he found it, and pouring his surplus wealth into the hoppers of conventional charities, he has from the first used his riches for a large, constructive purpose. He is not satisfied with civilization and the breed of human beings it is producing. He holds that while today is better than yesterday, tomorrow should be better still; and he has a very

definite idea as to what the line of improvement should be.

In all, he has given away about $125,000,000 in the past thirty years. But he has built no churches, missions, Young Men's Christian Associations, soup kitchens nor hospitals. Outside of a large fund for the relief of injured or needy steel workers, and a long private pension list, he has given nothing to the sick or the poor. "Nothing for the submerged" has been the motto of this Scottish stoic. And the reason for this is not a lack of sympathy, but a keen discernment that the aim of all social betterment should be to remove the causes of trouble, and not to tinker in a futile way with results.

Carnegie has thus been as original in his giving as in his getting. A philanthropist in the ordinary sense he has never been. He has his own idea of what the world should be; and he gives millions, writes books, makes speeches and argues with statesmen to compel the carrying out of his plans for the human race.

If he could have his way, for instance, he would abolish all kingship, militarism and aristocracy. To this end he wrote "Triumphant Democracy" and "The Empire of Business." He offered to pay twenty millions for the liberation of the Filipinos, to avert the menace of imperialism. He established his notable hero fund, so that the idea should not prevail that courage was mainly a military virtue. And he is now building a superb, white Temple of Peace at The Hague, so that arbitration may supersede war. If he could have his will altogether, he would, no doubt, put every army, generals included, to work in the iron mines, and transform every navy into a fleet of ore ships.

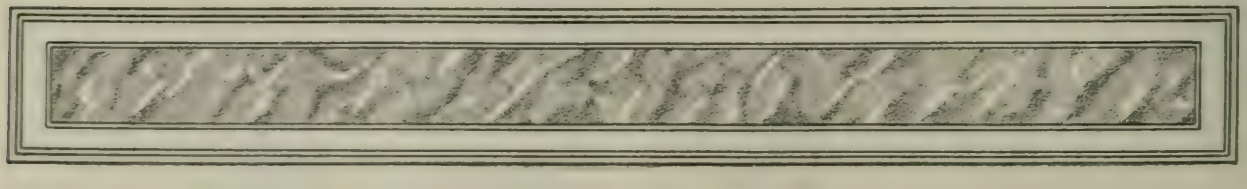
He believes in the democratization of knowledge, and not in the creation of a cultured class. Here is the reason for his fifteen hundred libraries, widely scattered thruout the English-speaking world. A free library is an educational ladder which has rungs at the bottom—so low that the poorest can reach them if he tries. Remembering his own boyhood struggles for an education, Carnegie is resolved that, so far as he can prevent it, no great brain shall remain undeveloped because of poverty. Genius is a rare plant that may spring up in any soil, and we must make provision for it everywhere.

The reason why he gives money to small colleges and not to the great universities is probably because the former have fewer rich men's sons as students, and more who are climbing up by their own efforts. Make knowledge accessible, not remote—that is the central point in his philosophy of education. And for the sake of giving especial aid to men of especial ability, he has founded the Carnegie Institution. His instructions to the managers of this unique enterprise, after he had given it ten millions, were simply this: "Find the exceptional man and help him."

Both in steel making and civilization making he has had little respect for the old ways. He is in favor of simplified business and simplified spelling. He would as soon go back to the tilting hammer and the slitting mill of his fathers as to write "ugh" at the end of "tho." He would sooner trust the enthusiasm of youth than the experience of age. This, very likely, is a side reason for his policy of providing pensions for old professors. It serves the double purpose of rewarding a class of men who are shamefully underpaid and at the same time pushes the younger professors into control.

So, to conclude this outline sketch of Mr. Carnegie, it is evident that he is much more than a "Jubilee plunger of beneficence." It would be far nearer to the truth to regard him as a shaper of world policies — possibly as the most original and creative American of the last half century.

New York City.



How the Manufacturers Are Holding Up Retail Prices

BY ELTWEED POMEROY, A. M.

[Mr. Pomeroy is a New Jersey manufacturer who has contributed various articles to THE INDEPENDENT on his business experiences. He has always been interested in political and social reform and has published much on the subject.—EDITOR.]

A SCORE of years ago no manufacturer considered retail prices. He made the goods and sold them at wholesale and that ended it; it was up to the retailer to get a living profit from their sale.

Two great but little noticed movements have changed the point of view of most manufacturers. First, the manufacturers found that unrestrained competition meant their own destruction, for they could not get a living profit out of the goods they made; so if they have not actually consolidated they have agreed to a common selling price on standard goods. On goods protected by patents or by widely advertised brands, this has not been so necessary, but an agreement is not uncommon even in these. With at first numerous but now rapidly decreasing exceptions, these agreements are being lived up to. In the stationery business, with which I am familiar, these agreements cover more or less completely such lines as ledger papers, fine writing papers, printing papers, cover papers, etc., playing cards, files, inkstands, inks, mucilages, blank books, pens, pencils, leather goods, envelopes and many other items.

The second cause is the increase of brand goods. Manufacturers are advertising more and more and consumers are relying more and more on some brand that they know. They have found out that an article without the manufacturer's name or brand on it is usually an article of which he is ashamed, and is only sold because it is cheaply and poorly made and can be sold at a very low price. So the number and use of brand goods are rapidly increasing. I recently saw in a street car the advertisement of a brand of eggs sold only in sealed packages, each bearing the date when laid.

Now there is a radical difference between brand and non-brand goods in selling. On the latter, the manufacturer can do little as to price maintenance unless he has a monopoly. The dealers can combine, as they have in many cities, for a common price, but the manufacturer can do almost nothing. On brand goods, the dealers can combine for price maintenance just as on non-brand goods, but the manufacturer can also fix the retail price and refuse to sell to the dealers who do not live up to it. If he advertises widely enough, the dealer will have to sell at least a few; if he does not advertise, the dealer will or will not sell, as he sees fit.

The manufacturer of brand goods has been forced to consider retail prices. A department or other store will sell well-known goods at cost or less, in order to lead people to think that it has unusual facilities in buying or is selling at unusually low rates of profit. Such stores will thus attract business and make up their profits on other goods, whose price is less well known or by substituting

cheaper goods on other lines. Thus recently one of New York's largest department stores advertised to sell for five cents a well-advertised ink which usually retails for twenty-five cents, and which I am positive cannot be bought for less than $21 a gross in five-gross lots, or nearly fifteen cents each. I wanted a fine rug for my house, and found the same rug in this department store and in another store, supposed to be one of the high-priced carpet stores in New York City, and in this latter store it was 25 per cent. cheaper. The department store made up for the loss on the ink, of which every one knew the price, by charging more for the rug, where the variety of patterns and prices renders comparison almost impossible.

The result of this is that the regular dealer, finding that he cannot make a living profit on these goods, which perhaps are his main dependence, either sinks into a disheartened small dealer in small goods at small profits or else discourages the sale of this line and sells others that the department store or cutter does not handle.

Meanwhile the price cutter soon gets all the reputation available out of cutting on this line of goods, and after a first large sale soon ceases to handle them and switches his trade to other brand goods on which he makes a profit. The manufacturer is then left with shrunken sales and a disheartened and embittered set of dealers in his goods.

At one time many manufacturers thought the department stores were great institutions because they bought large bills and paid promptly, but now it is not at all uncommon for a manufacturer to advertise to the trade that he does not sell to certain well-known, "cut-throat" stores, and he lives up to it, too. If he does not, he is apt to receive an avalanch of letters; and tho none of these writing customers may buy as large a bill as the "cutter," in the aggregate they buy much more and buy far more continuously.

Out of this has grown price maintenance by manufacturers' contract. A manufacturer hands a dealer a contract by which the dealer agrees not to sell these goods below certain specified prices and in return the manufacturer agrees not to sell to any dealer who refuses to sign and live up to this contract.

Few are aware of the great number and variety of goods which are sold on such a price contract practically forced by the manufacturer but also welcomed by the first-class dealers. Among these goods are certain well-known carpet-sweepers, hats, shirts, watches, cameras, collars and cuffs, filing devices and office furniture and fountain pens. These and a host of patent medicines are entirely or partly sold under such contracts; and the list could be lengthened to fill this whole magazine.

One of the most prominent of these manufacturers said recently in a little publication that it sends to the trade: "We believe the fixation of a definite selling price of a proprietary article must depend almost entirely upon the manufacturer." This firm does not sell any goods save under contract. Its head, in a personal letter to the writer which he has permission to use, wrote: "We make the demand and insist on its being supplied as we indicate. The profit we allow is fair, running from a third to 50 per cent., and we recognize as important the individual efforts of the dealers in assisting our advertising; we endeavor to combine the merchant's influence with our own." They have carried this so far that they refuse to sell the co-operative stores because such stores give a dividend to purchasers who are members.

In another line, the dealer first signs a statement that he will not sell at less than certain prices and will not sell any other brand of goods of the same kind. The goods are then billed to him at slightly varying discounts, from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. At the end of the month, he has to sign a statement that he has lived up to this contract, and a second one at the end of the second month, when, if there is no proof of his having violated his agreement, he gets a rebate of from 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. and pays his bill. But he does not get his rebate unless he lives up to his contract, and a dealer who has once violated his contract finds it very hard to buy these goods again even if thoroly repentant.

Manufacturers are almost forced to advertising and then to a contract. Such

is the multiplicity of goods that are now being sold that the dealer can rarely give one line the attention it deserves. In fact, a publisher recently said to me that soon the manufacturers would really do the bulk of the selling of goods thru magazine and other advertising, and our merchants would largely pass out of existence and be superseded by the $5 or $7 a week girl who simply handed out something, she did not know much what, that the manufacturer had made a demand for.

The general sales manager of one of the largest and best companies manufacturing office furniture, recently wrote me:

"We have been compelled to adopt the policy of opening branch houses, of reducing the discount we give dealers and of selling only under contract. The dealers would not give the business the attention it deserved. Some years ago, our selling prices were based on a long list with large discount to the trade. In every possible way we endeavored to maintain this list, but the stationers persistently cut the catalog prices from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent., so that probably 90 per cent. of the sales were made at an average profit of 15 per cent., and they had to pay their own freight charges. It seemed impossible to stop this cutting; so we were compelled to change our policy, reduce the list prices and reduce the discount to dealers to correspond. This change has not only been beneficial to the dealers, but placed us right before the public. Formerly our catalog prices meant nothing to the man who shopped; the easy man paid them. Now shopping has been eliminated."

At once, someone says: "Is not this a combination in restraint of trade and illegal under the Sherman or some other law"? Undoubtedly trade associations have done acts in fixing common prices that could be legally stopped if known and proved, and possibly with heavy penalties in many States.

If manufacturers combine and agree to raise or even keep prices at a certain level, their action would likely come under the head of a conspiracy. The Publishers' Association in New York recently lost a suit against R. H. Macy & Co. on just this ground. In Philadelphia, the Druggists' Association was recently assessed for something like $30,000 in a suit against them by a local druggist named Loder, for damages because the manufacturers and jobbers of patent medicines had combined in an association and agreed not to sell him as long as he cut prices.

But that which becomes a conspiracy when more than one agree to do it, is legal for one firm or one corporation to do. A man has a right to do with his own goods as he sees fit. If I have a plot of land and sell it to you with the restriction that you shall not resell for less than $30 a front foot and shall not build a house on it of less than $6,000 in value, and that no two-family house shall be built on it, and if you buy the land with these restrictions on it, that bargain is legal. If I sell you a watch with the restriction that you shall not sell it for less than a dollar and you agree to this when buying the watch, that restriction is legal. If I have patents or copyrights on my goods, my position is still stronger.

The firm I am connected with recently sent circulars to all their dealers asking what they thought of such a price contract and whether they would support it. Of the answers 87.5 per cent. said yes, a few with some qualifications; 2.8 per cent. did not answer and 9.7 per cent. said no. The dealers over the country welcome such a contract.

To the business man, these facts in his own line are well known; but to the general public, the extent and rapid and strong growth of these methods in the past, and the promise of still more rapid growth in the near future, are utterly unknown. What does it mean? It is a fulfilment of the great engineer Stephenson's words: "Where combination is possible, competition is impossible." To be sure, this sort of combination comes from above and is autocratic, but it is welcomed by the dealer.

There are two dangers in it, a present and a future one. It is a three-party agreement between the manufacturer, the dealer and the public, and the public has nothing to say about it. The present danger is that the interest of the public will be neglected and prices raised and kept too high. Competition has forced many retail prices too low. As a rule they are not yet too high, but there is this present danger in the movement.

These contract arrangements, when well-drawn and well-operated, makes the business of the manufacturer and dealer run along so smoothly that there is serious danger of dry-rot. Because the dealer makes a good profit and handles goods that are already half sold, he is

disinclined to try anything new; hence the channels of trade are largely shut to new goods no matter how meritorious. This is the future danger.

The advantages are that it makes business easier, more uniform, more certain of profit; hence if the monopoly element does not creep in, the profits, because more uniform, will be lower. The buyer feels that he buys what he wants, perhaps not at the lowest prices the goods could be sold at, but at the lowest prices they are sold at, because the price is uniform all over.

The Socialist says that this is one of the many extra governmental methods which our society is adopting of its own accord to prepare the way for the governmental taking over of the means of production, distribution and exchange, which is his goal; perhaps he is right, time only can tell.

NEWARK, N. J.

The Last Journey

BY HARRY H. KEMP

I PAUSED awhile
With careworn smile
Above my somber bed.
I checked my flight
At the strange, strange sight
Of mine own body, dead.

And yet it seemed
I had but dreamed
Before, and, now awake,
Went forth on wings
To real things
As one whom dreams forsake.

In little time
I saw, sublime,
The earth beneath me swoon;
And soon did slip
By the slender tip
Of the thin and silver moon.

Full joyously
In the wake of me
I left star after star:
Thus faith doth run
From sun to sun
To where God's glories are.

And next I oared
Where glowed and roared
That stream of stars which burns
Along the sky,
Poured out on high
From God's pellucid urns.

When I had gained
Where flamed and waned
The last prodigious sun
I met vast shoals
Of kindred souls
Veering toward God's high throne.

Outsped and past
We left at last
The starry universe—
(From heaven afar
God counts each star
Like silver in a purse—

Tho unto us
Innumerous
As all the ocean-sand,
Of small amount
In God's account,
They merely fill his hand.
Yea: He can heap
Them nadir-deep
In the hollow of his hand.)

Next came we straight
To Heaven's gate
Where, clad in bright attire,
Two angels loom
Athwart the gloom
Like pyramids of fire.

Colossal-rolled
The gates unfold;
The inner vision grows;
And on our eyes
Dawns paradise
Opening like a rose.

Then toward us came
Clothed in a flame—
A sharp baptismal sword—
The loveliest word
Love ever heard
"'Welcome' thus saith the Lord."

LAWRENCE, KAN.

Literature

New Appeals for Peace

APPRECIATION of the folly and waste of war is perceptibly growing. International conferences and congresses multiply. On April 14th the New York Peace Society will hold a convention which, for the official power of the orators, the social importance of the organizers and the intensity of the interest aroused, could have been arranged by no such society until recently. A second Hague Congress is in prospect; the International Parliamentary Union is firmly established; a permanent tribunal to which international disputes may be referred is in existence. But the old appeals of members of peace societies, the call to pity for the sufferings that war incurs and to the thrift that revolts against its wastes, are felt by Jane Addams and Harold Bolce* to be old-fashioned and ineffective. Each of them offers fresh motives for renouncing allegiance to the God of War and reasons for hoping that his devotees will dwindle ever faster.

Mr. Bolce is material; Miss Addams spiritual. He puts his trust in the development of international trade; she detects the development of cosmopolitan friendship. One sees in the financiers and merchants the architects of the new internationalism; the other finds among the feeblest immigrants the harbingers of the new ideals. But the books are complementary, not contradictory. Both are carefully written and express views legitimately reached thru personal experience. Mr. Bolce has traveled around the world, interviewing industrial and political rulers; Miss Addams has worked among the inchoate masses of Chicago, chumming with polyglot immigrants and feeling with the oppressed. Their styles correspond with their experiences and point of view. The man's is clear, concrete, statistical; the woman's philosophic, tender, somewhat vague. It is pleasant to find that, approaching the matter by avenues so wide apart and with temperaments so antipodal these writers both discover forces that make for international peace.

Mr. Bolce does not rely upon the money cost of armies and navies to cause their dispersal, tho he shows that the nations are fatuously spending $3,000,000,000 a year in order to protect an international trade that yields a profit of only $2,400,000,000. A merchant who should spend on watchmen more than his annual profits would be put in a sanitarium; unfortunately there is no power to place peoples under similar restraint when they do the same thing. But as international trade grows and credit expands, as the commitments of financiers in different lands multiply, and as industrial connections ramify across the oceans, the resulting panic when war disturbs one nation will be so disastrous to all nations that financiers, who control statesmen, will forbid the declaration of war. Such is Mr. Bolce's forecast.

So many similar hopes have been belied that our confidence is shaken. De Bloch predicted that the perfection of war's weapons would make war impossible; but the Japanese have shown how night attacks and scientific audacity, united with indifference to death, can conquer armies and capture fortresses despite arms of precision. Commerce, it was promised, would supersede war; but nations now go to war most often to extend their commerce. The military budgets, it was hoped, would prove unbearably heavy and force the gasping peoples to hail the dove of peace; but wealth has grown as fast as the budgets, and "the past ten years have witnessed a world saturnalia of success." Germany, one of the most burdened, has answered the drum call of the Emperor by returning to the Reichstag a thumping majority to support his military, naval and colonial policy. Therefore we are not sure that, should America adopt free trade and develop that vast European market which Mr. Bolce would have her enter, the short cut to universal peace will have been discovered.

Neither does Miss Addams's reliance

* NEWER IDEALS OF PEACE. *By Jane Addams.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

THE NEW INTERNATIONALISM. *By Harold Bolce.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

upon the spontaneous impulses of East Side city crowds satisfy us. Her adaptation of early Christian doctrine to the interpretation of democracy is suggestive, but not final. In matters of social and civic organization it is not safe to assume that "these things ye have hidden from the wise and prudent and revealed them unto babes." Suffering, failure and ignorance may be good soil on which to grow meekness and humility of spirit; they are not the best preparation for statesmanship. As a depressing matter of fact, it may be recalled that the Hooligans of London stoned the opponents of the Boer War and made the streets hideous on Mafeking night; the east sides of New York and Chicago yelled "Remember the 'Maine'" as loudly as any other quarters. Doubtless, as Miss Addams argues, the war spirit of antagonism is incompatible with the democratic spirit of social co-operation. In her splendid chapter on "Utilization of Women in City Government," in which she gets clear of her assumption that wisdom and virtue most affect garrets and cellars, and in her treatment of the child problem, in which she recognizes that democracy is government by all, by the educated and successful as well as by the ignorant and feeble, she makes some discriminating and true suggestions respecting the development, thru social organization, of those heroic, generous qualities that have hitherto been erroneously associated exclusively with the battlefield. She discerns the first, faint stirrings of a new ideal and catches them, as the astronomer, on his photographic film, fixes the glimmering of stars too dim for the naked eye to catch.

Philosophy and Religion

PROFESSOR POWELL'S study of Spinoza and his particular utterances in regard to religion[1] forms an interesting addition to the literature on Spinoza. Dr. Powell endeavors to prove that Spinoza, until now considered by many of his most vehement opponents as the religious philosopher *par excellence,* was not religious at all. In the first chapter of his introduction (pp. 1-44) the author, availing himself of the latest researches by Freudenthal, Pollock and Martineau, furnishes a complete sketch of Spinoza's life. It is in the second chapter in which he acquaints the reader with the diversity of opinion in regard to Spinoza's relation to religion that Professor Powell begins to show the *raison d'être* of his book, viz., to attack the honesty and integrity of Spinoza. Here are the Professor's own words:

> "It is certain therefore that Spinoza's timidity, or, if you will, his peaceable disposition, as well as his theoretical maxims, determined him, when dealing privately with individuals of religious interest, sometimes to conceal and sometimes to veil his real opinions, and occasionally even to express views diametrically opposed to his own."

The exposure of the flaws and fallacies in Spinoza's system of philosophy, which fill the greater part of Professor Powell's work, has already been carefully done by Frederick Trendelburg, especially in his "Uber Spinoza's Grundgedanken und dessen Erfolg," which he read in the Academy of Sciences, March, 1849. But the latter confines himself to pointing out the inconsistencies in Spinoza's system without atacking his personality.

Another volume which treats of religion but in a logical and constructive manner is *The Religious Conception of the World,* by Professor Rogers.[2] In the opening lines of his introduction the author tells us that he set out to defend a view of the world which is frankly religious and theistic, and thruout his volume Professor Rogers remains faithful to his promise. With grace and skill the author discusses the eternal problems of philosophy regarding the relation of God and nature, God and man, the purely metaphysical question concerning the nature of God. In plain language he tries to explain the greatest historical mystery, the permission of evil on the part of God. He also dwells at some length on the problems of freedom and immortality. Despite the abstract nature of the topics, the author uses simple language, careful-

[1] SPINOZA AND RELIGION. A study of Spinoza's metaphysics and of his particular utterances in regard to religion, with a view to determining the significance of his thought for religion and incidentally his personal attitude toward it. *By Elmer Ellsworth Powell,* Professor of Philosophy, in Miami University. Pp. 340. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. $1.50.

[2] THE RELIGIOUS CONCEPTION OF THE WORLD. An essay in constructive philosophy. *By Arthur Kenyon Rogers,* Professor of Philosophy, in Butler College. 8vo, pp. 284. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

ly avoiding the technical expressions of the philosophical schools.

In the chapter on "Religion and Philosophy," Professor Rogers endeavors to show that the relation of philosophy is a very close and natural one, especially if by religion is meant a belief in some reality which possesses unlimited power and regulates the destinies of our lives. He maintains everywhere that nationality and will or feeling supplement each other, nationality being the impulse to harmonize our experiences and in a very interesting and instructive manner he discusses the various causes which determine men to form different conceptions of God. He argues against the tendency of modern philosophical thinkers to ignore religion, rightly contending that, as religious consciousness forms part of our mental equipment, some sort of satisfaction must be accorded to it. On this basis he justifies the essence of Christianity, "the Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man" as being adequate to the needs of human life. Professor Rogers maintains therefore that a view of the world, which is supported by deeply rooted sentiments, has a far greater claim to our recognition than any system logically worked out by any single thinker. In the next chapter "The Argument for Purpose" Professor Rogers furnishes additional evidence in favor of his "religious conception of the world." He reminds us here of the fact that most men endowed with a fair amount of intelligence and common sense are ready to admit that the design and management of the Universe guarantees the existence of a God to whom they feel related in some form, and in his attempt to interpret the purpose of the world, the author closely adheres to the theory of evolution. But he rejects the explanations of scientific materialism which he considers inconsistent just as that of naïve theology, as both prefer to impose human needs upon nature, rather than discovering what is there irrespective of any reference to ourselves and our natural tendencies. The only way to find it, according to Dr. Rogers, is to follow the process of the world's development from start to finish in a strictly logical manner. It becomes, therefore, necessary to understand the relation of intelligence to the process of growth that constitutes the universe. Now, substituting the term "God" for "intelligence," the question arises what is the connection between God and the changing world, or, rather, what is the relation between God and the world of material things which Professor Rogers discusses in the following chapter "The Relation of God and Nature." Here the author dwells on the Berkeleyan denial of the reality of the world as it appears to our senses and takes refuge in consciousness as the ultimate end. He favors this result because also the modern scientist's conception of the world is not in terms of matter but in terms of thought. This enables Dr. Rogers to trace our conscious experience to the same common origin, and he thus establishes the connection between the truth of nature and the truth of our secret and spiritual experience.

Professor Fullerton's *Introduction to Philosophy*[1] is a very useful book, and will be welcome to those who desire to become acquainted with the aim and scope of philosophy. It is to Professor Fullerton's credit that he frankly states in his preface (p. vi.):

> "Thruout it is taken for granted that the philosopher has no private system of weights and measures, but must reason as other men reason, and must prove his conclusions in the same sober way."

The introductory chapter on the "Meaning of Philosophy" is very interesting and instructive, but by no means exhaustive, and the student of philosophy will still derive great benefit from a perusal of Zeller's remarks in the introduction to his *"Geschichte der Griechischen Philosophie."* In the second part of his book Professor Fullerton discusses problems touching the external world. Particularly interesting are the chapters on "Space and Time," which prepare the reader for the study of the same topics in Aristotle and Kant. Four chapters relating to the "Problems of Mind" make up the third part of the volume. These will, to a certain extent, enable the student of philosophy fully to grasp the principal systems of modern philosophers since Descartes; also Realism, Idealism and their different shades

[1] An Introduction to Philosophy. By *George Stuart Fullerton*, Professor of Philosophy, in Columbia University, New York. 8vo, pp. 315. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.60

are well explained. The book might be called "a condensed encyclopedia of the moral and mental sciences."

Problems of Public Health

THE development of scientific medicine has come in to help the solution of many social problems. We have before us a series of five books, not bearing much relation to one another, but all of them connected by the fact that they contain valuable information for those interested in social questions. Three of them are concerned particularly with the care of children, and these, of course, are of special interest to all social workers. Sir John Gorst, in his volume on the *Children of the Nation*,[1] states that his object is to bring home to the people of Great Britain the sense of the nature of neglecting the physical condition of the nation's children. He has treated such subjects as underfed children, overworked children, child workers in factories and mines, besides a number of medical questions. His chapter on overworked children, which shows that many of the school children in large cities are kept employed in various ways for many hours before and after school, and that some of them indeed have as a consequence of this not more than four or five hours' sleep at night, is a startling arraignment of the strenuous conditions of modern life. A large number of children were found who worked from sixty to eighty hours per week outside of school time. Almost needless to say, such children were dull in school and frequently went to sleep. With regard to underfed children, Sir John's statistics showed that conditions in London are, if possible, even worse than in New York, and that a considerable proportion of the children have very little breakfast before school and that many of them are distinctly underfed. In Yorkshire alone a list of three thousand children were reported to the Board of Guardians as not receiving sufficient nutrition. It is hard to think of civilization as advancing while conditions such as these exist among English-speaking people, but it is doubtful if England is any worse than our own large cities.

Dr. George Newman[2] has discussed the death rate among infants from the social standpoint. He shows that ignorance is largely at the root of the large infant mortalities in cities at the present time, tho a lack of interest and unwillingness to take trouble are also serious factors. How much serious conditions may be improved by very simple means is illustrated by the interesting experiment at Huddersfield two years ago. The mayor on being elected announced that he would give a prize of £1 to the mother of every child born during his mayoralty who produced it alive and well at the Town Hall at the end of his term. The infant death rate in the district sank during the year from 134 to 54 in a thousand. Much of this is attributed to the fact that a committee of ladies visited the mothers of all children born, to present them with the birthday card that each child had to have, on which was printed certain simple directions, and a visitor made it her business to take a personal interest in the child and the family all during the year. Here is one solution of the mortality problem. Another important factor is to be noted in the difference in mortality between English and foreign children. Less than half as many Irish and Italian children die, because their mothers nurse them much more commonly than do English mothers.

Dr. Clouston, in the *Hygiene of Mind*,[3] has considered the problems relating to the proper development of mentality and its conservation as these may be affected by education and environment. The author is himself a distinguished authority in mental diseases, and it was only to be expected, tho his preface makes but very modest claims, that he should treat all the possible harmful elements in early life from a thoroly practical and informing standpoint. His treatment of such questions as the Hygiene of Manners, Play, Work and Fatigue, the Hygiene of Childhood from birth to seven, of boy-

[1] THE CHILDREN OF THE NATION. How Their Health and Vigor Should Be Promoted by the State. *By the Honorable Sir John E. Gorst.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

[2] INFANT MORTALITY A SOCIAL PROBLEM. *By George Newman, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.S.E.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

[3] THE HYGIENE OF MIND. *By T. S. Clouston, M.D., F.R.S.E.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

hood and girlhood, from seven to fifteen and of adolescence from fifteen to twenty-five, are eminently suggestive. His treatment of the management of instincts is particularly good, and is supremely sane. The paragraphs on sex difficulties, on management of the moral sense and on the religious instinct contain precious hints from the standpoint of an experienced physician. He insists that religious training of the child is very important for character development and for future happiness.

The other two books before us are more distinctly medical and yet have their social interest. Dr. Childe[4] has written the most optimistic book on cancer that has perhaps ever come from a physician of experience without any ulterior motive. He insists that if cancer is only taken in time it is curable, but that the only cure is the knife. He sums up what he has to say in these words:

"A little knowledge, a little resolution, a little courage, these are the cures for cancer; the waiting and watching to see if it gets larger, or gives pain, or makes one feel ill, they are the messengers of death. Cancer wherever occurring in its early and only curable stage is a most insidious disease. You must not expect if you have it to feel ill, to suffer pain, to be losing strength and health. These are the signs that your time for cure is gone forever. Cancer itself is not incurable; it is only incurable if you make it so by delay."

Every physician and surgeon of experience will agree with Dr. Childe in this matter. More than one-third of those now operated upon at an early stage recover entirely from cancer. If people but came in time this number would rapidly rise to at least one-half. Most cancers are external and give due warning, but they must be seen to at once. Here is the medico-social lesson of a very significant popularly scientific book.

The number of volumes issued recently with regard to first aid to the injured show that the intelligent care of those injured is now considered to be a social duty imposing an obligation on practically every one of the community to know something about the measures necessary for relief in time of accident and sudden illness. Dr. Morrow's[5] book is sure to be helpful in this, because the subjects have been presented in simple non-technical language, and then the large number of illustrations makes the questions dealt with easy of comprehension by those even who know nothing of medical or surgical methods.

[4] THE CONTROL OF A SCIENTIFIC OR HOW CANCER IS CURABLE. By Charles F. Childe, B.A., F.R.C.S. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

[5] THE IMMEDIATE CARE OF THE INJURED. By Albert S. Morrow, A.B., M.D. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co. $4.50.

The Library of Home Economics. A complete home-study course on the new profession of home-making and art of right living; the practical application of the most recent advances in the arts and sciences to home and health. Prepared by teachers of recognized authority, for home-makers, mothers, teachers, physicians, nurses, dietitians, professional house managers, and all interested in home, health, economy and children. 12 vols., nearly 3,000 pp., 1,000 illustrations. Published by the American School of Home Economics, Chicago.

When the Greeks invented the word that has now become economy in our spelling, they meant by it the management of the house. An *oikonomos* was a housekeeper. Just how the secondary meaning of careful management that has now a hint of miserliness about it got into the word is, as Kipling would say, another story. Like domestic economy, "Home Economics" is tautological, but the epithet seems to be required by our present-day word notions. If there is tautology in the title, however, there is none so far as we could find in the twelve volumes of this library, which, so far as we can make out, contain practically everything that the really interested housekeeper would care to know about her house, inside and outside, and the health and happiness of those who dwell in it. The titles of the volumes are: 1—The House, its Plan, Decoration and Care; 2—Household Bacteriology; 3—Household Hygiene; 4—Chemistry of the Household; 5—Principles of Cookery; 6—Food and Dietetics; 7—Household Management; 8—Personal Hygiene; 9—Home Care of the Sick; 10—Textiles and Clothing; 11—Study of Child Life; 12—Care of Children. Each of these is written by an expert, or at least one possessed of special knowledge on the subject concerning which he or she writes, for as is very proper under the circumstances, more than half of the contributors are

women. The volumes are handy and are well illustrated and contain an immense amount of information. Things that it must take an old housekeeper years of experience to learn, the young housekeeper may have here under her hand at the very beginning of her régime. The library is destined to find a place in many homes.

Literary Notes

....Any of the books reviewed in this or previous issues may be ordered from THE INDEPENDENT. It is sometimes a convenience to our readers in writing to THE INDEPENDENT or renewing subscriptions to include the price of books they want to buy.

....*All the Year in the Garden* is not, as it might appear from the title, a manual of gardening, but a compilation of quotations from the poets, one for each day of the year. The many excellent quotations and good photographs make it a suitable gift-book for birthdays and like anniversaries. (New York: Crowell & Co. $1.00.)

....The partner of the late Marshall Field, Mr. Harlow N. Higinbotham, has written a book for young men in business, *The Making of a Merchant.* (Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.50.) We are certain no great merchant was ever "made" by reading books about success. Yet sound, practical advice may help the forceful, ambitious boy to avoid making some mistakes, and may contain hints by which even the born commercial genius may profit.

....If a man should be elected to the Presidency, or appointed Chief Justice, suddenly, he might find instruction as to his new social duties in *Social Usages at Washington.* (By Florence Howe Hall, Harpers, $1.00.) It is a matter of gratification that we are "free from a ceremonial code," yet the burden of custom apparently lies heavily upon the Washington conscience, and orders of precedence at state dinners assume an importance which seems ludicrous to outsiders. Yet, if such customs do exist, it is well enough to have them printed as a guide to official etiquet.

....Two Chinese texts, *T'ai Shang Kan Ying P'ien* and *Yin Chi Wen,* have been rendered into English by the joint efforts of Teitaro Suzuki and Dr. Paul Carus, and brought out by the Open Court Publishing Co. The first of the tracts mentioned, which is the more important of the two, is accompanied with the original Chinese text and the verbatim translation in English facing it. They are scholarly and useful translations; still it is easy to find flaws. In that portion of the text to which the translators of the present book give the title of "Moral Injunctions," the translators render the clauses in the imperative mood. "Moral Injunctions" is a misnomer; these clauses are descriptive of "The Good Man." The translators give the title of "A Description of Evil Doers" to the second half of the text; and they are right in so doing. It is true that there are two clauses, beginning with the character numbered 188, "Worms and insects, herbs and trees, even they must not be injured; by all means grieve at the misfortunes of men, etc.," which are put in the imperative form in the original Chinese. No doubt this it was that led the translators to put the rest in the same mood. But this is not at all an uncommon way the classic writers of China have of giving a certain emphasis to a clause; and in this case the context does not authorize putting all the rest of the adjective clauses in the form of injunctions. Moreover, may it not be possible that some of the characters be rendered a little more happily. For example, the translators render "*Tien Tao*" as Heaven's Reason. Why not simply say "Heaven"? By the "Heaven-Way" (which is the literal translation of *Tien Tao*) the Chinese writer means that supreme Entity of the Universe, the God of the Christian expect that the Heaven-Way is impersonal; it is the "Nature," the "Over-soul." Instead of "Heaven's Reason gives them grace," it ought to be rendered, "Heaven helps him."

Pebbles

THERE isn't much hope for the person who can become interested in watching others play cards.—*Atchison Globe.*

"I UNDERSTAND that she is quite a musical genius."

"Yes, she plays the Pianola with her peek-a-boo shirtwaists."—*Cornell Widow.*

"WHAT have you got in the shape of cucumbers this mornin?" asked the customer of the new grocery clerk.

"Nothing but bananas, ma'am."—*Everybody's.*

REVERSED.

SAID Phœbe Snow, who had to go
Upon a trip to Buffalo,
"If we are wrecked by some neglect
It will be just what I expect."
—*Princeton Tiger.*

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Now, this is all I have to say—
Keep 'em on.
To early spring fall not a prey,
Keep 'em on.
Think not because mild breezes blow
That we are done with sleet and snow;
It's quite a jump to June, you know—
Keep 'em on.

Let others foolish be, but you
Keep 'em on.
No matter what your neighbors do,
Keep 'em on.
I need not come right out, I ween,
For surely you are not that green,
I take it you know what I mean,
So keep 'em on.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Editorials

The Harriman Controversy

MR. HARRIMAN says that President Roosevelt sent for him about a week before the election of 1904 and asked him to raise money for the campaign in New York; that he did raise $200,000; that the President agreed to make Senator Depew Ambassador to France, if this should be "found necessary"; and that, after the election, the President, saying "he did not think it necessary," broke what Mr. Harriman regarded as a promise. The President says that Mr. Harriman's assertion is "a deliberate and wilful untruth." He supports his position by documentary evidence and argument. We have examined with care the arguments and the testimony in this controversy, and we accept the President's denial. That is to say, we believe that the main charge of Mr. Harriman is false. It is admitted, however, that he raised the money and paid it into the campaign fund ($50,000 of it being his own contribution); that he conferred with the President, at the latter's request, concerning the difficulties of the political situation in New York; and that his relations with the President in those days were those of cordial and even confidential intimacy.

That the President and Mr. Harriman were then associated in this way is shown by the correspondence. Here we must express regret that in his summary of the correspondence Mr. Roosevelt omitted his letter of June 29th, in which he said: "As soon as you come home I shall want to see you. It has been a real pleasure to see you this year." This was the invitation. Reference to it was made in the first sentence of Mr. Harriman's reply of September 20th. This sentence (as well as the letter of June 29th) the President omitted in his statement, thus giving support to Mr. Harriman's assertion that his purpose was "to convey the impression that the personal interview with him in the fall of 1904 was of my seeking and not his." Altho the omission does not, necessarily, in our opinion, affect the main question, it was one that should not have been made. Mr. Harriman promptly took advantage of it.

We might take up the essential parts of the testimony and consider the bearing of them upon the issue of veracity, but we accept the President's version of what took place at the interview preceding the election, and there are certain aspects of the controversy, apart from the question whether the President asked Mr. Harriman to procure the money, that deserve to be considered.

Our columns have shown our support of Mr. Roosevelt's policies and our recognition of his devotion to the public interest with respect to the great questions of the time. But we cannot think that the record of this controversy with Mr. Harriman is wholly creditable to him. Altho the official investigation of the so-called Harriman railways had not then taken place, Mr. Harriman was not then regarded as a person of ideal excellence. One would scarcely have expected to see Mr. Roosevelt sending for him and conferring with him about his Messages. It was quite well understood that Mr. Harriman was the representative of capitalistic interests and groups with which the President was not in sympathy.

Three weeks before the election the President invited him to come "a few weeks hence, before I write my message, to discuss certain Government matters not connected with the campaign." Mr. Harriman expected something for his money, altho, as we believe, nothing had been promised. It was natural that, after the election, he should urge the President to say nothing in his Message about railroads, and natural that he should resent the rejection of his advice on this subject. Again, Mr. Roosevelt was familiar with the political character of Governor Odell, whose ardent supporter Mr. Harriman was. We regret that the President sought Mr. Harriman's advice and aid, altho it does not appear that his course or his official utterances were affected by that advice. And when the President was informed by Congressman Sherman that in 1906,

after the disclosures of the life insurance investigation, he had asked Mr. Harriman for a contribution to the campaign fund, it seems to us that the President should have rebuked him for doing so. That application to Mr. Harriman for money, and the latter's response to it, opened the controversy which came before the public last week.

This whole affair relates to the use of money in elections, and to the payment of large sums into party campaign funds by capitalists and corporations. We should have preferred to believe that President Roosevelt could not be induced to have anything to do with such contributions. But in statements recently given out at the White House by authority, the contributions of corporations to the fund in 1904 have been discussed. It is pointed out that the contributions of some were rejected because they might have provoked scandal. There is no evidence that there has been payment in any form to those whose offerings were accepted. We know, of course, that President Roosevelt would not permit payment to be made. Indeed, it is quite probable that some contributing corporations have since been prosecuted under his direction. But it should not be possible for question to arise in the public mind as to the granting of favors, by immunity or otherwise, to those who have contributed, or as to the punishment, by prosecution or otherwise, of those who have refused to pay.

This controversy with Harriman affords an example of the conditions under which punishment for refusal is suggested to hostile partisan critics. At least two prominent newspapers have been saying that the investigation of the Harriman railroads by the Government was begun after Mr. Harriman refused Congressman Sherman's application for a contribution and at about the time when the President's letter to Congressman Sherman, with its denunciation of Mr. Harriman, was written. We do not believe that the investigation was related in any way whatever to Mr. Harriman's reply when Mr. Sherman asked him for money, but some persons have been led to believe that the relation was that of cause and effect. That it should be possible for any intelligent person to entertain such a belief is something to be deplored.

There should be complete publicity for campaign funds, and corporations should be forbidden by law to contribute. The names of those who give should be officially made known, with the sum which each one pays. Every detail of expenditure should be made public in sworn statements. If anything were needed to prove how desirable and necessary such publicity is, it is supplied by the history of this controversy with Mr. Harriman. In his next Message to Congress, President Roosevelt should most earnestly ask for the legislation by which full publicity can be assured.

A Better Orthography

One year's work of the friends of a simplified spelling has been celebrated the past week, and they have found much to encourage them. It has been a better year for the cause than any other since Noah Webster published the first edition of his famous dictionary. That dictionary was notable chiefly for its reformed spellings. The conservatives, whom we have ever with us, would have continued to throw back the rule to the penultimate authority of Walker, or the antepenultimate of Johnson, but the people would have none of it, and they agreed to go forward with Webster, except that they would not accept his *bridegoom* for *bridegroom*. It was then, as ever, that the lexicographers led the way. The remarkable thing now, which puts dismay in the conservative ranks, is the fact that all the men who have authority on words in England or America are with the reformed spelling. More than any others they understand how fluid our spelling has been, and how desirable it is that spelling should follow and indicate the history of pronunciation.

The meeting was the most important ever held to consider this subject. The leaders in the movement came from Great Britain and from California. Their conclusions were in full accord with those of the members of the Board and its Executive Committee who have been responsible for its work during the year. Mr. Carnegie and Prof. Brander Mathews and President Jordan and the British

scholars agreed to carry on the assault against the castle of prejudice on the lines thus far adopted. There was no such disagreement as has been imagined by some of the reporters in the press, and the action taken in the election of Professor Lounsbury to succeed Professor Mathews as president was exactly what the latter had months before urged.

It is not the purpose of the Simplified Spelling Board to press an immediate radical revolution in the direction of complete phonetic spelling. Of course, the phonetic spellers are all in favor of this present movement, because half a loaf, or even a crumb or two, is better than no bread. So doubtless most of those who accept these three hundred words wish they might persuade the English world to renounce all the follies of our antiquated orthography. We plainly declare that such is our desire, and that we take these three hundred words, most of which are already adopted in the United States, as a foretaste of the orthographic millennium. But full accomplishment is not yet in sight. By and by the English-speaking world will unite to create the reform. Then the objections will vanish into thin air, portentous as they now look to fearsome souls. Meanwhile these few, inconsiderable changes give us simply the principle. They are so few and small that one will hardly discover them in a page of reading. The reader of this editorial will find it hard to discover a single one. The assertion that it will be necessary to print new editions of the entire English literature so that it may be read is the merest moonshine.

For some years the Simplified Spelling Board will continue to go very slowly. It will add no new reforms this year, or, maybe, the next. It will be satisfied to let time accustom slow people to what is good. But it will be necessary in the end to take other steps forward. Our spelling must, for our children's sake, come down to clear phonetic rules. The present cruelties must come to an end. The Emperor of Germany has directed the shorter spellings to be adopted in his country, and all the German publishers accept his word. Our President is as earnest in the matter as is William, but he has no big stick. Congress can resist him, and he cannot, as does the German Emperor, dissolve Congress at his will and be assured of a subservient succession. Our people have to be educated, just as the readers of THE INDEPENDENT are already educated. And the process will go on.

Nitrogen and Felicity

THE human race has encountered many perils since it started out a quarter of a million years ago, more or less, upon its career. Jack London has told us about some of the earlier ones, as he remembers them; and Mr. MacKaye tells us this week about the most recent one which, it seems, we are just grazing by. There was a pretty fair prospect, it appears, that by the year 1931 the supply of fixt nitrogen in the soil of our earthly heritage would be so far exhausted that our posterity would be compelled to take somewhat hastily to mansions in the skies. But the scientific man, with that benevolent forethought which so nobly distinguishes him, has been looking into the matter in that quiet, practical way that he has, and has discovered two or three promising methods of obtaining all the fixt nitrogen we shall need from the exhaustless supplies of free nitrogen in the atmosphere. So that little difficulty is provided against.

But *cui bono?* New perils loom on the horizon. What is the use of creating endless food supplies for an ever-increasing population, if all it amounts to in the end is to cause "two unhappy human beings to live where only one would have lived before"? The mankind of today appears to be just a bit daft on the subject of production, and it is not giving adequate attention to the problems of distribution and consumption. Its philosophy seems to be that of the late Mr. Horace Greeley, as amplified and corrected by the up-to-date hustler, "Go West, young man, and buy land, to raise corn, to fat hogs, to make money, to buy more land, to raise more corn, to fat more hogs." This philosophy undoubtedly leaves something to be desired.

Mr. MacKaye, as we have remarked about him before, is an unterrified Malthusian. The neo-political economists have not convinced him that the Rev. Thomas Robert was so fat-witted as the

modern social theorists would have us believe. He stands pat on the proposition, that population tends to run up against the preventive checks of misery unless the prudential checks are brought to bear. So he admonishes us to use the new supplies of free nitrogen for increasing the rate of wealth consumption per capita rather than the mere number of human beings.

Now it is not a new discovery that doctors sometimes disagree, and the fact is worth noting right here that certain distinguished scientific gentlemen have been concerned of late lest the human race, following too eagerly the advice of Mr. Malthus, should fall upon disaster quite as decisive as universal famine. The eminent French statisticians, Levasseur and Dumont, raised the note of warning as far back as the eighties and now we hear it echoed in England and in the United States. Professor Cattell, for example, has been publishing articles in *The Popular Science Monthly,* showing how rapidly the older American stock of mainly English blood, and especially the stock of educated, cultivated folk, is breeding out. The figures which these articles have set forth are convincing evidence that the restriction of the birth rate has been taken up in good earnest by just that element of our population which is on all accounts most desirable, while the coarser fibred, more ignorant elements continue to increase as heretofore.

Clearly there is a problem here quite as vital as that of the proper distribution of wealth. It is obvious that we need a better distribution of race suicide. It is idle to deny that heredity, while still imperfectly understood, is a fact quite as effective in the evolution of civilization as environment is. Particular qualities are transmitted, and if the stock in which those qualities inhere breeds out, the qualities themselves are gone forever, as surely as are the characteristics of those species of plants and animals that occupied the earth in earlier geological times.

Here, then, is a really momentous interest for the practical scientific mind to grapple with. It is true that the human race should henceforward, as Mr. MacKaye contends, look more to quality and less to quantity of life. But it is not less true that this purpose will fail of achievement if the birth rate restriction is practiced too exclusively by the quality.

Pittsburg and Carnegie

It has been a great week for the ever youthful Andrew Carnegie, one of the greatest weeks in his life. It takes a strong man to endure such a strain. But the assurance that one is accomplishing so much is enough to rejuvenate age. There was the Simplified Spelling Board, financed by him, with its international meetings and its big dinner. Scarce anything that Mr. Carnegie has done has attracted so much attention, for we must all spell to write. Then there was the meeting of the National Civic Federation, with another big dinner at Mr. Carnegie's house which brought millionaires and workmen about the same table. Then came the letter of Mr. Carnegie's, with his additional gift of six million dollars to the Carnegie Institute. In large giving Mr. Carnegie finds his greatest pleasure. The dedication of the Institute comes this week, with international features. This new gift brings the total amount given by Mr. Carnegie to his home city to twenty-three million dollars. Of this sum eight millions form the endowment of the Institute. The gifts for the creation and endowment of the Institute form the largest sum of money ever presented by a single individual to an educational institution.

While Mr. Carnegie is a Scotchman by birth, and now a resident in New York, when not alternating with his Skibo Castle, he regards Pittsburg as his home city, for it was there that he spent most of his life, and there that he accumulated his wealth. The great Library which he has founded there, and the Institute of Technology connected with it, their magnificent buildings, and their generous endowment, are a noble monument of a spirit which is always noble, that which wishes to benefit the place of one's residence. Because Mr. Carnegie's wealth came thru the arts of manufacture it is natural that he should give his beneficence this direction. He, therefore, funds a great school which will

teach the methods of the handicrafts, which are the source of both comfort and wealth.

For two things is our country distinguished, for its teaching of liberty and for its inventions and manufactures. If we are to keep our pre-eminence in industry it must be by developing industrial education in all its highest technical ways. Such industry it is which has given its pre-eminence to Pittsburg, and that pre-eminence is to be maintained not simply by its store of coal, but by such education as this Institute will provide, drawing to it those who will be the captains of its industry and of the industry of the country. The Greater Pittsburg will be greater than its past, not because it adds Allegheny City to its territory, but because it possesses and fosters such an Institute of technologic learning and skill as that which celebrates its creation this week.

In his letter of gift Mr. Carnegie distinctly puts "the technical schools first in practical importance." There are other departments connected with the Institute, the Art Department, the Museum, the Music School, and the Librarians' School, but the modern, up-to-date technical schools he cares most for. It is the common people that he is concerned with, and so he wants foundrymen and miners to be able to give their sons the best education for practical use. Even in art he does not want "old masters" sought for, but the work of new masters who will "become 'old masters' in time," for the gallery, he says, "is for the masses of the people primarily, not for the educated few," and such are the technical schools, not for millionaires' sons, but out of them will come the future millionaires. But still better, out of them will come the skill, which creates prosperity and comfort, and wealth for the people at large.

A Constitution for the Union of Nations

A MEETING in the interest of international peace of the greatest importance will be held in this city next week. It will express, we trust, the practical desires of the wisest men in all sections of society for the substitution of law for war. The world waits for such an agreement and union of the nations as shall eliminate war as a method of settling international disputes. But that means an organic union of nations for legislative, judicial and executive action.

To many persons who have not given the subject careful thought, the idea of a union of nations seems visionary and impractical. To those who have faced the facts as they exist today, it is apparent that this union already exists.

An eminent French Senator, in meeting the argument made by some of his associates that a union of all Europe is impracticable, has declared clearly and unanswerably the fact that the railroads and the telegraph lines have already created a union of Europe; and it simply remains for wideawake people to recognize this fact and act accordingly. He might, with equal truth, have said: "The railroads and telegraph systems have created a union of all nations commercially."

No one can deny this manifest fact, but when we speak of the constitution of a union of the nations, the thought of a *political* body and constitution come to mind, rather than a commercial body and constitution.

Even when we have in mind a political body and constitution, the fact remains that a political union of all nations is already formed and its constitution is very interesting. It has all the departments of government, judiciary, legislative and executive, but none of them in perfection.

Take, for example, the judiciary department: There are about a hundred men who are today members of the International Court of The Hague. The Constitution of the Union of the Nations provides that each one of the twenty-six nations that took part in the First Hague Conference may appoint four persons as members of this International Court. There would be a hundred and four International Judges if each of these nations had appointed its full number. The United States has appointed four of its most distinguished citizens as International Judges.

The International Judiciary has no authority to try any question, unless the two contending parties voluntarily come before the Court and request that they hear the evidence and render judgment according as they may find the facts and the law.

The International Court, therefore, has

no jurisdiction. It can act only upon the initiative of *both* of the parties to a controversy. A properly constituted Court must have a sphere in which it can act on its own motion or at the request of one whose rights are alleged to have been violated. The fact, however, that the judiciary department of the International Union is defective, does not alter the fact that this department of the International Government actually exists.

Not only has the union of the nations a court, but it has a large body of law which has been built up during many centuries, and passes under the name of the law of nations. This body of rules or principles is so large that a thoro understanding of it is impossible for a citizen engaged in the ordinary affairs of life, and yet this body of law is not as complete as it should be, and there is no modern method of altering or adding to this law. It can be amended only by unanimous consent.

The law of nations applies over the whole world: but the court which has been established to administer this law covers all the world except South and Central America. The only International Congress that has been established covers only that area of the world which is *not* included in the territory represented on the International Court with the exception of two nations. The United States of America and the United States of Mexico are represented both in the International Court, whose seat is at The Hague, and in the Pan-American Union, whose seat is at Washington city, the sessions of this Congress being held first at one and then at another American capital.

Until 1906 there was no provision in the international constitution for the periodic assembling of this International Congress, but at the third Pan-American Congress, held at Rio Janeiro last summer, the constitution of the Union of American Nations was amended so as to provide for the periodic assembling of this Congress.

Tho the Union of Nations is constituted, its constitution is manifestly imperfect, and three desirable improvements seem to be: First, the International Court ought to be established thruout the whole world, by the appointment of members upon this tribunal by every nation, and by the definition of an area within which this court will have jurisdiction, so that it can become an integral self-acting part of the world's judicial machinery. Second, an official International Congress to supplement this court should be created to assemble periodically, in which all the nations will be represented. Third, it seems desirable that the Interparliamentary Union be established as soon as possible in all parliaments where it has now no representatives, and that this organization be recognized and permanently established as a part of the world's official legislative machinery.

The reader will find on another page a tentative draft for such a constitution for the union of the nations of the world. We are not so confident of our wisdom as to imagine that when such a constitution is framed it will not be very much more carefully elaborated. Our sole purpose is to open the subject and present certain points that need consideration and review. But we do feel impressed with the importance of making definite and acknowledged and effective what is now rudimentary and imperfect in the implicit but not yet explicit constitution of the world's three departments of government. What we have drawn up in a formal way may at least be a suggestion to the experienced statesmen who will have the final word.

The Chicago Election

For the first time in a great American city the Chicago election last week turned on the question of municipal ownership of the traction systems. The result was delay, not rejection. The people decided, by both referendum and by the election of a Mayor, that they so far believe in public ownership of the city lines of traffic that they will take time for careful consideration.

It is a pity that in local elections we have to align under the names of the national parties. Mayor Dunne, Democrat, was candidate for re-election. Two years ago he received nearly 25,000 plurality; this year the Republican candidate, Mr. Busse, has 13,000 plurality over him. But, while 10,000 voters on the Socialist ticket two years ago swung over this year

to Mayor Dunne, 13,500 remained loyal to their ticket, and their vote—and they all of them favor city ownership—if it had been cast for Mayor Dunne would have elected him. It is then no great victory for the Republican candidate on the chief local issue.

Doubtless the corporate interests were on the side of Mr. Busse, but with them also were a vast number of citizens who had an open mind, and are not yet convinced that the city is ready to make the purchase of the traction lines, even if the debt limit should allow. The roads had come to be in a very bad condition, and uncertainty of the issue had prevented repairs. Now the bill vetoed by Mayor Dunne, but submitted to the people and approved, will provide for immediate extensions and improvements, with a limited term of franchise, and the right of the city to purchase the property on a six months' notice and at a reasonable valuation. Meanwhile, 55 per cent. of the net profits will go to the city. There is thus no action against public ownership; indeed, it may be furthered by this delay.

It is not at all improbable that the extravagant attitude of Mr. Hearst's newspapers gave great offense and even injured their cause. Nevertheless, it is not to be allowed that his papers published in Chicago, or he himself with all his energy, tho his home is elsewhere, had not the right to do their utmost for the cause which they sincerely believe to be right, and which we believe is sure in the end to prevail. There is no more bad taint of "socialism" about the city ownership of street car lines than there is in the ownership of the streets themselves or of the public schools. Governments which are the least of all socialistic own and manage their railroads, and we in America are moving in that direction.

The Philosophic Scaffold

In an address at a symposium held not long ago in New York by the Drew Theological Seminary Club, Dr. Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary spoke in part as follows:

"The difficulty with most men is their inability to tell where they stand—if they do stand. They need to orient themselves. If they knew where the East was they could probably locate the other points of the compass. One is asked so often why more students in the universities do not come forward to enter the ministry. I answer plainly, I do not know. I could name at least half a dozen who came to college with the intention of becoming preachers, but before the end of their course had concluded that other fields were better for their energies.

"One reason for this defection is that the present intellectual unrest weighs with terrific force on the minds and consciences of young men.

"They are not ready to give assent to all that is required in the Church of their choice. With their attitude unsettled on philosophic questions, they do not see their way clear to enter the ministry. I tell you a tremendous amount of responsibility just now rests on the men who hold the chairs of philosophy in the colleges of this land. If their pupils are allowed to take hold of purely materialistic doctrines and cling to them, they cannot become ministers of Jesus Christ unless they be hypocrites."

Dr. Patton seems to be right. When the Reformation reached Cologne work was stopped on its cathedral, but the scaffolding was left untouched. Time and its ravages destroyed plank after plank, upright after upright, so that when work was resumed some seventy years ago new scaffolds were needed. It is the same with Theology, propped around by Philosophy and finished off in structural Creeds.

Today, not indeed under stress of wars or revolution or heresy or schism, but from the advancement of humanity, the Churches require some new scaffolding if they will retain their hold on the mind and heart of the twentieth century. When Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, Beza and the other Reformers stepped forth out of the old Church they carried along their philosophic training and harnessed the New Light to the chariot of Aristotle. They could not shake off their philosophic training. Orthodox Protestantism has its doctrines surrounded by a Peripatetic scaffolding, just as the Roman Church has.

Old men may call on mankind to hark back to Aristotle. In vain; the hands of time never turn backwards, nor does the march of humanity. Hegel and Kant, Comte and Spencer, Nietsche and Schopenhauer, Darwin and Wallace, Martineau and Caird, Ladd and James, Giddings and Wilfrid Ward, open up new vistas, which no Church can ignore.

When Cardinal Newman, in his "Grammar of Assent," taught that Revelation can only be accepted as the outcome of a "congeries of probabilities," he dealt a hard blow at the philosophy of the Roman Church, which is trying to shake it off by condemning Loisy's "The Gospel and the Church," a work built upon Newman's theory.

The new philosophy will make sad wrecks in many creeds. Theology, in other words, will be recast in the thought of modern life and science. At present, owing chiefly to psychology, biology and the embryonic science of sociology, our philosophic notions seem to be in solution. Some day they will be crystallized and thrown into shape. Then must theology take on a dress acceptable to the new methods.

Like law, like government, like philosophy, like science, creeds are the outgrowth of men's endeavors. Man is manifold. To look at him from the standpoint of another life is religion; to regard him from the standpoint of this life is science, with its many divisions. Man is the Alpha and Omega in both views. Religion, following the current philosophic notions of the day, synchronized into creeds. Orthodox Protestantism and Catholicism differ in dogmas, but not in the philosophy underlying their respective doctrines. Since philosophy is changing, why not a new scaffolding for theology? The halt comes from the superstitions stereotyped in our minds. We fear lest we may undo the past. We are alarmed lest we may fail to find in theology and the Church the continuity ahead admitted in government, morals, science. Again, we are in dread that the future will lop off our morals from the creeds. But the study of folk lore and primitive customs has brought home that morality antedates creeds. In fact, the ethics taught in the Catholic Church, as well as the Protestant, are Aristotle's. Sir Leslie Stephens, a professed agnostic, when writing in his "Science of Ethics" on the contents of the moral law, could not break away from the cardinal virtues as given by Aristotle. Now that humanity is adapting itself to all the results of science and mastering its every phase, it seems but true and honest that the churches should adjust their creeds also. The hue and cry of Catholics and Protestants will be the same: "Christianity is gone! Christ is forgotten! Catholics raised such outbursts at the Reformation, Lutherans during the War of the Peasants, Anglicans during the Protectorate; all Europe at the French Revolution. How wrongly! Today mankind are better and nobler than ever in the past.

The real danger of the churches today is that, neglecting to adapt their creeds and government to the progress of mankind, they will lose the masses and come to stand in their eyes as the police of governments. How often in our land do we hear that the churches are the bulwark of society, the upholder of government? And the masses understand it very well. For the great movements of humanity, social reform, trades unionism and in Europe even disarmament, meet much opposition from churches and church lights.

Conservatism is good, aye, needful; but mossbackism is harmful. An old rabbinical legend tells us that on Sinai, in order to safeguard the law, the Almighty demanded hostages of Moses. The Jewish leader first offered the Patriarchs, whom Jehovah refused; next the Prophets, who were also unacceptable. Then the great lawgiver presented the children, who proved worthy in the sight of the Most High. Patriarch and prophet typify the past; the child stands for the future. Like the former, creeds stand for the past, while the children are the human race, its science, its longings, its future. A creed must never be a *rocher de bronze*. As a whole, mankind are honest, and, we may reverently add, religious. Creeds must fit mankind; not mankind be squeezed into creeds.

The Duma and the Czar

Indications multiply that the present Duma, careful as it is wiser and more prudent than the former, will be violently dissolved. If so, it will not be the fault of the Duma. It will be by the intolerable, arbitrary act of the Ducal cabal which rules the feeble, irresponsible Czar. He, it is reported, is tired of rule and would be glad to abdicate. Never was

it more true that uneasy rests the head that wears the crown. There can hardly be a more miserable man living. The humblest peasant is happier than he. If Russia might only have a strong, liberal Czar, there would be hope for Russia. But now the Czar will be told to dissolve the Duma, and he will obey, and a period of fresh disorder will follow. When the entire body of the people are stamped upon, peasants as well as workers in the factories, when farm and city are united in hating the rule over them, then terrible revenges are sure to come. Then revolution is justifiable, and when revolution is crushed by the power which possesses the rapid-fire guns, the people, who have the right to rule, may be expected to use what means of resistance and revenge they have. We fear, if the Duma is dissolved, as we expect, that the members will go home to disseminate the spirit of secret resistance and assassination. There will be not a little cutting off the heads of the tallest poppies. What we have seen will be nothing to what will come, for the leaders of the people will not submit to being mercilessly overborne by force. It is a terrible pity that a nation should be forced to carry on such a war, but we see no likely alternative. Thousands will die, and not in battle, for liberty.

Visitors Personally Conducted

What is called a "junketing party," or any announced committee of officials, have no chance to see things just as they are, for those in charge will always clean things up for inspection. It is the man who appears unannounced and unexpected that gets the everyday view. Accordingly we put some weight on the report of Congressman Rainey, of Illinois, who has spent eight days looking about at Panama "on his own hook." He went everywhere, ate in the dining halls at their everyday menu, and examined the work done. He says the digging is proceeding excellently, and that the medical supervision is beyond criticism. But he criticises the commissary department, says the meat supplied is bad, because there are no refrigerating cars to take the meat from the shop to its destination. He says that the Congressional delegation lately in the Isthmus were told that the meals given them were the same as given to the employees at 30 cents, when in reality they cost $1.65 a head. He says there is certainly grafting in the Isthmus; that shoes are sold at $8 a pair that can be bought at home for $3. It will be replied to Congressman Rainey's detailed criticism that he is a Democrat and only a single witness against a whole party of Congressmen and against visitors of even more exalted rank; and he may be counted with Poultney Bigelow. But his way is the right way to get the facts, and his generally favorable report is very encouraging, for there have been fears that the work of excavation might take decades.

The Anglo-Celtic

Why do we speak of the Anglo-Saxon world, of the Anglo-Saxon speech or peoples? It is only England that is predominantly Anglo-Saxon, and even that is hardly true. Scotland, Wales, Ireland are predominantly, almost entirely, Celtic, and when we speak of the people of Great Britain and of the larger English-speaking world, we ought to think and speak of them not as Anglo-Saxons, but as Anglo-Celts. The basis of our American population is Anglo-Celtic. From the beginning the Scotch and the Irish and the Welsh have settled here, as well as the English. Their descendants have a pride in their ancestry. They do not like to be called Anglo-Saxons, when they are not. They may consent to the word *British* for their cousins who still live in Great Britain, but they are not English, except as their common tongue has taken the name from England, where it originated. But their blood did not originate, like their tongue, in England. It came from Celts. Since the most unfortunate ill-will between England and Ireland, the Irish-born, the world over, are constantly objecting to being classed as Anglo-Saxons, and they are right. It would be much more proper to drop the term Anglo-Saxon, in its ordinary use, and substitute for it *Anglo-Celtic.*

Another World Congress

There are few men in the United States more closely in touch with things in general than President Butler of Columbia University. His speech,

therefore, last Friday night, at Mr. Carnegie's reception to the National Civic Federation, in which he suggested that President Roosevelt call together a great congress of the nations to discuss economic and labor questions is highly significant. Indeed, it is not too much to assume that President Butler would not have stood sponsor for such a proposition unless it were agreeable to the administration at Washington. It is to be hoped that such a conference will be called, and that the United States will be the one to call it, for there is no other problem before the world of equal importance to this economic one, unless it be that of international peace. But as this is one that excites the most intense controversy between the classes in every nation of Christendom, we shall hardly find much unanimity of opinion in regard to any solutions that may be proposed at an international Congress or elsewhere. Still, the National Civic Federation (which never does small things) and President Butler are to be thanked for this great proposition.

Those who have been called upon to make an accounting for their management of Mrs. Eddy's property seem to have fled to cover, for Mrs. Eddy has, they tell us, put all her property, except her home, in the hands of three trustees for the use of the Church. The claim was, however, that Mrs. Eddy was not mentally competent to manage her estate, and that others were doing this irresponsibly and to the injury of her natural heirs. If that was and is so then this act of her giving her property to trustees is also invalid, and we can hardly expect that those who have brought the suit for an accounting will consent to substitute the three trustees for the defendants previously named. The defendants and these new trustees seem to fear to have Mrs. Eddy appear before a court which shall decide as to her mental and physical condition.

The American way of lynching does not seem to go down in East Africa, where at Nairobe Englishmen undertook to flog some negroes charged with insulting white women. They actually found out who were the "best citizens" engaged in this administration of lawless justice, and the president of the Colonists' Association and two other prominent colonists were sentenced to a fine and a term of imprisonment. We are not surprised to hear that the whites are very indignant over the sentences. Why not? Must it be understood that laws are meant to protect natives also? Ex-Governor Northen says that courts do not protect them in Georgia.

Now that certain physicians in England have said that alcohol is useful in medicine and not bad as a moderate beverage, there comes a flood of testimony the other way. One distinguished French physician says that next to pulmonary consumption, wines and spirits cause more deaths in the Paris hospitals than any single disease. Among the English leaders in medicine, Sir William Gull, Sir Henry Thompson and Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson will not allow that alcohol is of any use whether as medicine or drink.

All that the general public was allowed by the omniscient press to learn about the meeting last week of the American Oriental Society at Philadelphia was what concerned the "sniff kiss." That sounded sensational—a "feature" could be made of it. So the public was informed how the ancient Hindus rubbed noses, and "sniffed" and "smelt" each other before they had learned the true civilized kiss. Thus the weighty discussions were past by, and a sensation was made of a paper which really had nothing sensational in it.

Prof. Lindley M. Keasby, of the University of Texas, wants a new science of civilization, and in *The Popular Science Monthly* he proposes the name *civology*. It is a miserable mongrel word, half Latin and half Greek, and misspelt at that. It never ought to get into a dictionary.

If, as reported, Senator Allison will follow Senator Spooner and retire from the Senate in 1909, the loss will not be easily made up, either to the State of Iowa or to the country at large.

Insurance

Borrowing on Life Policies

Editor Insurance Department, New York Independent:

DEAR SIR—As a reader of THE INDEPENDENT, I take the liberty to address a letter of inquiry to you. Is it advisable to borrow on existing insurance policies—to take out new ones, meeting the premiums every year with new loans on the old policies?

To be more specific—I have a policy dated June 22d, 1900, in the Germania, of New York, for $2,000, called a Dividend Tontine Life Policy, with limited payments, with a twenty-year period to run. Furthermore, my wife has an Equitable policy dated March 29th, 1902, called a Guaranteed Cash Value Policy Limited Payment Life, twenty-year period, for $1,000.

An agent of a reputable old line company has been trying to persuade us to borrow on these policies and take out new insurance with him, and thus doubling the amount of insurance, or at least increasing it without additional expense, simply making loans on the old policies for the yearly premiums.

He assures me that three-fifths of the policy-holders do that, but it seems to me much like taking money from one pocket and putting it into another.

The agent has had me examined and has the policies ready for me.

Now, what would you say about such a plan? It is entirely new to me. What are its advantages and disadvantages from the standpoint of the policy-holder?

Thanking you beforehand,

I am, yours truly,

A. E. V.

To borrow on your policies the amount available as a loan value for the purpose of paying the premium on a new policy would be to make a very serious mistake. A man should borrow on his life insurance only in case of urgent need and as a last resort. The day that he makes the loan he decreases the protection of his insurance policy by just that amount. At the same time he increases his future payments by the amount of the interest, which he must meet annually. The loan privilege may prove of extreme value as a means of keeping the policy in force in a possible contingency when the premium can be met in no other way. If the man borrows on his insurance to the extent of its loan value for any other purpose, he may presently find himself unable to pay both premium and interest, and as he can borrow nothing further, his insurance will in consequence be sacrificed. These considerations make it the hight of folly to borrow the loan value of your existing policies for the purpose of taking additional insurance as outlined in your letter. If you need more insurance and have not the ready cash with which to pay the premium, borrow on anything else, but not on your old policies, which have been running some years, and which you cannot afford to sacrifice under any circumstances.

The statement of the agent, which you quote, "That you can double the amount of insurance or at least increase it without additional expense," is misleading and palpably false. Your present expenses will be increased by exactly the amount of the new premium, which you must pay, whether you obtain that premium from your bank deposit or borrow it by mortgage of your home or your present policies. In the end you will find that you have not doubled your insurance, for the amount of your loan must be deducted, and ultimately you will have to pay the yearly premiums on all of your policies plus the interest on your loan. The statement of the agent that three-fifths of the policy-holders take the course suggested is absolutely without foundation. Nothing like one-fifth or even one-tenth of existing policy-holders in any company have borrowed upon their policies, even for all purposes combined. The number who have borrowed for the purpose suggested would be extremely small and limited to the few who have been misled by agents seeking to make a commission for themselves without due regard for the interests of the insured.

Insurance Against Dog Bites

IOWA now comes to the front with a bill giving a novel twist to the insurance principle. The bill in question has passed both Houses, and provides for the taxation of all dogs in the various counties and the placing of such resulting funds in a special county fund, out of which the supervisors shall award damages to all persons whose domestic animals shall have been injured from attacks by vicious dogs, provided such injuries are not the result of an attack by a dog belonging to the owner of the injured animal. Claims in excess of $10 are to be passed upon by the board of supervisors and oral testimony is to be taken. Claims under $10 will be allowed upon the affidavit of the owner of the injured animal.

Financial

New York's Canal Bonds

Bids for the $5,000,000 canal improvement 3 per cent. bonds offered last week by the State of New York amounted to only $300,000. The bidders for this small part of the issue were willing to pay nothing above the par value. Under the law, bids below par could not be accepted. Having awarded the $300,000, the State bought the remaining $4,700,000 at par with money of the sinking fund. A bid that could not be considered was that of A. L. Judson for the entire issue at 101.6325, conditioned upon the enactment of a pending bill exempting from the State tax of 1 per cent. upon the surplus and undivided profits of savings banks any amount which such banks invest in State bonds. The failure of the attempt to market these canal bonds caused no surprise. State bonds at 3 per cent. cannot be sold at par. New York City 4 per cents. are quoted at only a shade above par. On the day before the award of these canal bonds, the Erie Railroad Company borrowed $5,500,000 on short-term notes (to refund 6 per cent. notes soon to mature), and paid more than 7 per cent. for the money. These notes have been offered to investors at a price yielding about 7½ per cent. Within the coming nine months $118,000,000 of short-terms notes of railroad companies and other large corporations will mature. The stated rate for some of these is 6 per cent.; for about half of the total it is 5 per cent. It is unfortunate that the State of New York, in attempting to market bonds for the important canal improvements upon which $101,000,000 is to be expended, is restricted to par bids at 3 per cent. There is danger that work upon the improvements will be interrupted in the near future, when purchases with money from the sinking fund can no longer be made.

....The Steel Corporation has decided to expend $6,000,000 upon a new plant of furnaces and steel mills at Duluth.

....The bid of the Cape Cod Construction Company, $11,990,000, for the construction of the projected ship canal across Cape Cod, has been accepted. The bidding company is composed of August Belmont, William Barclay Parsons, John B. McDonald, De Witt C. Flanagan and others. It will begin work next summer.

....Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, says that this company will take no more shipbuilding contracts from the national Government. It is now building three warships at its plants on the coast. Money is lost on such contracts, he says, owing to "a succession of delays caused by governmental red tape."

....The Kings County Trust Company, of Brooklyn, publishes a handsome pamphlet entitled "The Evolution of the Trust Company," in which information is clearly given as to the development of such companies, their banking powers, the supervision of them by the State, and their usefulness as trustes of estates. The president of this company is Julian D. Fairchild. Its capital is $500,000, and its surplus and undivided profits amount to $1,610,125.

....Reno J. Clark, who entered the employ of the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia in 1890, has been appointed cashier. The new assistant is William Alexander Bulkley, who has been connected with the bank for nineteen years. The other officers are R. H. Rushton, president; E. F. Shanbacker, first vice-president, and B. M. Faires, second vice-president. The Fourth Street National Bank has a capital of $3,000,000; its surplus and profits amount to $5,400,000.

....The Union Pacific system is taking measures to increase its efficiency and to ascertain the needs of shippers along its lines with the view of meeting shipping requirements. To this end, J. C. Stubbs, the traffic director of the system, has just spent about three months on a personal inspection tour thru the territory served by his roads, meeting the people personally and acquainting himself with existing conditions on the Harriman lines. Reforms of various kinds will be instituted as the need for them is shown to exist.

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Survey of the World

National Politics

No additional reports concerning the plans said to have been made by reactionaries in the Republican party for the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt's policies and any representative of them have come from the White House, but detailed accounts of the dinner at which it is alleged that Senator Penrose told the story have been published in papers that earnestly support the President. It is asserted that all of the Senators who were present (Mr. Penrose excepted) have given the President a report of what was said. By some, the recent attack upon the President and his policies by the new Mayor of Philadelphia, ex-Congressman Reyburn, is ascribed to the influence of Senator Penrose. In a recent public utterance of H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, predicting a change of public sentiment to a preference for conservatism in the conduct of the Government, some of the President's friends see evidence of the reactionaries' designs. Canvasses made thruout the country by prominent newspapers show that the President's popularity has not decreased. Following the publication of the report about a plot of the reactionaries, resolutions in his favor were adopted in the Legislatures of several States. The Pennsylvania House unanimously commended his course with respect to legislation and "denounced any combinations of corporate wealth with politicians of any party intended to reverse and defeat the policies of justice which the President has so wisely and fearlessly inaugurated." The resolutions of the Minnesota House (only four Democratic members dissenting) demanded his nomination and re-election. Senator La Follette remarked that the people were entitled to another term of Mr. Roosevelt, and that no one else could "fill the bill." Congressman Longworth, the President's son-in-law, said that he desired the nomination of Secretary Taft because the latter was best fitted to complete what the President had begun. Several Senators called at the White House, their subsequent statements indicating that they had sought certificates of loyalty. One of these was Senator Scott, who asked that it be made known that he stood "with the President." A day or two later, at his home in West Virginia, he asserted that Secretary Taft was not and would not be a candidate, and also called for conservatism. "We have been very radical in our legislation," said he, "and business interests demand a return to conservatism in the Republican party. We should nominate a conservative." In several papers reports were published that Secretary Root would soon retire from the Cabinet, owing partly, it was asserted, to his disapproval of the President's action concerning the Harriman correspondence.——At a banquet given to Mr. Bryan in Chattanooga on the 10th, John Temple Graves, editor of an Atlanta paper and a well known political orator, urged that the Democrats in their national convention should "pay tribute to the great and typical American who has proved himself the dauntless and conquering captain of the people's cause," and that Mr. Bryan, speaking for

a pure Democracy and for the whole plain people, should "put in nomination Theodore Roosevelt for one more undisputed term of power to finish the work he has so gloriously begun." Mr. Bryan commended Mr. Graves for his honesty and boldness. "As at present advised," he continued, "I shall not present the name of Mr. Roosevelt to the National Democratic Convention. Bear in mind that I say, 'As at present advised.'" On the following day he asked: "Why should we not have an all-Democratic President instead of one who is a Democrat only half the time?" Senator Culberson, addressing the Texas Legislature on the 10th, praised Mr. Bryan, but condemned his doctrine concerning Government ownership of railroads as paternalistic, impractical and undemocratic. Speaking at a Jefferson dinner in New York on the 13th, Senator Rayner said he regarded such ownership as a vision and a phantom. He did not believe the Democratic platform "would contain any provision holding out the hope of such an undertaking." At the same dinner Col. George Harvey, editor of *Harper's Weekly* and of the *North American Review*, applied to the President many uncomplimentary adjectives in an address for which, he said, he had taken the following text from Ecclesiastes:

"Woe to thee, O land, when thy King is a child. The beginning of the words of his mouth is foolishness, and the end of his talk is mischievous madness."

——Senator Foraker opened his campaign on the 10th, in Canton, with a long speech, the greater part of which was a defense of his opposition to the President with respect to the Railway Rate bill and the dismissal of the negro soldiers. He denied the right of any one except his constituents to call him to account. "I will not submit," said he, "to the dictation or threats or menaces of any kind of a boss, big or little, inside the State or out of it."

The Oil Trust Found Guilty

The first trial of the Government's charges against the Standard Oil Company for unlawfully accepting rebates or secret discriminating rates from railroads ended, in Chicago, on the 13th, in a verdict of guilty. The jury was out only three hours and took only one ballot. Judge K. M. Landis presided at the trial, which consumed six weeks. District Attorney Sims and Assistant District Attorneys Wilkerson and Parkin were the prosecutors. On 1,463 counts the defendant company is found guilty. As the minimum penalty provided by law is $1,000 and the maximum is $20,000, the court may impose a fine ranging from $1,463,000 to $29,260,000. A motion for a new trial is pending. The indictment related to the acceptance of rates on the Alton road, between Whiting, Ind., and St. Louis, which were lower than the published rates by about 65 per cent. Other indictments, involving several thousand counts and relating to similar practices in the company's dealings with other railroads, are pending in half a dozen States. Owing to the similarity of conditions, this verdict probably foreshadows the action of other trial juries. These prosecutions grew out of the Garfield report.——In the suit of the Government against the same company, about forty of its subsidiary corporations, John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler and others, for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and also for unlawful practices concerning railroad rates, the defendants have filed an elaborate answer and their exceptions. In this answer all the charges are denied, and among them is the one which was sustained by the verdict of the jury at Chicago on the 13th.——At St. Paul, the Great Northern Railroad Company has been found guilty of granting rebates and been fined $15,000. In a similar case, at Minneapolis, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road, with its freight agent, H. M. Pearce, was found guilty last week. At Syracuse, the jury disagreed in a suit charging the New York Central with granting rebates to the General Electric Company.——The officers and corporations of the Furniture Trust, who were recently indicted at Chicago for violation of the Sherman act, have admitted the justice of the accusation. F. A. Holbrook, the head of the combination, has entered a plea of guilty, and the plea of thirteen of the fourteen indicted corporations is virtually equivalent to his. This Trust controlled the greater

part of the trade in school desks, church pews and other church furniture. It was prosecuted on account of complaints made by many pastors and school boards. ——Last summer's attacks upon ice dealers are occasionally recalled by the conviction of persons indicted then. In Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago, the managers of two ice companies, found guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade, were fined $1,000 each. In Omaha, S. E. Howell, president of the Coal Exchange, has been sentenced to pay $1,000 and to serve six months in jail.

A Plan for Cuban Elections

Secretary Taft spent four busy days in Cuba. He listened to the recommendations of the political parties and of prominent citizens representing various interests. On the 10th, in a statement addressed to Governor Magoon, he reported the disagreeing views of those who had conferred with him, and then set forth his recommendations. These views for the most part related to the preliminary and final elections and the dates when they should be held. Before stating his conclusions he said it was hardly necessary to reiterate that President Roosevelt's attitude had undergone no change, the President still holding "that Cuba must be turned over to a Cuban Government, fairly elected, so soon as the conditions of tranquillity in the country will permit and the stability of the Government shall be assured." A census must be taken, he continued, and four months would not be enough for that. It would be unwise to fix a definite date for a preliminary election. The census must be thoro, fair and complete for electoral purposes. The municipal and provincial elections should be held "within such period, after the completion of the census, as may afford a reasonable time for complying with all the requirements of the new electoral law." Three months, he thought, might not be sufficient time for testing the questions of tranquillity and of the success of the experimental preliminary elections. For this reason, "our declaration should not be more limited than that the national election shall be held within six months after the preliminary election." There should be compliance with the constitutional requirement regarding an interval of 100 days between the national election and the voting by the Electoral College. Then, with the assembling of Congress and the inauguration of the new President, the Government would devolve upon the newly elected officers and legislators. The substance of this statement, he added, had been approved by President Roosevelt. "The carrying out of this plan," said he in conclusion, "is strictly dependent, of course, upon the tranquillity of the country, which must continue thru two elections, and which must give assurance of the stability of the new Government; because without this the United States would not be discharging the obligation devolving upon it by reason of the intervention." Dispatches from Havana say that the plan thus outlined by the Secretary is satisfactory to all political parties. Estimates of the time required for completing a census range from four to eight months.——The Supreme Court at Washington has decided, in a tariff case, that the Isle of Pines does not belong to the United States.

Prosecution of Land Thieves

Coal lands said to be worth millions of dollars are to be returned to the Government by the Union Pacific Railroad Company and a coal mining company which this railroad company controls. These lands, which are situated in Wyoming and Colorado, were wrongfully acquired by the railroad company. The Government's suits against the two corporations in relation to other coal lands alleged to have been acquired by fraud are soon to be tried in Utah.——At Cheyenne, Wyo., E. M. Holbrook, president of the Wyoming Coal Mining Company, and E. T. McCarthy have been indicted by a Federal grand jury for conspiracy to obtain public land by fraud. Both are said to be millionaires.——The Government will sue the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to recover large tracts of mineral land in Nevada alleged to have been tak-

en fraudulently. —— Bartlett Richards and several others were recently prosecuted to conviction in Omaha by the Government for taking public land by fraud. Sentences have been imposed as follows: Bartlett Richards and William G. Comstock each $1,500 fine and one year in jail; Charles C. Jameson and Aquilla Triplett, $800 each and eight months in jail. Richards, a millionaire, is president of the Nebraska Land and Feeding Company, and Comstock is vice-president. The stealing of about 200,000 acres was involved. With these men were associated in the original indictment Thomas M. Huntington, Frederick Hoyt and Ami B. Dodd, who are now on trial in a separate proceeding, the charge being that they robbed the Government of large tracts of land by perjury and forgery.

Surrender of the Honduran Army

The forces of Honduras and Salvador, besieged at Amapala, surrendered unconditionally on the 12th, and President Bonilla (of Honduras) took refuge on the American cruiser "Chicago." President Zelaya demanded that Bonilla should leave Central America for a permanent residence abroad. The "Chicago" will carry him to some port of Mexico or the United States. Terms of capitulation were arranged by Captain Doyle, of the "Chicago," but much credit for what seem to be successful negotiations for peace is due to Philip Brown, Secretary of the American Legation in Honduras, who has been acting as the representative of Salvador, and has completed plans for a conference of President Zelaya with President Figuera, of Salvador. It is reported at Washington that a conference of representatives of the five republics will soon be held at Washington or Mexico City, to make an agreement for permanent peace. President Zelaya is grateful, he says, to the Washington Government for its efforts to restore peace, and is anxious that peace shall continue for a long time. Many think, however, that it is his aim to consolidate the five republics and to rule over them. It is asserted that, with this end in view, revolutions will be fomented in Salvador under the leadership of Dr. Alfaro, and in Guatemala under the direction of General Toledo. Both of these men have been political exiles. It is said that ex-President Barillas, another exile, had been selected to lead the movement in Guatemala. He was assassinated a few days ago in Mexico.—— Ceiba was captured on the 3d and Puerto Cortez on the 5th. The soldiers of Honduras quietly withdrew and resumed work on the banana plantations where they had been employed as laborers. Marines from American ships assumed control, closed all the saloons and patrolled the streets. Commander Fullam, of the "Marietta," in a letter to the Nicaragua leader, General Estrada, forbade the bombardment of Honduran ports. He said:

"If bombardments of coast towns are to be resorted to during the frequent wars and revolutions in Central American States, the mercantile interests of all foreigners will be absolutely insecure in the future. From this it is plainly evident that assurances regarding the safety of American and foreign interests would be of no value whatever unless bombardments of these unfortified wooden towns are forbidden; and it is equally plain that a ship of war ordered here to protect American interests could not be excused for subjecting these same interests to inevitable ruin by permitting the destruction of these towns by fire and bombardment. Fully three-fourths of the valuable mercantile and business houses in these coast towns are owned by foreigners. Neither of the belligerents will be permitted to occupy or to take cover in these houses during the course of hostilities. I trust that I may not be compelled to inform the United States Government that I am mistaken regarding the attitude of Nicaraguan forces toward foreign business interests on this coast, and I hope that you will avoid all danger of complications by giving directions that property shall not be subjected to destruction by fire and bombardment."

He also warned the Honduran generals that in defending any one of these towns they must take a position outside of the city. Lee Christmas, the American general in the Honduran army, who is said to have been cut to pieces, was formerly a locomotive engineer in Mississippi, where his reckless conduct caused several railway collisions. Among the Nicaraguan officers are four or five Americans. One of these generals, formerly a civil engineer, is said to have applied recently to an American consul for a loan, because he was receiving only two dollars a day.

The Carnegie Institute

On April 12th Andrew Carnegie formally opened and gave to the city of Pittsburg the Institute which he has founded at the expense of $23,000,000. A procession, composed of the faculties of the technological schools, the board of trustees and the forty-five distinguished European guests whom Mr. Carnegie had invited at his expense to assist in the dedication of the building and to attend the New York Peace Congress, marched from the hotel to the Institute between the lines composed of the 1,400 male students of the schools and backed by 25,000 people. Mr. Carnegie departed from his set speech in expressing informally his personal feeling in regard to his beneficences in the following language:

"My banker tells me that I have so many bonds; I never even saw them. Did I earn them? Well, I started the machinery going and they came to me. When the Institute project was first mentioned I wrote my name to a little slip of paper. That completed my task. I do not even know how many bonds they took, because I don't know how many I have. And still I get the credit. It does not belong to me. I told my wife last night, after I had viewed this wonderful place, that I felt that Aladdin's lamp had been working, and she replied: 'Yes, and you did not even have to rub the lamp.' That sizes up my position exactly."

In his address to the large audience assembled in the Institute Mr. Carnegie followed the same line of thought that he developed in his "Gospel of Wealth," in this language:

"In after days when the founder becomes merely a name, as Harvard and Yale and Cornell and many founders are today, the future Pittsburg millionaire, loyal to the city where he has prospered, will see that his bequests be best bestowed upon needed extensions or new departments or institutions collateral to this one, now unthought of. It will become more and more the fashion, may I not say the duty, of Pittsburgers to consider what return they can make to the city which has done so much for them.

"Wealth will be less prized for itself in future generations, and the chief aim will be to bestow it wisely, and, I might add, justly, for surely the city where wealth is made has, after the family, first claim.

"There is room for many things of the spirit in our city. Things material are abundant. Our mills and factories are numerous, large and prosperous, but things material, including money itself, should only be the foundation upon which is reared things spiritual. Our mines of coal and iron have not completed their mission when transmuted into dollars. Not until the dollars are transmuted into service for others has wealth completely justified its existence. Dollars are only dross until spiritualized, a means to an end, and miserable is the man, mean and squalid his life, who knows no better than to deaden his soul by mere possession, counting over the hoard which holds him down or using his faculties in old age in augmenting the useless stuff which ministers not to any taste worthy of man.

"Little does and little can the speculator on the exchange or the mere dollar grabber in any line of activity know of the higher pleasures of human existence. Only when a man labors for the general good and for other than miserable aims that end with self can he know and enjoy the high spiritual rewards of life.

"Many are the men and women in Pittsburg who are laborers in the vineyards of self-abnegation. The highest type of humanity is that which does most to make our earthly home a heaven. The highest worship of God is service to man."

American Delegates to The Hague

It is announced from Washington that the American delegation at The Hague Peace Conference will consist of the following persons: Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain; General Horace Porter, former Ambassador to France; U. M. Rose, of Arkansas, former president of the American Bar Association and now president of the Arkansas Bar Association; David Jayne Hill, American Minister to the Netherlands and former professor of international law at Rochester University; Brigadier-General George B. Davis, Judge Advocate, United States Army and formerly professor of international law at the United States Military Academy; Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, United States Navy, president of the Naval War College; William I. Buchanan, formerly Minister to Argentine Republic and to Panama, and chairman of the American delegation to the Rio conference. Secretary, Chandler Hale, of Maine, formerly secretary at the American embassy at Vienna, and the son of Senator Hale, of Maine; expert in international law, James Brown Scott, Solicitor of the Department of State; expert attaché, Charles Henry Butler, reporter of the United States Supreme Court. The delegates will sail from New York for The Hague about the middle of May.

The Montagnini Papers

The Paris papers continue to publish extracts from the papers of Mgr. Montagnini seized by the Government at the Papal Nunciature. Most of the letters contain nothing but gossip of a personal and trivial character, not at all to the credit of Secretary Montagnini as a diplomat. In one of his letters to Cardinal Merry del Val he relates a conversation with Dr. van Steurs, Minister of the Netherlands, in which the latter "expressed deep regret at the course of politico-religious events in France, which is falling deeper and deeper into the hands of Freemasonry, which would lead it to ruin or to barbarous revolution." Dr. van Stuers has denied the statements. Premier Clemenceau has met the charge that he could be purchased by alleging that M. Piou, from whom Mgr. Montagnini got that idea, was trying to obtain money from the Vatican for his own purposes under the pretense of bribing the Premier. M. Clemenceau says that he met M. Piou at the house of "an American woman, one of my friends and one of the glories of our modern school of painting" (Miss Cassatt), but that in the conversation over their coffee nothing was said about winning him over. A letter of especial interest to Americans as bearing on the Roosevelt-Storer controversy is that written by Mgr. Montagnini to Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, January 6th, 1905, in which he says:

"I take advantage of this occasion to inform you that General Porter, the Ambassador of the United States, having manifested the intention of retiring, influence is being brought to bear on President Roosevelt to induce him to go back on the promise he made about three years ago to Mr. Storer, now American Ambassador in Vienna, an excellent Catholic, of the Paris post. Mr. Roosevelt is being made to believe that at the present moment a Catholic Ambassador to Paris would be impossible. Mr. Roosevelt, who is, after all, a free thinker, believing that he will thus be more agreeable to M. Delcassé, is said to be disposed to accept the suggestion of his Secretary—namely, the appointment to Paris of Mr. Meyer, the Ambassador to the Quirinal, who does not know French and is of Jewish origin. I happen to know that some one will take steps to influence M. Delcassé, and eventually the President of the Republic, in favor of Mr. Storer, all the more as this fact shows us, as it does foreigners, the speculations of this Government on anti-Clerical policy."

The Abbé Jouin, in the prosecution of whom the Montagnini papers have been employed, was found guilty of incitement to riot by pulpit utterances at the time of the church inventories, and was fined 16 francs.

The Russian Situation

The chief incident of the parliamentary struggle in Russia during the past week has been the exchange of letters between the President of the Duma and the Premier in regard to the rights of the Duma. The Famine Committee of the Duma requested to be allowed access to the statistics of the zemstvos, or provincial assemblies, but this was refused. The Constitutional Democrats carried their motion to refer the budget proposals of the Government to a committee for examination instead of rejecting them, as the Socialists demanded. But when the budget committee called in financial experts not connected with the Duma or with the bureaucracy to aid them in their study of the budget, Premier Stolypin notified the President of the Duma that no private persons would be allowed to enter the Duma. President Golovin protested against this, but in vain. The Premier placed guards at the entrance of the Tauride Palace, with orders to exclude every one except Deputies. President Golovin thereupon broke off correspondence on the subject, informing the Premier that he was not able to meet the argument of force to which the Premier had resorted. The Premier, in a private letter to the President, suggested that the committee could consult with experts in some private house. President Golovin enforced his authority against Mr. Purishkevitch, the anti-Semite Deputy from Kishineff, by having him excluded from the hall for insulting the President. Mr. Purishkevitch had called upon all the members of the Duma to rise as a mark of respect for the persons murdered by the revolutionists, and the President had declared the proposal out of order. M. Purishkevitch then shouted: "You're not President of the Duma, but of the Left."

The Belgium Cabinet Crisis

The Belgian Cabinet of which Count Smet de Naeyer was Premier has been forced to resign on account of the defeat of the Government on the mining bill. King Leopold has returned to Brussels from the Riviera, to which he had retired, either from pique or ill health. The desire of the Government in regard to the mining law was that the hours of labor should be fixed by royal decree, but the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies made a strong fight for retaining the power in the hands of the representatives of the people, and the Chamber voted an amendment, by 94 to 32, fixing the hours of labor. The Premier then announced the resignation of the Cabinet, and the following day a royal decree was presented signed by the King and Ministers withdrawing the bill from the consideration of the House. The Government has the right to withdraw a bill before its adoption by the Senate, but the action in this case has aroused bitter resentment among the Deputies, particularly because the decree of withdrawal is dated before the vote was taken upon the question and yet not presented until after the Ministers resigned. M. Janson, the leader of the Progressives, declares it is an extraordinary piece of insolence. M. Bertrand, the Socialist, says:

"We are on the road to a terrible crisis in which the King will suffer. The Kongo is at the bottom of it all. It remains for the King to conform to the national will or abdicate."

It is generally agreed that if the Cabinet had not fallen on this question it would when the Kongo matter came before the Chamber, because here the King and his people are in irreconcilable opposition. About three months ago the Belgian Chamber refused to recognize the right claimed by King Leopold to impose arbitrary conditions upon the annexation of the Kongo Free State to Belgium. A committee was appointed to examine the question and report upon the plan for annexation during the lifetime of the King. The King, however, refused to have anything to do with the committee and very little progress has been made toward agreeing upon a colonial system.

Lord Cromer's Rule in Egypt

Lord Cromer, who has been for twenty-four years the benevolent autocrat of Egypt, has resigned his position on account of failing health. This concludes what is probably the greatest administrative accomplishment of modern times, for, in spite of the racial and religious antipathies and dissensions of the people, he effected the regeneration of a bankrupt and enslaved country, altho he had no established position and little formal authority and had to work with the representatives of fourteen other European Powers, all envious of the growing power of England in Egypt. Yet, by his tact, perseverance and industry he has made England admittedly supreme and Egypt prosperous. Taxation has been reduced, the immemorial oppression of the fellahin by tax gatherers has been abolished, and the revenues have increased from $45,000,000 to $60,000,000. The value of the imports has doubled and the production of cotton, the principal export, has also doubled. If the great dam at Assuan be raised to 19½ feet, as is now proposed, 1,000,000 more acres of land will be brought under cultivation and the cotton output increased by some $20,000,000 annually. Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer, is the tenth son of the late Henry Baring, M. P., who was the third son of the first Sir Francis Baring. He entered the Royal Artillery, and attained the rank of major when, in 1880, he was appointed Financial Minister of the Council of India. There his success was so great that in 1883 he was sent to Egypt as "British Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General," which has been his nominal position ever since. He kept at his post in spite of all efforts at advancement, even refusing a position in the Cabinet, and he has always been willing to subordinate himself by giving full credit to European and native officials who worked with him. His success is largely due to his having been given a free hand by the home Government and to his policy of pushing forward young men into positions of responsibility and inspiring them with his own spirit. He was raised to the peerage in 1892 and created an earl in 1901. He is succeeded by Sir Eldon Gorst, who has been trained

by him in the Egyptian service and is now Under Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Lord Cromer's Report

Just before his resignation Lord Cromer issued his annual report for 1896 "on the finances, administration and condition of Egypt and the Sudan," which is of special importance on account of his frank discussion of the present situation and his recommendations for the reform of the administration. Egyptian Nationalism, of which the outside world has heard so much, is, in his opinion, a novel and exotic idea, for the Egyptians have been under foreign rulers ever since the times of the Pharaohs. The following quotations from his report will give his view of the relations between Nationalism and the Pan-Islamic movement:

"The difficulty of dealing with this subject is moreover, enormously enhanced by the fact that but few Egyptians have, in political or administrative affairs, a very clear idea of what they themselves want, while the practice of advocating two separate programs which are mutually destructive of each other, is the rule rather than the exception. I have frequently had expressed to me by Egyptians—among whom I am glad to be able to count many personal friends who speak to me very frankly—a paradoxical desire to secure all the advantages of the British occupation, which they fully recognize, without the occupation itself. I have had a leading Egyptian urge me to employ fewer Europeans in the Government service, and, in the same breath, ask me to arrange that a lawsuit in which he was interested should be tried by a British judge. I have known a warm advocate of Egyptian rights plead earnestly for the appointment of a British rather than an Egyptian engineer to superintend the distribution of water in his own province.

"Pan-Islamism is generally held to mean a combination of all the Moslems thruout the world to defy and to resist the Christian Powers. Viewed in this aspect, the movement certainly requires to be carefully watched by all European nations who have political interests in the East. It may possibly lead to sporadic outbursts of fanaticism in different parts of the world. We were within a very measurable distance of such an outburst in Egypt last spring. I see it constantly stated that the 'unrest' to which allusion was made in the House of Commons last summer was imaginary. I am wholly unable to concur in this view. The temperament of the lower classes of the Egyptian population, and notably of the urban population, is eminently mercurial. They were suddenly lashed into a fury by the inflammatory and mendacious writings in the Pan-Islamic press and they subsided into comparative tranquillity with almost equal suddenness when the British garrison was increased, and when the writers in the vernacular press, under pressure exerted on them by the more intelligent of their own countrymen, moderated their tone.

"Pan-Islamism is, moreover, a convenient phrase for conveying a number of other ideas, more or less connected with its primary signification. For the purpose of my present argument these are of greater practical importance than the wider definition to which I have alluded above.

"In the first place, it means, in Egypt, more or less complete subserviency to the Sultan.

"In the second place, Pan-Islamism almost necessarily connotes a recrudescence of racial and religious animosity. Many of its adherents are, I do not doubt, inspired by genuine religious fervor. Others, again, whether from indifference verging on agnosticism, or from political and opportunist motives, or—as I trust may sometimes be the case—from having really assimilated modern ideas on the subject of religious toleration, would be willing, were such a course possible, to separate the political from the religious, and even possibly from the racial issues. If such are their wishes and intentions I entertain very little doubt that they will find them impossible of execution. Unless they can convince the Moslem masses of their militant Islamism, they will fail to arrest their attention or to attract their sympathy.

In the third place, Pan-Islamism almost necessarily connotes an attempt to regenerate Islam on Islamic lines—in other words, to revivify and stereotype in the twentieth century the principles laid down, more than a thousand years ago, for the guidance of a primitive society. Those principles involve a recognition of slavery, laws regulating the relations of the sexes which clash with modern ideas, and, which is perhaps more important than all, that crystallization of the civil, criminal and canonical law into one immutable whole, which has so largely contributed to arrest the progress of those countries whose populations have embraced the Moslem faith."

Lord Cromer considers the ambition of the Egyptian National party for a native Parliament similar to the British House of Commons and having complete control over the finances of the country an absurdity which would lead to national bankruptcy and chaos:

"Can any sane man believe that a country which has for centuries past been exposed to the worst forms of misgovernment at the hands of its rulers, from Pharaohs to Pashas, and in which, but ten years ago, only 9.5 per cent. of the men and .3 per cent. of the women could read and write, is capable of suddenly springing into a position which will enable it to exercise full rights of autonomy with advantage to itself and to others interested in its welfare?"

Tearing Down Prosperity

BY WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D. D., LL.D.

Author of "Social Facts and Forces," "Applied Christianity," "The Practice of Immortality," Etc.

"Why should stock values be lower today than they were a year ago? I can only account for it by the attacks which have been made upon corporate interests during the past year or two years—unwarranted attacks that go to tear down the structures that have been reared by our people thru great effort, energy and patience."

THESE words are attributed by a reporter to the richest man in the world. It is never quite fair to hold any man responsible for anything that he is reported in the newspapers as saying, and the personality of this speaker will not therefore be taken into account; but inasmuch as a complaint similar to this frequently finds utterance in these days, it may be well to give it some attention.

Is it true that the depression in certain classes of securities is due to unwarranted attacks which have been made upon the corporations issuing them? I must doubt whether unwarranted attacks would be likely to inflict much injury on such organizations. The American people have shown themselves unwilling to lend an ear to accusations against the large corporations. Indeed they have been slow to give heed to attacks which were clearly not unwarranted, which were supported by evidence of the most indubitable and overwhelming nature. Nothing is more notable than the indifference which has been manifested by the public at large, during the last ten or fifteen years, to the attempts which have been made to bring before them facts of the most startling character concerning the management of some of these great enterprises. The public mind has shown itself to be the reverse of inflammable or explosive in its attitude toward these matters. Until the managers of the great insurance companies insisted on exposing their own rottenness to the public, it was well-nigh impossible to make the mass of our people believe that a great aggregation of capital could do anything wrong.

Since that they have begun to open their eyes. But it is not by unwarranted attacks that they have been awakened, tho, of course, those whose iniquity has been exposed are inclined to say so. The insurance directors and officers themselves have insisted that all the accusations against them are baseless and malevolent. The people of the country are, however, by this time, fully convinced that not only the three big insurance companies but a large number of other great aggregations of capital, including the railroads, have been conducting their business in a manner not only unlawful but grievously unjust and injurious. The people have been convinced of this, not merely nor mainly by articles in the newspapers and magazines, nor by sermons or speeches, but by judicial investigations in the courts. The charges made by writers of books and by contributors to periodicals have finally been taken up by prosecuting officers, and have been found to contain so large a measure of truth that indictments have been brought, in the courts of the United States and of several of the States, covering many thousand cases of violations of the criminal laws. Some of these cases have been tried and the accused persons have been convicted and heavily fined. In one of these cases, against one of our greatest railway corporations, the Federal Judge, George C. Holt, a man of high character and distinction, said, in pronouncing the sentence, that the evidence of guilt was "clear, conclusive and undisputed," and that the crime was one which "in its na-

ture" was "deliberate and premeditated," and he added:

"Such a violation of law, in my opinion, in its essential nature is a very much more heinous act than the ordinary, common, vulgar crimes which come before the criminal courts constantly for punishment, and which arise from sudden passion or temptation. The crime in this case was committed by men of education and of large business experience, whose standing in the community was such that they might have been expected to set an example of obedience to law, upon the maintenance of which alone in this country the security of their property depends."

Now it is the simple truth, which all fairly intelligent Americans perfectly well know, that this kind of conduct has been practised all over this land by the railroads and the big corporations who have been confederate with them; and the people are demanding that the men who have been engaged in such illegal and injurious conduct shall be brought to justice. For this demand the people have found a commanding voice. It is the voice of the President of the United States, and of his Attorney-General, and of the entire Federal Department of Justice. It is the voice of the State of Missouri and its Attorney-General, and of the State of Ohio and its Attorney-General, and of high officials of other sovereign States—the voice of the highest officers of our Government charged with the enforcement of the laws. By these authoritative voices the machinery of government has been set in motion, and the result, up to date, is the securing of indictments by grand juries specifying, as I have said, thousands of criminal acts on the part of the railways and the big shippers and the managers of great monopolies. Many of these indictments are still pending, but most of the cases that have been tried have resulted in prompt convictions, and in the imposition of fines amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Such is the action which one of the accused persons now describes as an "unwarranted attack." It strikes me that the phrase is rather inaccurate at this stage of the proceedings.

The purpose of these "unwarranted attacks" is, according to this authority, "to tear down the structures which have been reared by our people thru great effort, energy and patience." I must be allowed to doubt again whether any purpose exists, in this country, on the part of the masses of the people to tear down any structure which has been reared by honest industry and lawful enterprise. There are, no doubt, a few embittered and malignant agitators who are full of enmity toward all who are more prosperous than themselves, and who would be glad to see all the well to do reduced to penury. But this class of persons is small. They exert no controlling influence. The great majority of our American people have no enmity toward persons of wealth as such and they do not wish to weaken the safeguards of honest property. To accuse them of a purpose to "tear down" the structures which enterprise and frugality and patience have toiled to rear is grievously to malign them. There is no populace on the earth whose sense of justice is more quick and keen than our own. The American people believe in fair play and the square deal for everybody, rich and poor, and no wild-eyed destructionist, whose only motive is envy or malice, will ever lead them very far.

But there are "structures" which have been reared during the last few years, by certain classes of "our people," by "great effort, energy and patience," no doubt, but also by great shrewdness, cunning and unscrupulousness, which are structures of fraud, lawlessness and injustice; which are simply fortifications under whose cover great monopolies can carry on war against legitimate trade; by means of which small dealers are crushed and the strong are aggrandized upon the ruin of the weak. These structures have been built up in brazen defiance of the laws which seek to preserve for all men an equal opportunity. A more cynical contempt for law has never been manifested in any age than that by which a few of our "captains of industry" have evaded and annulled the plain statutes of the nation. A system of railway discrimination has been erected which, in its intricacy and craftiness, will be the wonder of the following generations. The laws plainly require the railways to serve all men alike, and late investigations show that more than sixty different methods have been devised of evading these laws. For this lawlessness the rail-

way managers are not chiefly to blame: the greater responsibility lies with the big shippers.

It is by this iniquitous system of railway discriminations that many of the swollen fortunes have been heaped up. Some of the great combinations have been employing these unjust and illegal methods for well-nigh a generation; the enormous advantages which they have thus secured have made them more powerful than any ruling class which ever existed on the face of the earth.

Now it is these "structures" of illegality, of oppression, of plunder, that the American people propose to tear down. They have been hearing about this kind of injustice for a good many years, and their exceeding good nature has kept them incredulous far too long. But they have been taking notice of late, and their minds are made up. They do not think it expedient, in a democracy, that aggregations of wealth should be permitted to erect such "structures" of privilege by means of which they may levy tribute upon the industries of the country. They even suppose that laws are intended, in a democracy, to prevent and to punish aggression of this nature. And they are going to take a very lively interest, in the immediate future, in the question whether a democracy is strong enough to prevent the existence of such oppression.

The system of railway discrimination will have to come down, and along with it the monstrous injustices of our robber tariffs, and along with these those schemes of high finance by which industry is crippled for generations to pay the fictitious debts of over-capitalization. There is, indeed, quite a little tearing down that will have to be done, and it is to be hoped that the people will continue, for some time to come, to be in the mood of doing it. And it is more than probable that in this process some stock values will be lowered. The stock values which have rested on the systems of spoliation, of which I have spoken—which have been raised to enormous figures by the illegal railway discriminations and the robbery of competitors, are likely to shrink somewhat when the props of monopoly are knocked from under them. Some innocent persons will suffer in that shrinkage, of course; it is never possible to overthrow a long-standing social injustice without inflicting injury on many who are not directly responsible. In one sense we are all to blame; we have stood silent and have permitted these injustices to intrench themselves; we ought to have known that the day of judgment would surely come.

There is no purpose, at this moment, of attacking any man or any corporation whose business is honestly, lawfully, fairly carried on; and no wish to pull down any enterprise which is not a defiance to law and a menace to liberty. The great multitude of business men, manufacturers, merchants, large and small dealers, who are prosecuting their industries lawfully and honorably, have not the slightest reason for apprehension on account of any feelings that now exist in the hearts of the American people. Nobody who has any appreciable influence wishes them any harm. Nobody whose opinions need to be considered has dreamed of attacking them or tearing down their prosperity.

It is a clever trick of the robber barons of our industry, whose piratical "structures" have got to be torn down, to try to associate themselves with the legitimate commercial enterprises, and to make out that these also are the subjects of popular displeasure. But honest business men will be very silly if they give any countenance to such a judgment. Much more foolish will they be if, by their silence or their speech, they permit anybody to infer that they are identified in any way with those who are now under the censure of the law.

It is highly important, at this stage of affairs, that a wide and clear demarcation be made between business which is lawful and honorable and business which is unscrupulous and piratical; and there are no persons among us who can help so much to keep this distinction clear and sharp as the honest business men themselves. If they permit it to be blurred it will be a sorry day for them.

The one danger in sight is that this distinction may be blurred; that the popular mind may be infected with the suspicion that all business is piracy; that the competitive system is essentially

iniquitous. That suspicion has not yet, as I have maintained, obtained any strong hold upon the popular mind, but it is entertained by many persons, not all of whom are fools or knaves. There is danger that it may spread, and the only people who can prevent its spreading are those whom I have characterized as our honest business men. If they are lukewarm about this, if they allow the impression to get abroad that they are in sympathy with the methods of piracy and plunder, then we shall be in danger of a tearing down which will be a great deal more destructive than anything which has yet been threatened.

For the present that danger is not imminent. The rank and file of the American people still believe in liberty and democracy, and are making a strenuous and hopeful effort to restore the equalities of opportunity which have been so seriously encroached upon during the past quarter of a century. Their idea is that if the rebate robberies can be exterminated, and the railways can be made to render to all citizens an equal public service; if the monstrous favoritism of the tariff can be cut out; if stock watering can be brought under control; if the public service companies in our cities can be prevented from obtaining for nothing franchises worth billions; if the raiding of trust funds by promoters can be stopped; if a few other such colossal oppressions of the weak by the strong can be restrained, we may yet have, in this country, a fair show for the common man, a great alleviation of the burdens resting on the industrial classes, a much more equitable distribution of the products of industry. They know that if these ends, of which they are now in pursuit, can be gained, there will be no more fortunes of a thousand million dollars heaped up in a generation; but they think that there will be a far larger number of those who will attain to an honorable competence, and that the standard of living will be raised for the whole population. This is what they believe in and hope for; and the way to it, as they think, is thru the destruction of monopoly and iniquitous privilege and the restoration of a fair measure of industrial freedom.

This is what they are asking for at present. If they fail of this they are likely to ask for something which will cost a good deal more, and which may not do them so much good when they get it.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

A Mexican Lullaby

(To Jack and Priscilla.)

BY GRACE HAZARD CONKLING

AWAY across the yellow plain
The sleepy sun before he goes
Has hung the shoulders of the hills
With velvet folds of gold and rose:
And in the garden of the sky
The petals of the stars uncurl
Like flowers blooming overhead:
It's sleepy time, my little girl!

The mules are safe in the corral:
The burros on the homeward road
Trudge patiently along and think
Of laying down the heavy load:
And high upon the mountain-side
The goat-herd's camp-fire, all ashine
Tells that the goats have gone to bed:
Good-night, O little boy of mine!

What if the big white stars come out
And find the whole world sound asleep
Excepting just small boys and girls
Whose wilful eyes wide open keep?
And there are little winged dreams
Fluttering 'round your beds at night,
That will not kiss your wide-open eyes—
So cuddle down and shut them tight!

SAN LUIS POTOSI, MEXICO

DRY FARM RYE FIELD WESTON COUNTY, WYOMING.



What Is Dry Farming?

BY WILLIAM C. DEMING

EDITOR OF THE WYOMING TRIBUNE.

TWO years ago in the Rocky Mountain West dry farming was a joke and a by-word. Today hundreds of thousands of acres are, or soon will be, under cultivation by this method; thousands of sturdy men are its devotees, and only a few weeks ago three hundred interested and enthusiastic delegates and as many visitors from fifteen arid and semi-arid States and Territories met at the Trans-Missouri Dry Farming Congress in Denver, and registered their faith in a movement which is to join hands with irrigation in reclaiming the barren wastes of the West.

Technically speaking, all that section of country in which the annual rainfall is less than twelve inches is called arid. Where the rainfall exceeds twelve inches and is less than twenty inches, it is called semi-arid. For convenience and easy reckoning, draw a line from Bismarck, North Dakota, thru North Platte, Nebraska, to Laredo, Texas, and all that country to the westward to the Sierra Nevadas and the Cascade Mountains may be termed arid or semi-arid, and it embraces more than one-third of the entire United States. In this section is all that is left of the public domain, and it is the hope of the men and women, who, crowded out of the congested East, desire to carve out new homes in the West and transmit to their children a family roof-tree.

It should be remembered in passing that the most liberal estimate ever placed upon the amount of arid and

semi-arid land which it is possible to reclaim by irrigation, if all the waste waters were utilized, is 10 per cent. of the total area, and this doubtless is twice too much.

After counting out the irrigated land, the mountainous lands, the worthless lands, the timbered lands, the mineral lands, the Government reserves, and all other lands suitable for grazing purposes only, we may have left 20 per cent. of the whole section reclaimable by dry farming.

The arid and the semi-arid West for forty years or more has been largely a sheep and cattle pasture, and it is conservatively estimated that it requires from twenty to one hundred acres to support one animal, the average being about thirty-five.

It will be readily seen, therefore, that if after all the available water has been used for irrigation, there is still an agency by which other millions of acres may be reclaimed, then cosy homes will replace the sheep wagon and school children will romp where only lambs frolicked before.



THE RAW PRAIRIE WITH PLOWED STRIP IN BACKGROUND.

What, then, is dry farming? In plain words, it is farming successfully with the natural precipitation, which must be so conserved and used as to obtain results. The world has plodded along for several thousand years, and yet it has occurred to but few people, until within a decade, that it is possible to store up the moisture as it falls and use it when desired. When rains come and the snow melts upon the native sod in the arid and semi-arid West, the moisture is either quickly evaporated from the surface or passes into the ground, from which it is almost as quickly drawn by the same process of evaporation.

When the land is plowed and permitted to lie without subsequent tillage, the moisture, whether from rain or melting snows, soaks into the ground, possibly to the depth of the furrow, from which it is again withdrawn by evaporation. Influenced by the heat of the sun and the aridity of the atmosphere, the surface bakes and a crust is formed. The untutored and uninitiated, as it were, in the dry farming cult, would no doubt assume that the crust so formed

would act as a protection against the "drawing" influence of the air and sunshine, and would therefore prevent evaporation. The reverse is true, and herein is the key that unlocks the secrets of dry farming. The crust so formed is cellular. It is full of little holes thru which practically all of the moisture beneath passes out into the air.

In the arid and semi-arid West, particularly in the rarer atmosphere of the higher altitudes, the evaporation takes place so rapidly that the residents of those regions almost invariably underestimate the annual rainfall. The average altitude of the arid and semi-arid region is about one mile above sea level.

Since dry farming has been reduced to a science it will not be amiss to use scientific terms where they elucidate rather than obscure the subject. The process of evaporation thru the cellular crust above referred to is the result of a force known as capillarity. A familiar and effective example of capillary attraction is that of holding the edge of a lump of sugar in water and watching the moisture move steadily toward the top. Or a better example still, in which capillarity and evaporation are both illustrated, is found in the lamp, the flame of which consumes the oil as fast as it rises in the wick, thru capillarity, just as the warm dry air consumes all the moisture in the ground by means of the cellular "earth-wick."

It must be evident then that if provision is made by which the precipitation, which readily passes into the soil is prevented from passing out by capillary attraction and evaporation, we are in a position to use this moisture and produce a variety of crops; it having been demonstrated conclusively that agriculture can be carried on successfully and profitably with a minimum of twelve inches of precipitation, if all is devoted to the right use.



HARVESTING DRY FARM POTATOES, CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

As a rule, it is better to let a piece of ground, whether fall or spring plowing, lie fallow during the summer, seeding it each alternate year. During the fallow

season the surface of the plowed ground should be harrowed or stirred after each heavy rain, or big snow, thus forming a dust mulch or blanket, as it were, by which capillary attraction is destroyed and evaporation reduced to a minimum. Even the casual or indifferent student of agriculture will see that the effect of harrowing after rain or snow prevents the forming of a crust and the consequent cells which accelerate evaporation.

Thus the secret of dry farming is the conservation of the moisture that falls, and the secret of the conservation is the destruction of the little cells at the surface thru which evaporation is so active.



VIEW OF THE DISK PLOW AND TRACTION ENGINE IN STUBBLE FIELD, CHEYENNE, WYO.

and the secret of the destruction of the little cells is frequent harrowing of the surface, which prevents the forming of the crust.

The soft dirt or granular condition permits the moisture to pass rapidly into the ground and likewise holds it where it will do the most good. That in brief is the science of dry farming, which after all is not "dry" farming, but the intelligent retention and application of all the moisture that falls in a section of country whose agricultural possibilities have heretofore been considered more than doubtful.

Accompanying this article is a picture of the raw prairie as it has stood from the earliest recollection of man. Another picture illustrates the act of turning over this natural sod and the others the astonishing growth thereon. These are not "stage pictures," not pictures made for this article, but the actual scenes of farming without artificial irrigation near the city of Cheyenne and other places in Wyoming, where until two years ago no one had the temerity to undertake to farm. One of the most successful cattle growers once said to me, "I think the Lord knew what he was about and left the right side of the soil up." This remark illustrates the prejudices which the would-be farmer in the arid West has had to encounter and is only one of the many difficulties which he must overcome.

Land which I have seen sold for $1.50 per acre is now growing thirty-five to forty bushels of wheat to the acre; fifty to sixty bushels of oats; forty to sixty bushels of barley; bountiful crops of field peas used as winter feed for sheep; one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes to the acre and as fine a stand of alfalfa as I have ever seen in any irrigated section at the same period of growth.

Within the last two years, hundreds of thousands of acres of grazing land in Wyoming and Colorado have been sold

and are being cut up into small tracts and disposed of for dry land agriculture to farmers from every State east of the Missouri River.

Under the "Campbell System," as it is known in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, and the "Cooke System," as it is known in Wyoming, Idaho and Eastern Oregon, the dry farmer plows his ground from eight to ten inches deep, preferably in the fall, in order that it may receive the benefit of the winter snows. As a further advantage the land is plowed at right angles to the prevailing winds that the trough of the furrow may catch and hold as much snow as possible. Where and when it is too dry for fall plowing, then early spring plowing should be done, using always the same system of harrowing after heavy rains. An industrious boy with three sections of a steel harrow will cultivate thirty acres a day.

In conclusion, however, it should be borne in mind that experience has already demonstrated that alfalfa, the greatest forage crop known to any arid region, will grow on unirrigated sagebrush or prairie land, if the Campbell or Cooke system is rigidly followed.

The important things to remember about dry farming are the following:

That twelve inches of rainfall properly conserved in the soil will produce thirty to forty bushels of wheat to the acre each alternate year;

That the soil of the arid region possessing all its virgin elements of strength, is the most fertile in the world and under dry farming, it is likely to remain so, for while all of the moisture is conserved on these lands, in the East where the rainfall is more copious much of the plant nourishing elements are washed away;

That good arid land can be purchased at from $1.50 to $5 per acre;

That dry farming is reasonably sure farming if the farmer is industrious, dili-



HARVESTING UNIRRIGATED GRAIN, CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

gent and intelligent, and has sufficient capital to tide over the first two years, or the preparatory stage of his farm;

That arid land which will produce nourishing grass and hay sufficient to feed and fatten 80 per cent. of the sheep and cattle of the United States, will produce other and better crops with other and better systems;

That in the Rocky Mountain West, the rain falls when most needed, from March 1st to September 1st;

That nothing is lost, but much is gained by cropping a particular piece of land only every other year, except, of course, perennial crops like alfalfa;

That in every country where land is so cheap a farmer may own enough so as to follow the alternate year and scientific system to the letter and yet be producing large crops of grain on different areas each year;

That the most successful dry farmer is he who uses his head as well as his hands and seeks out the most successful drought-resisting plants and grains by intelligent seed selection;

That among the crops which have been profitably grown by the dry farming method are wheat, kaffir corn, barley, emmer, commonly known as spelt, alfalfa, bromus inermis or brome grass, oats, rye, field peas and many hardy vegetables;

That the average yield of wheat per acre, the United States over, in 1904 was only 12½ bushels and oats 26 7-10 bushels to the acre. In 1905 wheat averaged 14½ bushels to the acre and oats 28 8-10 bushels to the acre;

That you can beat the average, under dry farming, in the worst years;



HARVESTING DRY FARM POTATOES, CHEYENNE EXPERIMENT FARM.

That the motto of the dry farmer is *"One plowing, frequent harrowing, two years' moisture—one big crop."*

Many dry farming authorities and enthusiasts assert that agriculture can be successfully followed thru scientific cultivation with ten inches of rainfall. If this is true, there is an abundance of en-

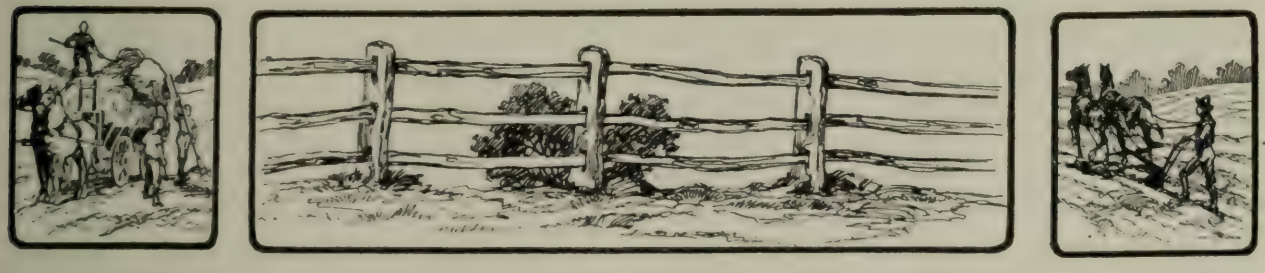
couragement for the dry farmer in the records of the Cheyenne Weather Bureau for the past thirty-six years, the average being in excess of thirteen inches.

My own opinion covering a more or less careful observation and study of the subject for five years is that dry farming is not only possible, but may be made profitable if the prospective farmer unites "Faith, Hope and Charity" in his efforts, if he be intelligent and industrious, if he will apply the knowledge and experience already gained by others with assiduity, and has the pluck and the resources to stay with the proposition for five years. Already dry farming has added millions of dollars to the assessed valuation of the West.

I have omitted roseate experiences and the figures of many practical dry farmers the accuracy of which I have no reason to doubt, fearing to try the credulity of the reader, and for the greater reason that in a new movement like this it is better to err on the side of conservatism than optimism.

And, lastly, the arid and semi-arid West does not desire a sudden land boom. A steady influx of practical farmers, who will stay, is the real desideratum.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING.



Yeast-Stirrers in New York City

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

[At the solicitation of THE INDEPENDENT, Mrs. Harris recently paid her first winter visit to New York City, and was plunged for a few weeks into the center of the maelstrom of "world movements," where nothing is regarded as settled and unquestionable. The wild whirl of ideas and purposes seems to have dizzied her somewhat, but she keeps her bearings by the ancient landmarks.—EDITOR.]

BY yeast-stirrers I mean those persons, of both sexes and every persuasion in New York, who think they are creating the sentiment that will leaven American life.

"You are now listening to men and women who are molding public sentiment for the whole country," said a famous editor, quite seriously, after we had heard one of them explain why a good man was bad and a bad woman was good. That was done as simply as a kitten chases its tail, and very much in the same manner, except that the process was intellectual and dignified. I pass over the editor's pathetic egotism, but I wish to call attention in this article to the yeast-stirrers and their leaven. For one thing the thinking people there appear to have had their moral natures turned hind part before. And altho they have the best intentions in the world, I am bound to hold the yeast-stirrers themselves responsible for this rear-mindedness. They may think it is originality, but it looks more like aboriginality. And, of course, the contrast between them and normal people is diverting, whichever way you look at it. For example, if you wish to appear perfectly absurd among them, get down to particulars; talk about something less universal than "life"; admit that you are not engaged in a "world movement"; that you are not "planning a great work." (Every yeast-stirrer magnifies himself with this phrase.' It is the Aurora Borealis which shines above his

little pot.) Say that you have no new theory of social salvation for the race; confess that you are as ignorant of "Romantic Obscurantism" as an unborn child; but insist that marriage is sacred, whether happy or unhappy, and that divorce is at best an ignoble retreat where honor and duty claim you; and hold that righteousness is more important to learn and to practice than a stark-naked humanitarianism which makes too many excuses for unrighteousness, particularly of the flesh which makes us human — I say if you wish to feel like an antiquated formula for prim hoop-skirt virtues let the yeast-stirrer know that this is the pattern of your mind. Meanwhile, you may add to your confusion by making a few observations concerning theirs, and, for the sake of clearness, the reader must understand that those mentioned in this article are highly respected members of society. Some I met at the Authors' Club, others were in the most prominent pulpits in the city, still others were prominent in municipal affairs. Some were at a Socialists' meeting where an Episcopal clergyman and a famous woman were among the after-dinner speakers. Not one, so far as I know, belonged to bohemian circles—for bohemians are only the product of this leaven. The man I heard inveigh against marriage as an unbearable hardship upon wives and an unimaginable bore to husbands, and who expressed a willingness to welcome illegitimate children into his own family, was not a bohemian nor a hobo. He is a gentleman of unimpeachable character, who occupied as long as he wanted it a chair in one of our great universities, and his writings now appear in a magazine noted for its conservatism and for its large circulation. Nor did I see any yeast-stirrers when I went prospecting for human nature in the Bowery. I found the human nature, to be sure, but it has not been leavened much with yeast of any kind. And I did not see them at anarchists' meetings on the East Side. "A watched pot never boils," and the police over there are very narrow-minded. Besides, it is not the fashion now in New York to be an anarchist. But a "terrorist" may be a social lion if he likes. The explanation is that a terrorist only wants to throw bombs in Russia, while an anarchist will throw them here at home if he is not sufficiently snubbed.

The first thing which impresses the stranger is that these are a new kind of good people who have no illusions, but who have more delusions than even their benighted forefathers had. A man whose admirable character bears testimony to his Christian rearing denied the existence of God so mincingly that I wondered why his guardian angel did not flash in and spank him body and soul. Another boldly declared that George Washington played such a gallant part in the Revolution, not because he was a patriot, but because he had vast tracts of land that would be more valuable under a free government—think of Washington as a "promoter"! —very soon this will get out, of course, and then the children of New York will not even have a father of their country!

No words can express their contempt for the tricks of commerce, for the graft of government, for the serpent power of Wall Street. Everybody is a rascal except Hearst, and the rest of us have no doubts about him. What we want to know is, Why do so many yeast-stirrers choose Hearst of all men to idealize? I reckon it is for the same reason Eve picked out the devil in paradise to advise with her. She felt limited by her own innocence. But Hearst is not their only delusion. One of them told me that so soon as he got the time he meant to "rewrite religion." I do not know whether he was repeating a smart-sounding epigram that he had heard somewhere, or if he really intended to take a day off and crochet a Pentateuch and a New Testament out of the abundance of his own heathen imagination. But it will be seen from the foregoing that a yeast-stirrer's chief delusion is the confidence he has in his leaven.

Another characteristic by which they may be recognized is that each of them has time by the forelock in one hand and what he calls "the revolution" in the other. And not one of them feels bound by any law of logic to stir any particular kind of yeast, but they all stir

frantically whatever can be fermented. I recall a certain leaven-dealing hero who is a member of the Universal Peace Movement, while taking a prominent part in the terrorists' meetings of the Russian revolutionists. And he thinks that he is a rational being. It may be that we are in equal need of both, but it would be so much more intelligible, not to say influential, if the peacemakers did not try to be terrorists. However, even the preachers cannot make this distinction. There is that famous New York preacher crying out: "I am a terrorist. I am with every assassin in Russia!" Now cannot the good doctor understand that this shout does not go with his hymns or sermon on Sunday? Doubtless his moral sense is all right, but the leaven has distracted his reasoning faculties, or he would be able to put two and two or even one and one together so as to compute how long it will take him to convert a man to Christianity, and then leaven him into a terrorist and assassin. Never have I seen such brilliance of mind, such kindness of heart mixed with such irrational and unscrupulous motives.

And, again, when you are associated with cultured people who avoid the use of such terms as right and wrong, know that you have "come up higher" among the leaven-makers. They cannot tell the difference between *saying* a thing is so and the truth. With mere words they accomplish things to their own satisfaction which have always taxed the angels in heaven. They look their Lazarus City in the face and say, with an ecstatic smile: "There is no evil!" As time is a term to denote our limited segment-sense of eternity, so evil is only "a stage of goodness." If old, sleepless, miserable, blear-eyed New York ever gulps this yeast it will be a long continued "stage!" This brings us to consider the altruists more particularly, all of whom are mighty stirrers. And they are the queerest people of all. A New York altruist is one who would as lief mislay his morals or his conscience as not, but he sticks to his theory of ethics thru good and evil report. He does not necessarily give his money to feed the poor at home, but he will give his fortune to the fund used in Russia for the blowing up of banks, for the killing of officials and the support of the Duma. He will accept a salary of $100,000 to preach poverty on the editorial page of a paper which is sold out to "other interests" everywhere else. He will lay the scenes of his novels on Hungry Street, on the East Side, and while he is writing it, gorge himself at the Holland House every day till the very jowls of his genius stick out. This kind stirs his yeast with a "muck-rake." Or he may be a great ethical teacher, who has been divorced for no better reason than the one given by the young negro woman: "Jedge, I des done loss my taste fer dat nigger Jeems!" I was myself invited to attend a series of lectures on ethics, given by a person who disposed of his children as naïvely as ever Rousseau did of his.

Not all the yeast-stirrers in New York are indigenous—quite the reverse. If a man gets a bee in his bonnet anywhere—wants to start a revolution, or a new philosophy, or rewrite religion—he comes to New York and joins the leaven-makers. It affects him that way. These are the ones who have so much to say about their desire to "live life in its fullness." What they mean by "fullness" is entirely too much. They want to flourish like green bay trees. For this class "life" appears to be a sort of hilarious atmosphere in which man is dissolved and becomes a joy-eyed, procreating factor for the future. This is fortunately very vague, but I met at least one avatar of such a movement—a chaste and honorable person really, but he was a humanitarian who had been leavened into the last stages of sentimental decadence.

It is with peculiar diffidence that I mention perhaps the largest class of yeast-stirrers in the city—the Socialists. This is becoming, because every one of them with whom I conversed expressed compassion or contempt for my invincible ignorance of the subject. It is a charge they usually bring against people who disagree with them. Now I restrain myself from becoming a Socialist on the grounds that it is a rational theory of government, suited only to rational people, whereas, some of us (Socialists in particular) are not always rational, and

the *test* of a government is whether it can hold things together when we are not reasonable, or good, or even decent. So soon as they can arrange these little matters I desire to become one. Meanwhile I have a sort of literary antipathy for their monstrous vocabulary. My taste is offended at the ugliness of Socialism expressed in words. The sweaty adjectives they use, the meat-ax phrases and granary terms all sound as if they belonged to a science for exploiting the economics of cattle. A man may drop a thousand years in the scale of things thru one sentence written by a really learned Socialist. It is the only language I ever heard which gives the impression that it still has the monkey hair on it—ugh! However, the Socialists are the most important leaven-makers in New York. For one thing, they are producing a new mind. It is callow and crude now, aboriginal as compared with what it will be. The proof of this is their predilection for horrors (a primitive trait) and their lack of humor. As for humor, I have never seen one who had any, altho they do not lack irony—which is as different from humor as a claw is from a smile. For example, Upton Sinclair told me that he meant that story of the squealing pig in the early chapters of "The Jungle" to be humorous! It is, but because the author has treated an absurd subject seriously, and he did it because there is not a ray of humor in his mind. I ought to say in this connection that Jack London has just made the same comment on me; said I was "totally without humor." This is a relief. I have sometimes feared that the reason Socialists excited my risibles so much was because my sense of humor was abnormally developed. Another evidence of the rudimentary development of the Socialists I have met is that they are morbid. It is only a step from that to being rabid. They all have a mania for sorrows, and a fury, a bitterness of mind, which alienates people and accounts in part for the comparative futility of their efforts. But when they get thru this first stage they may indeed become the yeast-stirrers for the whole country. The important thing now is to try to teach them some patience, some toleration and a little grace, if we can.

And what are some of the effects of these various leavening compounds upon the people?

The yeast of the Socialists is distinctly political, and many of them boldly claim to be responsible for nearly all the reforms in the city, but somehow they don't get elected to anything. When Jack London ran for Mayor of Oakland, Cal., a few years ago, on the Socialistic ticket, it is said that he received one vote, possibly two. But a Socialist would "run" even if he received no votes at all. Just as Bill Nye once challenged John L. Sullivan, not because he expected to knock him out of the ring, but because he liked "to be mixed up with him before the public." It is a way they have of creating public sentiment. But that is the reason they are not elected. They have created too much already.

But here are some of the results directly attributed to the leaven which I have tried to describe.

(1) I heard much more sentiment expressed in favor of divorces than for marriage. This is the case to such an extent one is surprised that the young people should dare to marry at all. And it is a fact that most of those who get old enough to observe and consider do not. Many of the most admirable men and women I met were single for this reason. No yeast-stirrer has intimated to them that the way to reform marriage is not to break it with a divorce, but to get in it, stay in it and work out the trouble, whatever it is, from the inside.

(2) The people who are so cultured that they speak according to art rather than morality, who have no sternness of mind, no salutary narrowness of judgment and principles, are in a large measure responsible for the class of popular heroes and heroines ever before the public in New York, either on the stage or in the jails. While I was there Stanford White, Evelyn Thaw and her husband were the ones in court, and "Salome" the one on the stage. Novelists went down and took notes at the trial, so as to get popular yeast for their next stories, and young girls were not ashamed to express their sympathy for "poor Evelyn." Poor Evelyn, by all means! but it is as disgraceful to discuss her as it is to tear the rags off of a body that has been dragged

out of the river. At no time did a respectable person appear in the hero rôle, and if he had, the question is, would any one have been interested in him?

(3) The romance of Socialism has taken the place of religion in the spiritual economics of many of the yeast-stirrers. The altruists have defrauded the people also with their holiday-cake ethics and fine talk with tea afterward. Still others have fooled themselves by the rational process so common among yeast-stirrers. One lady, upon hearing that in a certain mountain section the people "got religion" during the summer and backslid during the winter, exclaimed: "If only they could be kept comfortable they would be good all the time!" It was useless to call her attention to the incredible wickedness among the people in her own city who were most comfortable, and there are thousands like her, who believe that virtue is a matter of diet and sufficient clothing.

(4) Another evidence of the leaven was in the pulpits. So many of the people give the impression of being without a pastor, in spite of the numerous churches. This was intelligible when I heard a sermon from the same minister who proclaimed his sympathy with the Russian Terrorists. He chose for his text one of the miracles of Jesus, and proved, with pathological minuteness, that it was not a miracle at all; said that his own mother had done greater things. At the conclusion of the service he had the effrontery to address the Lord in prayer. To be sure, it was not much of a prayer, merely a polite address, which really meant that the petitioner did not expect anything from that source. Now it may be that Jesus performed no miracles, and it may be that, after all, he is not the divine Savior of the world, but it gives people a bad, lonesome feeling to be confirmed in this idea, and there are enough trying to do it without the aid of the preachers. If they could hold on to the faith a little longer it would do more good than throwing bombs, even by proxy, in Russia.

(5) And, as a matter of personal experience, I may add that the subconscious effects of having so many vagaries about is not good for the mind. During the last ten years I have written with sufficient clearness not to be reckoned among cranks. But while I was in New York my mind was so far dissolved that I wrote an article which showed remarkable signs of mere vaporing. The proof is that I received letters from strange, mad people who believed that the person I referred to in the article written during my stay there was the "elaborator of the 144,000 super-men prophesied in the Scriptures." Others thought that I had caught a vision of "the celestial spouse" described by Swedenborg. Now heaven forbid that I should conceive of such a person! And under ordinary circumstances I could never have laid myself open to such a suspicion. But I confess my fault here, in order to warn people against the curious leaven of that wonderful city. The makers of it are more than clever. They are kind. They have new virtues that I never saw before, which make them adorable. They practice a golden rule of almost heathen dimensions. But they insist upon being elevated by the most diabolically erroneous opinions, and that makes the yeast bad. But I do not know what is to become of the "second generation" in New York if these good people keep on talking so bad. The danger is not to them. They were properly brought up by parents who got the yeast for that business out of the Ten Commandments, and so they have characters that survive their scandalous doctrines, but the good Lord have mercy upon their children. Fortunately, when people get very decadent in their views of life, they do not want children, and I have heard that in New York already the better classes (?) are eliminating them.

NASHVILLE, TENN.



Zionism, a Retrospect and a Hope

BY RICHARD GOTTHEIL, Ph.D.

[Dr. Gottheil is Professor of Semitic Languages in Columbia University, and is the author of many books and magazines on Oriental topics. From 1898 to 1904 he was President of the American Federation of Zionists.—EDITOR.]

THERE is a well-known talmudic discussion turning upon the sixth verse of the Twenty-fourth Psalm in which one party holds that "the time is adapted to the leader" while the opposite party holds that "the leader is adapted to the times." Both opinions are true regarding the late Theodore Herzl, the founder of modern Zionism; and the success that attended his efforts is proof of this contention. He found his fellow Jews unimaginative; he fired their minds with a romantic fancy. He found them divided by petty distinctions and discords; he offered them a hope and a faith. After devoting the tireless energy of his ripest years as a proof of his own conviction, he sealed his service with his life's blood, looking with prophetic eye into the promised land, whither he himself was debarred from leading his people. The seven years of plenty in the Zionist movement came to an end with Herzl's death in 1904. Were they to be followed by seven lean ones? His qualities of leadership, his sterling character, his winning ways had given him a position among the Jewish people which, perhaps, no one could ever regain. In the plenitude of his power and the heyday of his strength, neither he nor those of us who stood near him imagined that the end could be so near. His death left the ranks transfixed with amazement. His hand had held all the strings in a comprehensive grasp and there was no one man to take his place. Well-nigh three years have now passed. The recovery has been slow; for the old infirmity of purpose has been in danger of asserting



THE JAFFA ROAD.
Jewish settlements seen from the top of the Alliance School buildings.



THE ARTS AND CRAFTS SCHOOL, JERUSALEM.

itself again; the old unimaginative routine Judaism has had a new chance of life. Happily the seed had been planted too deeply. Tho the finest flower had been cut off, the stem still remained healthy. The Jewish conscience had been stirred too deeply. The fire had been relit. It might burn itself out; it could never be smothered again.

The idea of a universal Church had informed the policy of the middle ages; the hope of a universal State had animated the leaders of the eighteenth and part of the nineteenth centuries. But while such romantic ideas were being conceived and acted upon the birth-throes of another movement were in progress. The various races of the world were beginning to bestir themselves. Disraeli never spoke a truer word than when he said "race is the key of history"; speaking as he did from the consciousness of his own racial affinity. Slowly, and with much creaking and groaning, the various families of Europe and even of Asia began to stir. Greece reasserted itself. A Roman nation was reborn. The Teuton carved a place for himself in the highest niche of fame. Nationalities which had been cast to the lumber heap of the past emerged once more—Servia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Ireland, commenced to feel an inward power and to demand the rights of existence. Japan and China are even now setting an example for the other races of Asia. Clearly, nationalism was not a thing of the past and racial distinctions could not be blotted out either by the generalship of a genius or the ferocity of a mob.

The Jews were the last to feel the stir of the new era. They had shouted loudest for the German Empire; they had been the most protesting chauvinists in France. They had been more Polish than the Poles. One fine day they awoke to find themselves strangers in Germany, attacked in France, ostracized in Poland. Much paper was smudged to prove that they were Germans and French and Poles. To do this they had stripped themselves as much as possible

of things Jewish. They sat there naked and shivering in the cold of unfriendly blasts. Modern anti-Semitism has not indeed caused Zionism; but it was the touchstone upon which the spark was lit.

Signs of impatience among the Zionists had begun to show themselves even during the lifetime of Herzl. Perhaps he himself had seen the future in too roseate a coloring. He had imagined that a great part of the Jewish people would be fired with his own enthusiasm; that the rich would consider it an honor to devote their wealth to such a cause. With the Jewish toilers as his army and some little part of Jewish riches as his powder, he imagined he could break down any opposition on the part of the Sultan and procure the adhesion of the great World Powers to the plan of a Jewish autonomous settlement. The



A STREET IN THE COLONY OF PETAH TIKWAH.

measure of his own conviction was indeed large enough. He had organized the masses under the banner of an idea; he had placed his plans before the Sultan in Constantinople; he had interested a number of governments in his work. He had procured the Jewish parliament and the national bank. But the Jewish bourgeoisie held back and the Jewish millionaires held tight. The former remained indifferent; the latter could afford to play with millions in Wall Street or in Capel Court, but would not venture any sum at all for a general Jewish purpose. Herzl was left in the lurch. Then came the offer by the English Government of a tract of land in the East African Protectorate. Herzl readily accepted it; it was something tangible and could be used as an asset in dealing with the Sultan. Many of his followers, however, could not or would not understand the situation. The racial historical and religious feeling for Palestine revolted. The sixth congress (1903) discovered the cleft that had been wrought, and Herzl succumbed physically in attempting to heal the breach.

The outcome of this breach was a territorialist organization led by Israel Zangwill, which took form and shape

after the seventh international congress in 1905. That personal motives entered into this secession need not concern us here. It represented a real cleavage in ideas and feelings. It marked the distinction between Zionism as a mere charitable undertaking upon a large scale and Zionism as the expression of the heart and soul of the people—its definite longing, its prescience of its ultimate goal. With a program that differed little from that followed by those who control the Baron de Hirsch foundations—it being indifferent to the territorialists where a Jewish center is established — it is no wonder that they gained adherence both in the Jewish bourgeoise and even in the Jewish moneyed man. They demand no great effort of imaginative reconstruction, no great stress of Jewish consciousness. Any effort to ameliorate the condition of Eastern Jewries ought certainly to meet with no opposition upon the part of any Jew. But Zionism is a thing much greater than charity, "that plant divinely nursed." Terrible is the lot of the hunted Jew; yet the Russian Jewish question is not *the* question of all. Judaism and Jewish ideals are at stake; and to save these Zionism searches for a stable and a legally assured home in Palestine.

The Jews might learn much from the Irish. They, too, know what oppression means. They, too, have felt the direful effects of disintegration. They, too, know the futility of mere palliative charity. It is the Gaelic League that will one day bring about the salvation of the Irish, by giving back to the people their own national culture and by reinfusing them with their own ideals. In part, Zionism has done this for the Jew. It has called forth a new Jewish enthusiasm; it has produced a distinctly Jewish art; it has set in motion a distinctly Jewish literature; it has deepened in many the old religious consciousness.

An ancient saying of the rabbis has it that he who attempts to drive fortune is himself driven by fortune. Herzl had conceived his hand wrongly with the Jewish people; and the Sultan wishing to bring pressure upon them had temporarily closed Palestine to Jewish immigration. But since the last two or three years the Sultan has shown a more enlightened policy, and point has come to the thought that he desires to



SCHOOL HOUSE IN PETAH TIKWAH.

make Russia's loss his own gain. The Russian Jews are now going in some considerable numbers to the land of promise, trying to escape from the destructive and disintegrating influences that await them elsewhere. The suzerain must see the economic value of a hard-working, industrious and sober population, which can only increase the revenues which he himself derives from the land. But here, too, no patchwork policy on the part of those Jews who wish to help their brethren will avail. Real and provident statesmanship is needed, if the ghetto of Russia is not simply to be changed into the ghetto of Palestine. Schools on the one hand and opportunities for work on the other are the measure of help which Western Judaism must afford those who still are pioneers. Educational facilities are not wanting in Palestine. Good primary and secondary schools are to be found in Jaffa, Jerusalem and in some of the colonies; and in many of these schools Hebrew is the mother tongue. The Jewish Arts and Crafts School (The Bezalel) has been opened on ancient Zion; and the eagerness with which its courses have been besieged shows that the desire for manual occupation is strongly implanted in the

young. The Anglo-Palestine Bank—an offshoot of the Jewish Colonial Trust—is already established in Jaffa, Jerusalem and Beyrut, and it saves the needy colonist and the small merchant from the clammy grasp of the usurer. The Palestine Industrial Syndicate has lately undertaken to develop the industrial and mineral resources of the country and to tempt hesitating capital to one of the oldest of the world centers. Contiguous to Palestine are the fair lands of Syria, the verdant fields of Asia Minor and the immense tracts of Mesopotamia. The desolate cities may be inhabited once more, as the prophet Isaiah had foreseen, for railways are slowly spinning their web over the whole region.

Whether the ultimate consequence of all this will be what the Zionists hope lies upon the knees of the gods. The shame for its failure would rest not upon those who tried and dared and did, but upon those Jews who rock themselves in the consciousness of their own ease and security and who remain sternly oblivious to the life blood oozing out of their people. If the Jews were as united upon the Zionist platform as the Irish are upon their own national creed, sufficient force could certainly be brought to bear to assure its success. Unfortunately, they are not. A large number of the Jewish bourgeoisie in the cities of Western Europe and America feel the constraint only of their Jewish belonging; if they are religious their Judaism is nothing more than "an emotion in a vacuum." They cannot see that the world around them will never understand their position, and that as long as their position is not clear and defined anti-Judaism in some form will continue to exist. They believe in the thin rattle of their patriotic declarations, and they tumble over themselves in the attempt to please all parties. Their ideas of their own duties to their own people dance to the tune of their aspirations for political or for social standing. There are others who believe in keeping up the lines of demarcation which separate them from the rest of their fellow citizens. To what end? The rabbis tell them that they are a nation of priests and holy people; that they must remain the great missionaries of "ethical monotheism." But are they willing to assume such a rôle? We know the missionaries of other faiths; and, whatever we may think of their work, they are characterized by thoro devotion to their ideals and by an other-worldliness which compels our reluctant admiration. When we cease to gather riches, to build palaces and to gird upon ourselves all the trappings and garnishments of wealth, we may commence to think of turning missionaries. At present the real Jewish missionaries are those who are working and toiling for the race and for the faith—those pioneers in the resurrection of Palestine whom we do not understand and



RUSSIAN REFUGEES EMPLOYED IN THE VINEYARDS NEAR JAFFA.

whom at best we consider subjects for our benign tho often useless charity.

But alone Israel cannot bear the burden. Almost the smallest of peoples, almost the least of all the families of the earth, her authentic voice cannot be heard in the councils of the nations. Many sons and daughters have gone out from her loins and control the politics of the world. Too often do they appear impatient that the old mother still treads the earth. Is it a hope of perfection to imagine that the sons and daughters might undo the ancient wrong and seek satisfaction in a noble work of expiation? It is they that hold all the strings which move the shifting scenes of the world's stage. Would an appeal, not for a favor, but for a right, have any chance of success in this day of despite for the ideal? If altruism is the saving grace in the life of a man, ought it not to be in some little measure the same in the life of a nation? The lineal descendants of those great prophetical altruists, whose memory we all help to honor, are perhaps incurable optimists enough to believe this possible. Up till now they have prayed: "Oh bring us in peace from the four corners of the earth and make us go upright to our land, for Thou art the God who worketh salvation." What would be the attitude of Christendom if an attempt were made to translate this prayer into an actual fact?



OFFICE OF THE ANGLO-PALESTINE COMPANY, JAFFA.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Salt Red Blood of Him

BY ALICE THACHER POST

THE salt red blood of him,
The small clean nerves of him,
The austere bones of him—

For loving,
For feeling,
For standing fast.

Shall he stand for less than Truth?
Will he feel for less than Man?
Can he love less than God?

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Monroe, Calvo and Drago Doctrines

BY HERBERT W. BOWEN, A. M.

[The American republics are very anxious to have the Drago Doctrine recognized as one of the laws of nations, and at the Pan-American Conference held last summer at Rio de Janeiro, they passed resolutions referring the matter to the forthcoming Hague Conference for discussion and appropriate action. The following article, therefore, by the Ex-Minister of the United States to Venezuela, is of much present interest.—EDITOR.]

INTERVENTION is a political rather than a legal act. While it has been based frequently on very flimsy pretexts, it has never been considered justifiable except in extreme cases; as, for instance, to preserve sovereign rights or interests, to maintain the balance of power, to prevent iniquitous revolutions, to stop a nefarious action on the part of a strong Power against a weaker one, or to obtain redress for unscrupulous dilatoriness in the payment of claims and debts. But as there is no obligation on the part of any independent and sovereign nation to submit to intervention, it may resist, and other nations may intervene, for good cause, to prevent intervention. Thus, when the Holy Alliance, formed by Austria, France, Prussia and Russia after the battle of Waterloo, with the object of defending and extending monarchical principles, announced the intention of restoring to Spain the Spanish American republics, the United States and Great Britain objected, and President Monroe put the objection into permanent form in his annual Message of 1823, and directed it against not only the Holy Alliance, but also the other nations of Europe. It was forthwith called the Monroe Doctrine. It is not a principle of international law, for it has never been accepted by the European Powers; but it is generally recognized as a declaration of our policy, and as a frank and timely notice of the reasons that we shall deem sufficient to justify us in intervening to prevent European intervention in this hemisphere. It has been concisely stated as follows:

"The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subject for future colonization by any European Powers, and we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

The first of those three sentences refers to the American continents generally, and may be fairly interpreted to mean that our Government would consider that it would have grounds sufficient for intervention if a European Power should attempt to increase its colonial possessions on the American continents or in American waters by conquest, encroachment, purchase or in any other manner, or should undertake to change the form of government in the American republics to the European type.

The second sentence deals with the existing American possessions of the European Powers, and contains a distinct promise and an emphatic guarantee to the European Powers that we shall not interfere with the possessions they already have on the American continents and in American waters.

So long, therefore, as we support the Monroe Doctrine we are under the most solemn obligations not to acquire sovereignty over any of the aforesaid American possessions except by voluntary transfer or purchase.

In the third sentence special reference is made to our sister American republics, and the position is firmly taken

that efforts to oppress them or to control in any other manner their destiny on the part of any European Powers would not be tolerated by the Government of the United States. Just what steps, if taken by a European Power, would be regarded as attempts to oppress them or to control their destiny is not stated. The omission naturally has been particularly noted by publicists and statesmen in our sister American republics, and various suggestions have been made by some of them of restraints that should be put upon the European Powers to keep them from molesting the weak American republics. The most interesting and astute of these suggestions were made by Calvo and Drago, the former a publicist, and the latter a Minister for Foreign Affairs, of the Argentine Republic, and are known to the world, respectively, as the Calvo Doctrine and the Drago Doctrine. Of the two Calvo's Doctrine is the earlier in date. It was published in 1868 in his work on international law entitled, "Derecho Internacional Téorico y Práctico de Europa y América," and it maintains that neither diplomatic nor armed intervention should be recognized as legitimate methods for enforcing private claims of a purely pecuniary nature that are based upon contract or are the result of civil war, insurrection or mob violence. In other words, Calvo would have all such claims referred, where they arose, to the law courts, and decided, and finally disposed of, by them; and he would deny to foreign nations the right of intervening thru the ordinary channels of diplomacy or by force to secure justice for those of their citizens or subjects whose claims did not receive in the law courts fair and impartial consideration. As the Calvo Doctrine relates to only private claims, it might naturally have been expected that a doctrine would be brought forth at the proper time to cover the question of public debt. When Germany, Great Britain and Italy instituted the blockade of the Venezuelan ports in 1902 that time arrived, and the doctrine was promulgated in an able letter that was dated December 29th, and that was addressed to Señor Mérou, Argentine Minister in Washington, by Señor Drago, who was then the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs. The principle for which he asked recognition was succinctly stated by him to be this: "That the public debt cannot occasion armed intervention nor even the actual occupation of the territory of American nations by a European Power."

Both the Calvo and the Drago Doctrines are strongly supported by public sentiment in our sister American republics, and have been widely discussed in the United States and Europe, but they were practically, or at least temporarily, rejected in 1903 by Germany, Great Britain and Italy when they demanded of Venezuela the payment of private claims and the public debt, and occupied her territorial waters, and by The Hague Tribunal, which decided that for the very reason they had resorted to armed intervention and the occupation of Venezuela's territorial waters they were entitled to preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims over the rest of Venezuela's creditors who had taken no belligerent action. As the United States did not intervene to prevent the armed intervention of the three Allied Powers or the occupation by them of Venezuela's territorial waters, it was clear that their action was not deemed to come within the scope of the meaning of the language used in the third section of the Monroe Doctrine in regard to oppressing our sister American republics, and that, consequently, the Calvo and the Drago Doctrines must be regarded as independent principles, and must stand on their own merits.

The dissatisfaction that was expressed by many publicists in Europe as well as America with the decision rendered by The Hague Tribunal in the Venezuelan case has encouraged the supporters of the Calvo and the Drago Doctrines to renew their efforts to get them recognized as principles of international law. Favoring the two principles are a number of weak republics, some of them highly respected for their steadiness and some of them always suspected of unsteadiness, but all of them fearful that the strong Powers of Europe in their lust for expansion may make private claims and public debts easy pretexts for occupying

and colonizing their territory; while opposing the two principles are the strong Powers in question which have had at one time or another, as no one denies, good and substantial reasons to complain of the "bad faith, disorder and deliberate and voluntary insolvency" of nearly all of the weak republics.

The fear of the weak republics is based, it would seem, not so much on present conditions as on future possibilities, for the European Powers in all recent controversies with them have generally been the first to suggest arbitration, and evidently may be safely trusted for some years to come not to endanger their enormously important trade relations with the United States by giving our Government cause to maintain by armed intervention the principles embodied in the Monroe Doctrine. On the other hand, the European Powers, being creditor nations, are naturally more concerned with present conditions than with future possibilities, and if they keep in mind as well their experience in the past they would naturally argue that some at least of the weak republics would be not only tempted, but actually induced, if they were assured that armed intervention would never be resorted to, nor their territory occupied, to defer indefinitely making any payment whatsoever to their creditors, and to increase recklessly the number of private claims and the amount of their public debts. Even so late as 1905 (see page 1,027, Foreign Relations of the United States, 1905)—that is to say, three years after the Drago Doctrine and thirty-seven years after the Calvo Doctrine were published, Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State of the United States, in a communication presented to one of the South American republics, referred to "charges and proofs" that the Executive of that republic had overawed the courts, and had removed and imprisoned judges and attorneys, and had interposed other obstacles to prevent "the due and impartial administration of justice." Even if only one of the weak republics had an Executive of that kind it would be unsafe to concede to them the freedom from restraint that is solicited by the Calvo and the Drago Doctrines. The great Powers are, and always have been, particularly adverse to the undue and partial administration of justice, and that fact was long ago evidenced by the creation of consular courts in non-Christian countries and by alertness in watching judicial procedure in the weak Christian nations. In view, then, of what might be called European prejudice by some and prudence by others, it would seem as if the quickest, surest and best way for our sister American republics to ensure their safety and security would be to exert their influence on one another until every one of them duly selects and elects its President and purifies its system of government so that its Executive, Congress and Judiciary will be efficient and scrupulously careful to perform their respective duties in conformity with its constitution and treaties and with the requirements of international law. When all that is accomplished the Calvo and Drago Doctrines will probably not be considered objectionable, and they may even be regarded as unnecessary. In the mean time our sister American republics should always be ready and willing to trust to arbitration all their financial disputes that cannot be settled thru the channels of diplomacy, and may rest assured that in any controversy which they may have that might be used as a pretext by the European Powers to deprive them of their territory or independence, to change their form of government, to oppress them, or to control in any other manner their destiny, they would be amply protected by the Monroe Doctrine.

WOODSTOCK, CONN.

Training for Mother-Work

BY ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN

[The following article by the United States Commissioner of Education is based upon a paper read before the Religious Education Association a few weeks ago at Rochester. —EDITOR.]

FOR reasons which will appear later I am limiting my topic to a very small division of the general field. I shall leave altogether out of consideration the great majority of our American homes, in which the burden of the earliest moral and religious training of the children will rest almost exclusively upon the mother of the family, and concern myself simply with those homes in which a children's nurse or governess is employed. That is, I shall consider the question at first merely as a question concerning the training of nurses for very young children. At first sight it will seem that this is limiting the question to one affecting the homes of the rich. I should say rather that it is limiting the question to one affecting the homes of the rich, the motherless homes and the homes of the very poor; for with the development of a great variety of college and neighborhood "settlements" in our large cities, and with the increasing clearness of educational purpose in institutions for orphans and other unfortunate children, the range of employment for such children's nurses as I have in mind will undoubtedly be very greatly extended. What is proposed is the establishment of schools, or of special courses in universities and other institutions, for the special training of such baby-nurses.

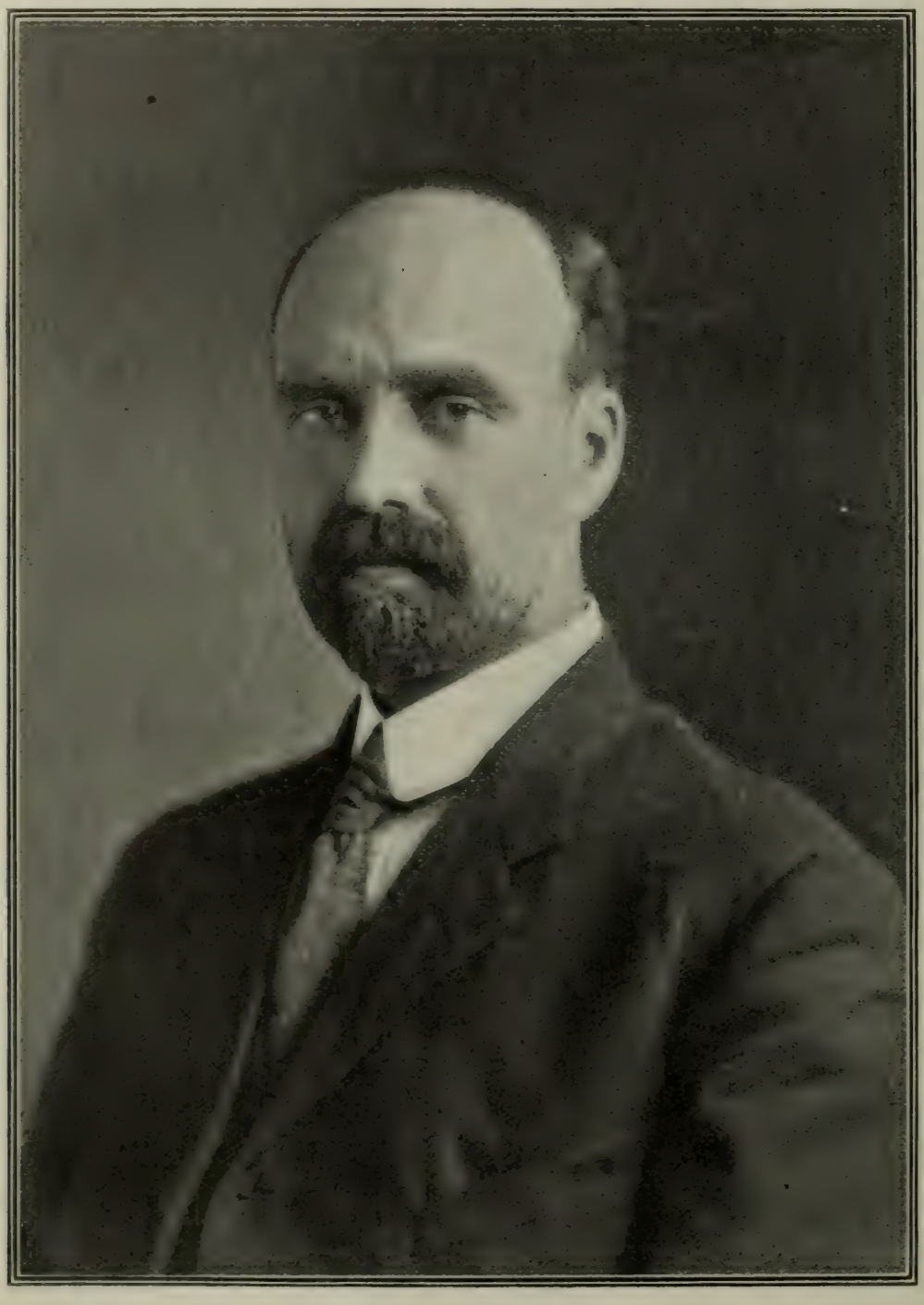
It is one great merit of a vocational school of any kind that it stamps a professional character upon the occupation for which it prepares. By professional character, I mean that ingrained regard for standards and ideas, for special knowledge and special skill, which marks the professional man, and his readiness to put the claims of public service and of intrinsic excellence of performance above considerations of private gain. As compared with any kind of apprenticeship, a vocational school makes for such professional spirit, by combining the instruction of specialists in different fields, by referring processes to guiding ideas and cultivating practice in its connection with theory, by organizing a coherent course of training, by making a center of information relating to recent improvements in its particular craft.

Not only does the school prepare for the vocation more quickly and more thoroly than any ordinary form of apprenticeship, but it tends to improve more rapidly in its methods and appliances. We find encouraging precedents in our training schools for kindergartners and training schools for nurses of the sick. Both of these types of school, and other types undoubtedly, will offer useful suggestions for the new undertaking. If schools for nurses of the sick, which present the closest parallel, have raised the irregular occupation of nursing the sick into something so like a profession, as we have seen them do within the past few years, it seems not at all incredible that schools for the nurses of little children may transform the occupation with which they will have to do within as brief a period.

It is clear that such improvement is greatly to be desired. The baby-nurse of today is ordinarily a servant and often a foreigner chosen because her speech is that of Paris or Hanover. It would seem as if the superficial demand were for the right accent rather than for skill in the care and nurture of the little ones. The real demand is for a variety of knowledge and of judgment.

Nutrition, the prevention of disease, the treatment of minor ailments (for the nurse for the sick must be the main reliance in serious illnesses), the correction of faults of temper and disposition, the first steps in learning, supervision of games, the telling of stories, the first hint of the mysteries of religion—the range of such requirements is very great

indeed. And since the service required is part physical, part educational, part maternal and spiritual, there is no one professional superior who shall guide the practice of the infant-nurse. She is not, like the nurse of the sick, a physi-



ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN.

cian's assistant and under the immediate guidance of the family's medical adviser. She must take her directions and advice first of all from the parents if they are at hand to direct; but also from the physician, the pastor if there is a pastor, perhaps the teacher, if the family has taken the teacher into such close relations with its inner life, and, most of all, must take counsel with herself and draw on the resources which she has made her own.

No good movement ever had a beginning. No matter where we may start in we find that it is already begun. I have been unable as yet to find notice of any existing institution which exactly fills the rôle which is suggested in this paper. Yet the beginnings have undoubtedly been made. Reference may

be made to the "*Ecole d'Hygiène d'Education Familiale et Sociale d'enseignement ménager,*" which was founded by Mme. Augusta Moll-Weiss at Bordeaux in 1897 and removed to Paris in 1904; the Consultations respecting nurslings (*Consultations de Nourrissons*), conducted by Professor Budin of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Paris, in connection with the maternity sections of a Paris hospital; the School for Mothers conducted by Doctor Miele at Ghent; the Norland Institute in London; the Liverpool Ladies Sanitary Association; the Training School for Nursery Maids in operation for the past sixteen years at the Babies' Hospital of the City of New York; the Association of Practical Housekeeping Centers; the courses for the training of "kindergarten nurses" maintained by the Young Women's Christian Association.[1]

These are a few of the experiments in this field which have come to my knowledge. Information has been received with reference to a number of other similar experiments, and doubtless many others are in the making, of which I have not yet heard.

It will be found, I think, that the ground is prepared for such an undertaking as has been outlined above. But I believe that what has thus far been done is only in the nature of pioneering, of scouting as it were, and that the real systematic advance is yet to be made. I think it may well be believed that the time for such definite advance is already at hand.

Just what is to be attempted and just how it is to be accomplished are not altogether clear. But these things seem clear to this extent at least, that the training to be given should join theory with practice, and that the work must be partly pedagogical and partly parallel to that of the ordinary nurses' training school. For the purposes of practice, it seems desirable that the student should have access to a babies' hospital, a foundlings' home, a day nursery, or some other institution in which there are children to be cared for. The theoretical instruction can probably best be given in connection with a college or university. The difficulty of working out any standard course of systematic training is perfectly obvious, yet it is no greater than other difficulties which have been met and overcome in the course of our educational development. The problem is accordingly referred to the departments of education and of hygiene of our women's colleges, and of universities to which women are admitted, in the confidence that, like "Sentimental Tommy," they will "find a w'y." I look to see the problem ultimately solved by such institutions as these, in co-operation with hospitals and other institutions for the actual care of infants, rather than in institutions of the latter class apart from colleges and universities, for the reason that the training which is here proposed is educational in its relationships and purposes, and is intended to attract young women whose preliminary training fits them at least for admission to the higher institutions. It may, indeed, be found that the demands of practice will so far outweigh other considerations as to make it appear necessary to conduct all of the courses in connection with the institutions where the babies themselves are to be found rather than in the class rooms of the ordinary college. But none of the effort which may be put forth by institutions other than colleges and hospitals to this same end will be lost. The widest experimentation will be needed; and the labor of the pioneer, in this as in other fields, will be not only necessary but also deeply interesting.

If I have said nothing as yet of the training of mothers, on whom the care and culture of baby children must chiefly rest, it is because such training is particularly difficult to compass by any direct approach. However much young women may look forward, in a wholesome way, to the responsibilties of motherhood, I believe the most of them would shrink from any course of training intended expressly to prepare them for those responsibilities. If such an attitude commonly appears, we may declare it to be unreasonable, but we must reckon with it as a fact. I believe, too, that it is an attitude which finds some justification in simple human nature. It seems to me

[1] Attention should be called to an article entitled, "A Plan for Girls with Nothing To Do," by Elsie Clews Parsons, which appeared in *Charities* for March 4th, 1905

very doubtful whether a course in school or college expressly intended to fit young women to be wise mothers of little children would have much chance of success. But I do believe that a professional course intended to fit young women for the vocation of children's nurse would have a much better chance of success. I believe, indeed, that when such courses are well started they will be largely attended, and that those who have taken them and received certificates or diplomas showing that they have pursued them successfully, will find employment in abundance awaiting them. Still further, it is not unreasonable to hope that when the vocation of baby-nurse or nursery matron or whatever it may be called, shall have become a well established profession, its influence will spread abroad in many desirable ways. Some of these graduates will become teachers of classes of young mothers in college settlements and Young Women's Christian Associations. Many of them will marry and will carry their knowledge and skill into homes of their own. Some young women, already betrothed, will take the course of training with no other thought than that of fitting themselves for the homes that are to be theirs. And it may be that the special course will gradually lead the way to some more general form of education for the life of the home, which may find its place and do a beneficent work in all our schools and colleges for women.

If I have said little in this paper of the religious side of the training here proposed, it is not that I regard the religious side as of subordinate importance. But in these earliest years, it is surely desirable that any over-emphasis of the religious consciousness should be carefully avoided. The simple and sincere suggestion of religious conceptions which may safely be attempted, should be joined with an equally wholesome mental and physical life, which is the best assurance of all right-mindedness in the later years of childhood. By such ways as these, and other ways that may be opened up, let us hope that it may be possible to make some small but significant advance in definite preparation for the part to be played by the home in the moral and religious life, as bound up with the physical life, of these our youngest Americans.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Code of Ethics for Lawyers

BY JULIUS HENRY COHEN

[Mr. Cohen is one of the rising young lawyers of the New York Bar, who has already done splendid work in public affairs thru the Citizens' Union and other good government organizations. At a time when the lawyers are receiving a great deal of censure for the work of some of them in behalf of corporations and capitalists, this article is opportune. Moreover, a movement is already on foot in this city to formulate a definite code of ethics for lawyers.—EDITOR.]

IN an address recently delivered at the State Bar Association, Mr. Joseph H. Choate said that when Jeremiah Evarts was considering the law as his profession, he was greatly disturbed by the question whether, as the one side or the other of every lawsuit was necessarily wrong, he could honestly and conscientiously engage in a pursuit in which about half the time he would necessarily be struggling to maintain injustice; and that, after consulting Judge Ellsworth, afterward Chief Justice of the United States, he became satisfied that any cause that was fit for any court to hear was fit for any lawyer to present on either side, and *"that neither the judge nor counsel had the right to prejudge the case until both sides had been heard."*

Mr. Choate then went on to say:

"That, I think, was true of all the functions of the American lawyer in those old days. His relations to the business of his clients was strictly professional, just as much so as that of the physician or the surgeon.

"And so it is today of the English barrister. *Whether he tried or argues a cause, or revisès a pleading or contract, or gives an opinion on the facts submitted, he acts without any interest in the matter, or any relation to it other than the purely professional one.*"

This theory—so strongly advanced—is made the basis of many mistaken notions of the ethics of the profession. It assumes freedom as wide as the heavens so far as intellectual activity is concerned, with moral judgment constrained within the narrowest confines. It assumes that there never exists a case of wrong clear and convincing on one side, with right equally clear on the other; and that, like Justice, blindfolded, the lawyer must always accept his clients' side and advocate it, no matter how false it may seem to him. For—so the theory runs—it is not for him to judge. His individuality is gone once he accepts the retainer, and as his client is his client, he must plead his cause. When the cloak of the advocate is donned, the moral responsibility of the individual ceases. Should it cease? Are the standards correct? The layman thinks not. Is he right and are we wrong? The layman, rightly or wrongly, says (except when he himself is the client concerned) that if the client do wrong, the advocate who advises him how to do the wrong is *particeps criminis*—a perverter of the law. And if he be such, when giving advice *before* the act, how does he stand if he shields and guards *after* the act is done? The receiver of stolen property is equally guilty with the thief, yet it seems strange to the layman that if the receiver be a lawyer and the property only be taken as a fee, no wrong is committed. But, says the lawyer, shall I be judge in my client's cause? His rights *must* be preserved. What rights? The right to escape punishment if he be guilty? Is the lawyer not also an officer of the court, a State's attorney? What of his duty to the State?

The lawyer says: "Yes, but the criminal's rights to a fair trial must be preserved. Who shall protect his rights if I do not? Shall the innocent suffer for the guilty?" Of course not, but shall the *guilty* escape for the innocent? It has come to be recognized as part of the public prosecutor's duty, first to satisfy himself of the guilt of the accused before he indicts. He must shield the innocent as well as punish the guilty. Has his adversary no like duty to the State?

The fundamental question at bottom is this: When the lawyer becomes an advocate (prosecutor or defendant) does he lose his individual moral responsibility for judgment in the case as a man? If he does not, how can he close his eyes to plain facts? May he not *know* that the client's story is false? May he not *know* that his advice to the corporation is to shield it from the consequences of the law? This does not mean that all lawyers who defend persons accused of crime or who represent corporations are themselves in the wrong. The argument relates only to the clear cases. Of these there are, surely, enough. The lawyer may sometimes deceive himself, but he never deceives his client. The surgeon may never commit an abortion, tho the patient retain him for the purpose. He is always a *man*, tho retained professionally as a *surgeon*. May the lawyer commit an abortion for his client? Is he less a man than the surgeon?

Let it be said, therefore, definitely, that while the lawyer shall lend all his strength to shield the innocent, he must not, by a hair's breadth, save the guilty from the consequences of crime or wrongdoing. He shall not be judge in his client's cause, neither shall he be judge in his adversary's cause by shutting his eyes to clear proof of guilt, or, maybe, innocence.

Let it be said, positively also, that when the lawyer leads a public cause, he shall not prejudice that cause by an appearance for interests opposed to it. He becomes a trustee of a cause, when he assumes leadership, a greater trust than any trust of property. He must not jeopardize its integrity.

In a righteous cause the lawyer must fight valiantly; in an unrighteous cause, never. This does not mean that the righteous lawyer is the one always to be found on the right side. There are enough doubtful cases requiring the skilled activity of the advocate to keep him engaged without selling his talents to defend the clearly unrighteous.

Shall a lawyer interpose a technical defense to keep for a client the proceeds of a fraud—the fraud being conceded?

Shall he interpose the statute of limita

tions as against a concededly honest debt? Shall he violate the bankruptcy law—the law of equality—by securing for his client a larger dividend than other creditors receive?

It is well known at the bar that many clients, especially banks, wash their hands of wrongdoing by putting such matters entirely in the hands of their lawyers. So long as the lawyer produces the result, the means give them no concern. Is there no moral responsibility in either place, in such a case? The client suspects, but shuts his eyes. The lawyer knows and holds his tongue. Can he hold his conscience, too? If the State's attorney shall not prosecute before satisfying himself of the defendant's guilt, shall his adversary defend before satisfying himself of his client's innocence?

These are some of the practical questions that daily arise in the lawyer's practice. Many good men are confused. The standards today are not well-defined. Indeed, the purpose of this article is to indicate that the standards of even the best men at the bar are subject to criticism. Is it not high time that the lawyers themselves considered and discussed, as preliminary to its formulation, a Code of Ethics for the Bar? Not one that shall be final for all time to come, like a creed, but one which shall represent the best and highest moral thought of our day, and which shall advance as we morally progress.

NEW YORK CITY.

"Go Singing, Merry Masters"

BY CAROLINE E. MacGILL



LADS go singing on their way
To Cambulo and far Cathay,
Weaving dreams of high emprise
Where cities strange shall meet their eyes.
"Go singing, merry masters."

Gray-head Magi in amaze
Will list and marvel at the strays.
Emperor and mandarin
All vie their gratitude to win.
"Go singing, merry masters."

Tartars were but made to slay.
And China but to point the way
On to farther ventures still,
'Tis o'er the waters, an you will.
"Go singing, merry masters."



What shall stay them, Indies far,
Or lands beneath the Western Star?
Who longs not the coasts to speak
Of golden-sanded Amerique?
"Go singing, merry masters."

Youth sings ever on its way—
"Oh, giants were but meant to slay.
Obstacles the tempter's lure
To lead us on our way more sure."
"Go singing, merry masters."

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Literature

New Views in Theology

RELIGION is the most perennially interesting of all subjects, because it has to do with the infinite God, the eternal life, and the highest duties and interests of man. The two books considered in this notice have grown out of religious discussions that have attracted the attention of the English-speaking world. Mr. Campbell, author of *The New Theology*,[1] is one of the best known London preachers, and one of the most advanced in his theology. His late utterances have attracted so much criticism that he has written this book to expound and defend his views.

He is a monist, of the variety which pronounces for idealism, and this has colored his teaching. He says that "practically the whole scientific world is monistic," but he does not mean that it is idealistic, for much of it is materialistic. That statement we do not accept, for the dualism which holds to both mind and matter has not yet lost its hold on scientific minds. He further says that there is "no substance but consciousness." Those who will can perhaps believe it. Then he holds to an extreme doctrine of immanence, which he puts in contrast with the divine transcendence, which, he says, usually regards God as "above and apart from this world, instead of expressing himself thru his world." He regards God as the all-inclusive Infinite, of which all things and all beings are a part, just as, if we may venture an illustration, the infinite ether is all inclusive, and atoms of oxygen and carbon are twists or curls in this ether. So man is a part of God, and God is immanent in man, so that, barring the autonomy of free will, all our doing is God's doing; and sin is negative; "evil denotes the absence rather than the presence of something," and we might say rhetorically that "the Devil is a vacuum"; for "good is being, and evil is not-being." Why he calls good the substance and evil the vacuum, and not the reverse, is not clear, for to one's consciousness evil, suffering, sin, are quite as positive as their opposites. The larger part of the volume applies the doctrines to sin and atonement, and much of it is excellent in its teaching, while much of the language is difficult to follow. He is fascinated by the "subliminal," and the newer "psychic" investigations, and expects that science will prove the immortality of the soul, that is, of separate consciousnesses, which is all there is. We take it that God also is simple consciousness. Mr. Campbell is not troubled by any trammels as to the Bible, and is ready enough to accept mythical elements in the New Testament as well as the Old, but as to our Lord's resurrection he is orthodox enough, except that his doctrine of consciousness as the only existence makes it seem easy to him to put resurrection into the terms of ideology, so that the resurrection will have as much realism to it as anything has. We admit that to the common mind, untutored in the mysteries of fourth dimensions, the philosophy of the books adds no help to religion and no clarity to theology, but Mr. Campbell may satisfy many to whom it seems to add something to tell of immanence as bringing us closer to God than does omnipresence, who hold that God can "express himself thru his world" better if he is the world than if he made the world.

Sir Oliver Lodge's *The Substance of Faith*[2] is the development into a volume of his lately printed "Catechism for Parents and Teachers," by prefixing notes of explanation. The Catechism attempts to put religious belief into terms not inconsistent with modern science. It has a good deal more to do with natural religion that historic Christianity. It is religious in that it assumes God, and the evil of sin. Out of "the records and traditions of the past" it discovers "a loving Father," whose "divine nature is specially revealed to man thru Jesus Christ our Lord," who died "in Palestine nineteen hundred years ago, and has

[1] THE NEW THEOLOGY. *By R. J. Campbell, M.A.* Minister of the City Temple, London. 12mo, pp. ix, 258. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

[2] THE SUBSTANCE OF FAITH ALLIED WITH SCIENCE. A Catechism for Parents and Teachers. *By Sir Oliver Lodge*, Principal of the University of Birmingham. 12mo, viii, 144. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.00.

since been worshiped by the Christian Church as the immortal Son of God, the Savior of the world." So it teaches a future life, "in a higher or lower form."

In the notes on the Communion of Saints there is, as might be expected, a touch of telepathy, and the author anticipates discoveries which will prove the continued existence of the disembodied soul. That his idea of an immanent God is also that of a personal God is made happily clear on page 95, from which we quote:

"The most essential element in Christianity is its conception of a human God, of a God, in the first place, not apart from the Universe, not outside it and distinct from it, but immanent in it; yet not immanent only, but actually incarnate, incarnate in it and revealed in the Incarnation."

But this incarnation does not mean Jesus. By incarnation he apparently means personality; for he continues:

"The Christian idea of God is not that of a being outside the universe, above its struggles and advances, looking on and taking no part in the process, *solely* exalted, beneficent, self-determined, and complete; no, it is also that of a God who loves, who yearns, who suffers, who keenly laments the rebellious, misguided activity of the free agents brought into being by Himself as a part of Himself, who enters into the storm and conflict, and is subject to conditions as the soul of it all."

The Netherlands

THE author of "The Woodcarver of 'Lympus" went with her kin and her man to the land under the sea level to study the people leisurely. The result is a pretty book[1] which tells as much about the author and her James as about the people in wooden shoes. From her comfortable Dutch environment she sallies forth with James to see the sights, enjoy the art, and participate in the social functions. She has her fun with the language, but she enjoys it, and she has opinions of her own. Furthermore she knows her Rembrandt unusually well. Altho Holland has the three greatest pictures of the son of Leyden, "The Watch," "The Syndics" and "The Anatomy Class," she does not forget the works of the miller's son at Cassel and Dresden. In her eyes the traditional portrait of "Rembrandt's Father," with feathered cap and armor, is the supreme exemplar, or rather expression, of the man Rembrandt and his art. That is, this picture represents the face of Rembrandt himself, neither the old, nor the joyous, neither the gay nor the thoughtful Rembrandt of various ages and experiences, but a composite of all the pictures in the famous collections. We note this, as well as her description of Easter in the church at Scheveningen, as specimens of the author's powers of independent analysis and judgment, showing her far above the average of observers. Tho her knowledge of history is not particularly striking, her insight into human nature is quick and deep. The pictures, after Lalanne and others, are by A. Montferrand. That of William the Silent is from one of the very few portraits painted during his lifetime.

What in the eyes of some Dutchmen was "the source of woes unnumbered" to the Netherlands—the matrimonial alliance of a stadholder with a Stuart princess—is the subject of a new Iliad[2] from the pen of one who handles freely, and not without an occasional piquant savor of maliciousness, some famous reputations. The period covered begins the decade before the great peace at Münster, which the triumphant republic after the Eighty Years War made with humiliated Spain, and ending with the seating of the Prince of Orange on the throne of England under the title of William III. It covers also the "stadholderless period," when the Orangeists and anti-Orangeists struggled most intensely for the possession of power. The theme is handled by one who not only knows well her authorities, but is able to control them. In all devious matters she walks hand in hand with the great investigator in Leyden, Robert Fruin, a critic who in grasp and insight was, during his adult lifetime, perhaps, without a peer. The matchmaker who united the houses of Holland and England was the ex-queen-regent, Mary of Medici, widow of Henry the Fourth of France. Having failed both as queen and mother, and driven out of France by Richelieu, she resolved

[1] THE GATES OF THE NETHERLANDS. *By Mary E. Waller.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.00.

[2] COURT LIFE IN THE DUTCH REPUBLIC. (1638-1689.) *By the Baroness S. van Nyeveldt.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.00.

on one mighty stroke of policy before shuffling off her mortal coil. Tho she was received with festal welcome in all the Dutch cities, and with spectacular demonstrations, such as the Dutch to this day enjoy with vim, the States-General thought it good riddance to bad rubbish, when, under convoy of two men-of-war, she was sent to England. Few could then foresee what she was likely to accomplish. Baroness van Nyeveldt describes with a firm touch because of her intimate knowledge, The Hague as a diplomatic center and its social life, the youthful suitor, William the Second, the family life in the Nassau and Palatine families, religious influences, literature and art. It is refreshing to read domine (instead of the Scotticism dominie), Tromp in place of "Van" Tromp, and to enjoy the delightful absence of other British caricatures of things Dutch, which disgrace the average book in English on Holland; but "stadtholder" for stadholder, power-holder or lieutenant, is probably a printer's slip. In her portraiture the author has a free pencil. Amalia van Solms, the widow of Prince Frederick Henry and mother of the young suitor, William II, suffers considerably at the hands of this new limner of her moral features. Without dwelling on "Amelia's" goodness and energy, she shows her chiefly as one eaten up with family ambition. The mutations of politics in England were registered like the ebbing and flowing tide at The Hague. Between the followers of the beheaded king, proud exiles, hungry and hopeful, who were given to wine or assassination, according to their mood, and the iron-handed Cromwell, the republic did not win much happiness from the marriage of the pretty but insipid Stuart princess with the grandson of William the Silent. On the whole this is an admirable historical study. The work has an indirect value to Americans familiar with the struggle of Great Britain and France for the possession of the North American continent, since it illuminates the springs of history during the seventeenth century, when the activity of the French in Canada fed the hopes and fears of English settlers from Massachusetts to the Carolinas.

The Rise and Decline of the Netherlands[3] is an expository sermon on the necessity of forming an organically united British Empire with a written constitution. "Great Britain stands still, and appears to be rapidly sinking to the rank of a second-rate Power in strength and wealth." Meanwhile, Germany and the United States, which are younger nations and highly organized federations, are advancing with giant strides. The English must avoid the mistakes of the Dutch, who, from the days of the Great Privilege, in 1477, held only the parochial ideas of local political magnates, knew not the meaning of the word nation and limited their vision by the boundaries of their parish and the walls of their shops. In all their constitutions, until they fell under Napoleon, the political disease of Holland was lack of a sufficient central authority. Great Britain and the British Empire, at present misgoverned, unorganized and chaotic, must unite in imperial federation, with a written imperial constitution, or go the way of the Netherlands.

This is the theme which, with a hundred variations from a re-reading of Dutch history and manifold illustration, Mr. Barker renders on his instrument. He has read well and pondered long Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, and the old English and American writers on the Netherlands. In spite of his unconvincing articles in recent periodicals, he does not seem to know the modern politics or spirit of Holland. He quotes liberally from the old original Dutch authors, but knows not Fruin, Colenbrander, or those Dutch publicists who would read with somewhat less bias and less vehemently and without the set purpose in view which a partisan Englishman has. Despite his claims to originality and freshness (pages 6-9) many pages have an antiquated air. On page 181 we read an echo of Freeman, "the confederation of the United States, which suffered shipwreck in the War of Secession." Thruout we hear not of a Dutch republic, but invariably of a "democracy"! On the whole, a vigorous, suggestive book. Despite the author's limitations, it provokes thought.

[3] THE RISE AND DECLINE OF THE NETHERLANDS. *By J. Ellis Barker.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50

Hans Breitmann

MRS. PENNELL has written a sympathetic and delightful biography of her uncle, Charles Godfrey Leland,* and in it has given valuable pictures of student life in America in the forties, and journalistic and literary life in the sixties. A graceful writer of unerring taste, she has chosen such incidents and such an arrangement for her work as makes the whole a series of essays, interspersed with letters of interest and charm. She has not hesitated to give to her own part in the pages the personal touch from which most biographers hold themselves sedulously aloof. It is a method which explains her attitude toward the topic, and while she never obtrudes irrelevant matters it lends life to the simplest statement of fact.

Mr. Leland limped thru the years of school and college, his mind not being of the sort that took kindly to a set curriculum. He was by nature a rover, and tho without a creative quality he was yet of an originality that led him always into the odd corners and byways of the world's interests. After graduation from Princeton, a feat at which the reader marvels, Mr. Leland followed a somewhat desultory course of study in Germany and in Paris, writing home joyous letters full of German beer and French Revolutions. At the opening of the war he was sufficiently established to take a notable part as an active and useful Northern journalist.

Mr. Leland might have remained a powerful worker in this first field to the end of the chapter had he not soon after the close of the war been left independent of any return from his pen. The "Hans Breitmann Ballads" had made him well known. Their delicious mixture of German pretzels and English philosophy was just the sort to tickle the American sense of humor, and his fame preceded him to England, where he met a warm welcome. For playmates he had all the noted literary folk of London, and for work, the following of his favorite study, the life and language of the Gypsy. There is nothing more enjoyable in Mrs. Pennell's two volumes and no truer picture of the real craftsman of any trade, than is to be found in the chapter dealing with the preparation of the "Gypsy Ballads." Mr. Leland had in perfection the seeming laboriousness of the artist, and now, free to do as he chose, he but turned the industry of the newspaper editor into making notes on Romany, or on any other topic that absorbed his attention. He is a fine example of that brave doctrine that ruins some lives, but is responsible for most successes, the choosing for work what one most enjoys.

Back in Philadelphia in 1879, Mr. Leland found an opening for the introduction of what he terms the "minor arts" into the public schools, and he threw himself into the heavy labor of this now widespread movement for manual training with all the ardor that he had given to his Romany studies. The year 1882 found him on the Massachusetts coast, near a camp of the remnant of the Algonquins. On the alert for folk-lore, he spent his days in winning from these taciturn people their fading traditions, which later were woven into his two books, "Algonquin Legends" and "The Kadoskap."

The later years of his life were spent for the most part in Florence, where, beginning by a curious acquaintance among the fortune-tellers, he became engrossed in a search thru their strange lore for fragmentary memorials of the lost Etruscan tongue, a search that attracted that wilder and more wonderful genius, Burton.

Mr. Leland's wayward fancy brought him for preservation such treasures that the brilliant journalist and witty verse writer were well lost. The fascinations of the Gypsies made him the Romany Rye of America, standing beside Borrow of England. The Gypsies led easily to the Tinkers, in whose lingo, Shelta, live traces of Erse and Gaelic. The basket weaving Indians of a summer watering place gave into his keeping the well-nigh lost traditions of their people.

A genial figure is here painted, egotistic, to be sure, but that is a forgivable foible in one so kindly, and always interesting. As shown to us by his niece, his was one of those rare and enviable natures in which youth, fed by vivid intellectual interests, is immortal.

* CHARLES GODFREY LELAND. *By Elizabeth Robbins Pennell.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.00.

Midsummer Madness. Translated from the Spanish of Emilia Pardo Bazán, by Amparo Loring. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co. $1.50.

The author of this light love story of Spanish life is a decidedly remarkable woman. In addition to writing fifteen novels, she has translated numerous works of French and Russian authors into her own language, and also edited a critical magazine for a number of years. The English translation of *Midsummer Madness* is well rendered, and follows the Spanish form of conversation with great conscientiousness. Of plot and counterplot there is very little. The story tells of a gentle flirtation, occasionally verging on the dangerous, and always inclining to the superficial. The book is readable, however, while not elevating. The best feature is the minute detail with which the story describes the everyday life of the characters, both nobility and peasantry. The account of the fair at Saint Isidro, with its happy crowd, gaudy decorations and extravagant enjoyments, gives a good picture of Spanish life. The translator's name usurps the place of the author's on the cover and title page.

Beached Keels. By Henry M. Rideout. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50

Of the three tales contained in this volume, the scene of all of them laid on the Atlantic Coast where Maine joins Canada, the first is a romance, the second a tragedy, the third a wistful comedy of life as we know it all, whether the scene be laid in a remote fishing village, or in the busy marts of men. Mr. Rideout has talent, sincerity of purpose, and an ambition that strives for something higher and more enduring than mere popularity. He is also well equipped for his chosen career, but his very aspiration, scorning easy success, indicates that his progress will be slow and laborious; that, while the approximate perfection at which he aims lies well within his scope, he will have to labor harder for it, and longer, than many another to whom fame comes overnight. Already he has achieved much. The bleak, niggardly, hard New England background is there in his pages, and it is reflected in the taciturnity, the stoicism, the rugged, enduring strength of his fisherfolk. His pen is sensitive to effects of nature, to a desolate shore in midwinter, the smile of sunshine on the sea in spring, the picturesqueness of lights glinting in midnight darkness. His fancy is fertile and it imagines large canvases. He almost fills them, but not quite. It is in dealing with the emotions of his characters in the powerful situations in which he places them that Mr. Rideout still falls short: he leaves a little too much to the collaboration of the reader.

The Humanists' Library. Edited by Lewis Einstein. Thoughts on Art and Life, by Leonardo da Vinci, translated by Maurice Baring. Boston: The Merrymount Press. $6.00.

Mr. Updike of the Merrymount is timely in launching his *Humanists' Library,* for there are many signs of the times to indicate that, if we are not at the dawn of a new Renaissance, we are at least approaching a somewhat similar "mutation period," to use De Vries's phrase. The evidence of this is found, not so much in the attempted revival of classic education and the open defense of neo-pagan morality, as in that converging of scientific, religious and artistic movements, which already has received the name of "the new humanism." It is especially fitting that the *Library* should begin with Leonardo, because he in his multifarious interests and comprehensive mind comes as near as any one to representing the Superman whom we may expect to result from this union and cross-fertilization of art, philosophy and science. In the narrow literary use of the word Leonardo was no humanist. As he says in the volume before us:

"I am well aware that, not being a literary man, the presumptuous will say that I cannot find true expression for the matters of which I desire to treat; they do not know that in my subject experience is a truer guide than the words of others, for experience was the teacher of all great writers, and therefore I will take her as my guide."

His notebooks from which the extracts here published are taken make fascinating reading from their mysterious glimpses of deeper meanings, paragraphs purposely enigmatical, curious speculations and shrewd anticipations of discoveries that the centuries since have verified, frag-

mentary, unfinished and fruitless like his work as an artist. The only fault we find with this edition is that it lacks the annotation so much needed in such a work. There are many passages obscure in the translation without more knowledge of the technical, metaphysical and scientific terms current at the time and of Leonardo's peculiar mode of thought and expression than even the scholarly reader usaully has. *The Humanists' Library* is beautifully printed "in a new font of Montallegro type," which has the remarkable merit of being readable as well as novel and artistic. The edition is limited to 303 copies for America and England, of which 275 are for sale. The succeeding volumes of the series are Erasmus' "Against War," Pierre de Nolhac on "Petrarch and the Ancient World" and Sir Philip Sidney's "The Defense of Poesie, a Letter to Queen Elizabeth and The Defence of Leicester."

How to Appreciate Music. By Gustav Kobbe. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

America's greatest artistic need today is instruction in appreciation, and in all the realm of art this need cries loudest in the domain of music. We have a deal of music, good, bad and indifferent—and most of us don't know the difference. Our deplorable and disquieting lack is in the education of intelligent listeners to music. Hence any work that tends to make good music popular, or to stimulate interest in it, is worth while. This is Mr. Kobbe's aim. His book is not a technical treatise. It is addressed to those who do not know or understand much about music, but who would like to. His purpose is to equip the lover of good music of all kinds with the knowledge which will enable him to enjoy far more than before any performance he may hear. Contrary to the belief of the musically ignorant, good music is not forbidding or difficult of enjoyment, and Mr. Kobbe is right when he says: "If you can read and listen, there is no reason why you should not be more musical—a more genuine lover of music—than many of those whose musicianship lies merely in their fingers or vocal cords." Avowedly "popular" in intent, and even at times a bit careless in style, the book contains a deal of gossipy chat about musicians, but at the same time its exposition of the classical forms—the sonata and the symphony—and thru the latter the development of the orchestra is made equally interesting. More than half of the book is devoted to telling "How to Appreciate a Pianoforte Recital"—because, as the author says, of all instruments the pianoforte is the most intimate and the most public, and it would be difficult to overestimate the debt music owes to it. An outline is given of the development of music from the most primitive forms to the elaborate classical compositions in which form dominates feeling and thence to the modern or "romantic" music in which feeling dominates form. Mr. Kobbe is in sympathy "with the liberating tendencies of modern music which lay more stress upon the expression of life and truth than upon the exact form" of that expression, and he preaches the gospel of modern music in no uncertain accents. One of the most interesting and most valuable parts of the book is a translation (the first to be published in English) of excerpts from Richard Strauss's treatise on orchestration—issued as a new edition of Berlioz's monumental work, but practically rewritten by Strauss, himself the greatest master of the art of orchestration who has ever lived. Mr. Kobbe also devotes a separate chapter to Strauss and his music.

Edward H. Rollins. A Political Biography by James A. Lyford. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

This is a good example of the political biography. The political activities of New Hampshire, which State Rollins represented in both Congressional houses, are here set forth in sufficient detail to make the book of interest as a study in that field. But it chiefly aims to set Senator Rollins, an able, conscientious, useful man rightly in history. He was a party man of the better type, believing he could do more good by working in and with the party than outside and against it. He could and did sacrifice and he justified his ambitions. The stormy period of the war and the treacherous period of reconstruction and the greenback vision in National affairs and further, in State matters, the strife for

prohibition and the labor movements developed him as a strong leader, "machine man," contemporary with John P. Hale and Wm. E. Chandler.

Literary Notes

....Those who were interested in the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Haystack Prayer Meeting last October will be interested in the recent volume of the *Proceedings* of the A. B. C. F. M., published by the Board at $1.20 net.

....President Hadley, of Yale, in his more serious talks to the undergraduate body, has had an influence, not usually exerted by college presidents. Altho much of the success of the addresses were due to the personality of the speaker, their collection into book form makes an interesting and important volume. [Baccalaureate Addresses. Scribners. $1.00.]

....The well known qualities of Prof. John F. Genung as a writer on Old Testament themes—indifference to critical analysis and ability to find consistency where others see great divergence—are manifest in his third volume on the Books of Wisdom, *The Hebrew Literature of Wisdom in the Light of Today.* [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.]. The book is called a "Synthesis," and includes studies of the Discourses and Parables of Jesus and the Epistle of James, as well as of the canonical and apocryphal Wisdom books more commonly so called.

....There are more of Ibsen's plays now on the American stage than ever before at one time, and the revival, or rather the awakening of interest in him is shown also by the number of books on Ibsen which are now being published. Among the latest is *Ibsen, the Man, His Art and His Significance,* by Haldane Macfall. The author, a devoted Ibsenite, considers the plays in turn and interweaves the main details of Ibsen's life, but his style is jerky and turgid, and he has added nothing of importance to our knowledge or comprehension of Ibsen. The book is artistically printed by Morgan Shepard Co., of New York and San Francisco.

....President Thwing, of Western Reserve University, has finished his *History of Higher Education in America,* which is to be a part of a larger work, "A History of Education" of all grades in this country, which will be awaited with interest. The present volume is a full presentation of its subject, and in the main summarizes the results of twenty-five years' work in collecting material in well-considered and valuable form. One of the most interesting chapters, since it is a new chapter of education itself, is that upon "The Education of Women," written in a spirit of fairness toward co-education, not always found in treatises of this kind. In comparing the universities of the "New World and of Old England" in the eighteenth century, Dr. Thwing says: "It is not a comparison, it is a contrast. This contrast, it may as well be said at once, is to the advantage of the new institutions of the New World. Never had Oxford and Cambridge sunk to a lower level"; and our own young colleges made up in enthusiasm for learning whatever they may have lacked in equipment. Adam Smith and Edward Gibbon, among others, savagely criticised the Oxford of their day. The rapid rise which the English universities made in the nineteenth century it may be our good fortune to parallel in the twentieth. Dr. Thwing is hopeful that we may. [Appleton: $3.00.]

Pebbles

ONE day the office boy went to the editor of the *Soaring Eagle* and said:

"There's a tramp at the door, and he says he has had nothing to eat for six days."

"Fetch him in," said the editor. "If we can find out how he does it we can run this paper for another week!"—*Exchange,* quoted in *The Christian Advocate* (New York).

SUBLIME MORTIFICATION.

A MAN once watched some laborers
Mix sand and lime and water,
When, happening to stumble, he
Fell headlong in the mortar.

The mixture disarranged his hair,
And hardened on his face.
"Alas! How mortarfying," he
Observed with a grimace.

It chanced some calcareous earth
Was emptied on his head.
"Instead of being mortarfied,
I'm now sub-lime!" he said.

—*Yale Record.*

SHAW ON PEACE PILGRIMAGES.

MR. STEAD has received the following letter from Bernard Shaw in regard to Mr. Stead's plan for a peace pilgrimage to The Hague:

"10 ADELPHI TERRACE, LONDON, W. C.,
"ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

"MY DEAR STEAD—I have never heard a more unreasonable proposal.

"Here, on the one hand, is a small body of persons of international importance, whose time is the most valuable time in the world and whose energies are already overtaxed with the work that lies to their hands at home.

"There, on the other hand, you have a handful of merely local people, kings, czars, kaisers and the like, whose time is of no value at all and whose profession it is to take part in local pageants and international demonstrations.

"Surely it is for the latter, not for the former, body to undertake this pilgrimage.

"If you will readjust your project in this obvious way I shall be most happy to receive any monarchs you may induce to visit me at the above address. I shall do my best to put them at their ease and I will ungrudgingly give them as much good advice on the peace question (or any other) as they may feel disposed to receive. "G. BERNARD SHAW."

Editorials

The Political Situation

Two or three prominent newspapers have undertaken to measure public sentiment thruout the country concerning President Roosevelt by addressing politicians, editors and other observing persons. The testimony thus obtained is, in brief, that the President's popularity was never greater than it is now. It has not been diminished by the Harriman correspondence. It appears to have been augmented by the wide publication of the story about the reactionaries' plot to defeat his policies and to prevent the nomination of any candidate who represents them. The effect of the authoritative White House disclosures as to the President's conviction that there is such a plot has been favorable to his purposes. In several States the legislatures have adopted resolutions (rarely with any dissent) commending him and his projects of legislation. In some instances the resolutions have called for his renomination.

He has also been fortunate in the records and political affiliations of those who are publicly opposing him and his aims. Mr. Foraker is generally regarded as a representative of the reactionaries. His record in the Senate and in his own State tends to support this popular estimate. Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia, whose election was a victory for the forces which the reform movement temporarily overcame, and who is a follower of Senator Penrose, seizes the opportunity to place himself with the reactionaries. When Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, says in one of his very rare public statements that he believes "that the sentiment of the country will have so crystallized within a few months that there will be a practically united demand for the strongest conservatism in the conduct of the Government," this is pointed out by the intimate friends of the President as a reactionary utterance which indicates the attitude of all whom Mr. Rogers represents.

An eloquent Southern Democratic orator suggests in all seriousness at a banquet where Mr. Bryan is the guest of honor that in the Democratic National Convention Mr. Bryan should "put in nomination Theodore Roosevelt for one more undisputed term of power to finish the work he has so gloriously begun," and Mr. Bryan does not positively refuse to do it. Among the leaders of the Democratic party there appear at the same time sharp differences of opinion as to Mr. Bryan's plan for the Government ownership of railroads, and it is quite clear that the party cannot become united in support of the foremost policy of the man to whose candidacy for the Presidential nomination there is at present no organized opposition. There is evidence that many Democrats would vote for Mr. Roosevelt if he were a nominated candidate at an election to be held this week.

But he will not be a candidate. We have taken him at his word. We see no reason to believe that he thinks of changing his announced determination. Newspaper men who are said to enjoy his confidence are now asserting that he was never more firmly fixt in his purpose to decline and to prevent a renomination of himself. It is even said that he thinks he could not be re-elected. If this is true he is deceiving himself. Can he transfer his immense popular political strength, or a sufficient part of it, to another candidate of his own choice?

The President prefers Secretary Taft. This has been quite well understood. If convincing evidence be needed, it can be found in the statement published on the 10th inst. by Congressman Longworth, his son-in-law, who said:

> "The great question before the people in the next Presidential election will be, in my opinion, the approval or disapproval of Republican policies as registered by the legislative and executive branches of the Government for the last seven years under the administration of President Roosevelt. It seems to me that after the President himself there is no living man who so thoroly typifies, in the eyes of the people, the spirit of the Roosevelt administration as does William H. Taft. There is no one who can better be trusted to carry out many

of the great reforms which will necessarily be incomplete upon the retirement of President Roosevelt."

But is it true that in the public mind Secretary Taft typifies the spirit of the Roosevelt administration with respect to those policies which are most prominently and distinctly associated with Mr. Roosevelt's name? In asking this question we do not mean to overlook or belittle any part of the Secretary's good record, or to say that there is any other man who can be regarded as a more competent and sympathetic understudy for Mr. Roosevelt. But it does not seem to us that the public thinks of him as being identified before the people with the President's labors for the regulation and restraint of great corporations and corporate wealth. It may be however, that his attitude toward this, the great domestic question of the time, is like the President's, and that his earnestness in support of the President's views would be as great as the President's has been, if conditions demanded such devotion. It must be remembered, of course, that the Secretary has had important duties in other fields.

We have spoken thus of the public estimate of Secretary Taft not as expressing an opinion that he would fail to support vigorously the policy of Mr. Roosevelt concerning railroad companies, other great corporations and the business use and power of enormous wealth, but to point out that really no one who has been mentioned as a candidate for the nomination stands before the public as a known and vigorous representative of that policy. Probably the requirements are met by Mr. Taft more nearly than by any other who is in the field.

All this is so because the President's personality has so dominated the situation, because his influence upon legislation has been so great, because the legislation which to some extent represents his policy is so largely his own work, and because executive action in exemplification of that policy has been so largely due to the constant exertion of his influence upon his subordinates. He has left no room for any one to grow up in rivalry with him or in imitation of him in the field to which we refer.

For this reason his determination to retire—but also to lead and to work as earnestly as ever until the end of his term—is a cause of much political uncertainty and disturbance. Of one thing we may be sure, however, and this is that a great majority of the Republicans, and of the entire people, desire that the work he has begun shall be carried forward, and will strive to place in the White House a man who agrees with him as to the policies of which we have spoken. The reactionaries can neither elect nor even nominate a man of their own kind.

Our Cuban Policy

On March 29th President Roosevelt issued an executive order calling for a general election for the choice of a popular branch of the legislature by all the people of the Philippine Islands except the Moros and non-Christian tribes. This he did on the report of a commission certifying that for a period of two years following the completion and publication of a census of the Philippines a condition of complete peace had existed. That is what we did for the Philippines, and our much traveled and wise Ulysses of the Cabinet expects to go to Manila to be present at the opening of the first Philippine Congress.

Something like that the same Secretary Taft, under direction of President Roosevelt, has announced is to be done in Cuba. To be sure, we do not own Cuba, but we do hold it and govern it temporarily. We are responsible for its peace, and we have promised to restore Cuba to its own people just as soon as it can safely be done. The course to be pursued is the same as in the Philippines, but with less delay. First there was a commission, consisting of three Americans and eight Cubans of different parties. Then it was agreed by this commission, and declared by Secretary Taft, that there must be a census, which shall give a registration of lawful voters. This census is to be taken under American supervision, and will probably take at least four months, and then the registry lists are to be carefully scrutinized. Soon after that census and registration are completed there is to be a preliminary

election, in connection with which provincial and municipal elections will be held. This election is, in part, to test the tranquillity of the island. There is no waiting two years, as in the Philippines, for the United States honestly wants to get out of Cuba as soon as possible. The local elections were necessary, because the previous local elections were tainted with violence and fraud, and these elections will be under impartial supervision. After these local elections, Secretary Taft will have the people of Cuba tested for not more than six months longer, to be assured that the island will maintain peace, and if all goes well the valid election for choice of President and Congress will be held, and the inauguration of a new President may be hoped for in the summer of next year, after which the American troops will be withdrawn as soon as possible.

This conclusion seems to please every one. It allows a fair period to settle whether Cuba is prepared for peaceful self-government. It assures Cuba and the world that the United States proposes to keep its word and really withdraw as soon as it can. The outside world did not believe us. Nations do not usually let go of so precious a treasure as the Pearl of the Antilles if once they get their hands on it. Hitherto nations that have promised to withdraw have somehow managed to find it impossible, unless, as in the case of Manchuria, rival claims made it necessary. And yet this is a fateful warning to Cuba. If its people really want to be and remain independent they must meet the necessary conditions. We are under obligations to see that peace is preserved. We are responsible for it to our own citizens and to the world. We gave Cuba her first independence. She lost it by the political disturbances and intestine war that followed an election, and we were obliged to intervene. Now we give her a second chance, but there will be no third. A distinguished scholar says we ought to be willing to intervene a thousand times, if necessary, because, under no circumstances do we want Cuba a part of the United States. He says that the Philippines are to remain a governed colony, but that Cuba would have to become a State, and that the people are not fit for it and cannot be made fit to help govern this great country in our Congress. We utterly differ from him, and for two reasons. One is that it is not necessary that Cuba should become a State. It might be made, not a colony, but a Territory, and remain such indefinitely. The other is that it is dishonoring to human nature to assume that any people, no matter of what race or tradition, cannot, under influences of education and liberty, become just as fit to take part in self-government as are Anglo-Saxons and Anglo-Celts. For this faith we stand, and because of this faith we demand that Porto Rico be made a Territory instead of being governed as a colony. Some people seem to think that, because so many of the Cubans are of mixt negro blood, they cannot be decently civilized. It is a false doctrine. It was these men that achieved the deliverance of Cuba from Spain by doing the chief fighting for independence. They are a turbulent lot, but they have in them good physical and intellectual material, and they constitute a principal party in the island. If the people are not yet ready for stable conditions, the United States will next time take and hold Cuba permanently, and we hope that the Cubans will understand it. If they will fight, it means that they wish annexation.

The Noisome Trial

WHILE the daily papers were perforce filled with the reports of the noisome trial we have given it not a word. We did not care to spread any more foulness over the social atmosphere. It has been a moral pestilence, and has set people to talking and thinking of crimes that it were better that only the duly appointed scavengers should know of. Just as reports of lynchings suggest lynchings elsewhere, so reports of social crimes besmirch the mind. There is no condemnation too severe for those journals which found no details too prurient to publish.

But now that the trial is over some comments may properly be made. While we are under no obligation to believe the improbable story of her dishonor which Mrs. Thaw told her husband, it is yet clear that the character of the man who she says betrayed her, no less than that

of Mr. Thaw, must have been known to their intimate associates; and such men as they, who haunted the theaters to seduce young girls, ought to have been shunned by all decent men, in business or in clubs. And yet men who knew one of them well treated him with honor because of his ability and taste, associated with him in work and pleasure, knowing how corrupt he was. The story of his violence we do not need to believe, but the near presence of such a life should be avoided as a pestilence. Here were two men of wealth, one a genius, and the other not quite an imbecile, and both equally using their cursed wealth to purchase costly vice. Such wealth is viler and more mischievous than the foulest slums.

The English papers are quoted as contrasting the American methods of trial with those in their country, much to the advantage of their own. They say that in an English court of law the trial would have ended in a week. Possibly, and possibly in two days in France, and possibly in half an hour in Russia. Perhaps we are too careful to protect the accused, and we give him over-many chances. But it is an error which, if it sometimes defeats or delays justice, yet leans to mercy's side, and we prefer it to that kind of justice which seems to assume the accused to be guilty, and fails to give every protection to what may be innocence, while it may be guilt.

We do accept foreign criticism of the frothy, foaming rhetoric of the defendant's advocate. But it is not characteristic. Mr. Delmas was an imported Western orator. He belongs to a period which we have past. He was as much criticised here as in London. Such eloquence may yet be admired in San Francisco, or in Mississippi, but not in New York. Mr. Jerome's address to the jury was not of that order. It was simple and direct. It had no decorations of florid gingerbread work, and those London editors were misinformed who gathered that he followed Mr. Delmas's example. Let it be understood that oratory with us is just as simple as anywhere else, while perhaps more fluent than the transatlantic critics are accustomed to.

Nor do we see evidence in this trial that American vice, among rich or poor, is any more flagrant or dominant than it is abroad. We could balance this dirty case with cases as dirty in England, if we cared to, but it is a sort of pre-eminence as to which we would make neither boast nor disclaimer. We are bad enough, and are ashamed of it, and we would not claim to be better, and we do not believe we are worse, than England and the Continent. As to the rude crowd that followed the witnesses in the case, we admit that it was bad manners, almost as bad as that which has given the language the new word *mafficking*.

As was generally expected, the conclusion was a mistrial, seven of the jury standing for conviction of murder in the first degree, and five for his release as innocent, on the ground of insanity. We suppose that Mr. Jerome's chief technical blunder was in insisting during the trial that Mr. Thaw was insane, and thus encouraging the idea in the minds of the jury. And yet we are not sure but that he did right, for it would seem that he believed it, on the word of a distinguished alienist. What he did in this matter he appears to have done honestly, but it injured his cause in the end, for the commission declared the defendant sane for all legal purposes; but the impression of insanity could not but remain with the jury. But Mr. Delmas did not seek acquittal on the ground of insanity, but plainly on the Western and Southern doctrine, too much prevalent here also, of the "unwritten law." He justified the passion which would kill a man for a wrong done four years before to a woman who was not then his wife, but whom he made his mistress before he made her his wife. It was the only defense he could well make. He called it temporary insanity, but that sort of madness is what we commonly call anger, and we recall the old saw that "anger is a short madness." When one gets angry one gets mad, we say, but that is not what the law means by insanity. It is a misuse of language. The charge to the jury made the principles plain, but there were those on the jury who accepted the plea of insanity, in form, but who must have held that the man was so warped by his passion as to be insane, and that it served the victim right. It is not easy,

on the basis of written law and the charge of Judge Fitzgerald, to take any favorable view of the action of the five jurymen.

Every such trial disgusts the public with experts. Experts are paid big fees, so that their interest is at stake, and their testimony is from the beginning discounted. Somehow the practice ought to come to an end. The State ought to provide the experts, who should be impartial because they have no interest in the case, and who would give judgment in which we might place some confidence.

The Ecclesiastical Quid Pro Quo

THE one great charge brought against the French Government in its separation of Church and State, and its ceasing to pay the yearly salaries to the bishops and parish priests, is that inasmuch as the Church property was confiscated by the State at the time of the Revolution, the State was obliged to pay the support of the Church whose property it had taken. Much might be said on this matter, but we will now consider but a single point.

The Church property taken possession of at the Revolution, by a sort of eminent domain, or robbery, if you please, was of two sorts. A part of it consisted in churches and the attached buildings, residences of the bishops and parochial clergy, and part in the lands and estates, convents and other buildings belonging to the monastic orders. The latter were confiscated and largely sold, and the members of the orders were expelled from the country. Their loss was measurably complete. But it was a loss to themselves and not to the bishops and parish clergy, for none of their revenues went to the support of the Church in France, but it went wholly to the support of the orders themselves, under their superiors at Rome. It is just so everywhere under canon law. Nowhere is the property of the general orders under the control of the bishops and secular clergy. For example, the total property of the Sisters of Charity in this country, known as the white cornettes, with all their establishments from Boston to Tacoma, must reach about $70,000,000, but no bishop or archbishop has any authority or income from it. It is so with the immense property of the black-bonneted Sisters of Charity whom we see about New York, of whom there are a thousand employed as teachers of parochial schools in this diocese at from $200 to $400 a year, paid by the parishes to the order. Archbishop Farley has no control over its income from schools, hospitals, protectories, asylums, orphanages, etc. They receive from the city 37½ cents a day for over 2,000 foundlings and 62½ cents a day for perhaps 800 sent to the Protectory, but this money is all their own, and its profit supports no parish priest. The same is true of the male orders everywhere—Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Brothers, etc. Thus the Jesuits, who sold a good part of their fine estate at Fordham to the city have somewhere about 500 pupils at Fordham College who pay $300 a year, and about 600 at St. Francis who pay about $80 a year. They have also, contrary to canon law, two churches whose revenues the archbishop cannot touch. Their property in the whole country counts up many millions, but it is all their own, to support and develop their order, and pays no tax or revenue to bishop or clergy. This is the reason why so many bishops try to exclude the orders from their dioceses; but it is wiser to make terms with them.

Now this was the case in France before the Revolution. The French bishops and clergy had received no financial support from them, and lost no money by their suppression or the confiscation of their estates. They rather benefited by the removal of competing orders. It could not, then, be that it was in restitution for this loss that Napoleon consented to subsidize the clergy. He did it chiefly in the interests of public peace, that is, his own government, in order to insure the support of the Church which he had put under his thumb, both by his subvention and by his control over the appointment of bishops and priests.

The other class of ecclesiastical property that was sequestrated by the State at the Revolution was, as we have said, the places of worship and manses occupied by the bishops and parish priests. But these were not sold and alienated. Worship was still conducted in them, and their income from fees, masses, etc., was not removed. To be sure, the

churches belonged to the State, but that was little more than nominal, as the State allowed them still to remain in the possession of the priests as before, just as is the case now under the new laws, and even paid all the expense of repairs.

It follows that the property in the churches occupied by the parish priests was confiscated in form rather than fact, and that the property belonging to the orders which was confiscated and alienated never had supported the bishops and clergy; and the subvention granted them by Napoleon was not in payment for such losses which they had never suffered.

Just as at the Revolution the confiscation of the property acquired by the orders left the field to the parish clergy, so when the orders were again expelled a few years ago, the bishops and parish clergy gained in relative influence, and the orders were indignant that they had not received sufficient support; and it is now their influence with the Vatican which has been active against the secular clergy, and compelled them to give up their income from the State. It is hoped, on the one side, and feared on the other, that the result of this uncompromising policy will be to deprive the parish priests of their means of support, and open the way for their replacement by members of the orders. Now that the Pope has a free hand in the appointment of bishops, we may see Franciscans and even Jesuits appointed to bishoprics and archbishoprics.

The Scholar in Overalls

THE present age is sharply distinguished from all that have preceded it in the history of the human race by the amazing increase in wealth. In every civilized country the value of property per capita is far greater than ever before, notwithstanding the unprecedented increase in population during the last century and the rise of living expenses among all classes. Luxuries longed for or undreamed of by our parents are our common household conveniences. Our tenements are better than medieval palaces. Financial magnates employ corps of experts in the art of high living for the purpose of inventing new ways of spending more money. Last year we imported $125,000,000 worth of extravagances from Europe, diamonds, laces, feathers, champagne and the like. The bitter attack now being made from all sides against our unequal and inequitable method of distribution is due to the fact that there is more wealth to distribute than ever before. The bigger the spoil the more strenuous the struggle. Bricklayers now get more than professors used to, and still they are not satisfied, and there is no reason why they should be so long as they can get more.

This sudden increase in the wealth of the world can be traced to one cause. There is a new factor in civilization. This new wealth is the gift of modern applied science. All the other wealth producing factors have remained substantially unaltered. The natural resources of the earth are no greater; in fact, they are less, for our soil is less fertile and our ore lies deeper. It is not the discovery of America, adding two continents of new land, that has brought about this increased prosperity, for the most densely populated countries in Europe are increasing in wealth almost as rapidly as we are. The old world has always had waste land enough; already Americans are emigrating to Africa and Siberia. It is not because men of ability are any more common than they used to be. There has been no sudden eruption of genius on this planet. There has been no perceptible improvement in the human race since the time of Aristotle either in the intelligence of the average man, or in the number or eminence of the exceptional men.

Our enhanced wealth is not the product of manual labor. Men have always worked hard enough; never harder probably than when the fellahin built the pyramids of Egypt. There have always been capitalists, too, not so numerous nor so rich as at the present time, but enough to carry out large industrial enterprises whose ruins astonish us yet. Wars are not so frequent as they used to be, but they are more destructive, and Europe never spent so much in the most belligerent crises of past centuries as is now spent continuously in this time of peace on armies and navies.

No, what we have that our ancestors had not is more knowledge of the laws of nature and more willingness to apply them. There are some who complain that science is becoming commercialized. That may be, but a commercialized science makes greater progress than a philosophized science ever did; greater progress even in its most abstract branches. The shop is pushing the study. The mathematician works as he always has for the pure joy of seeing what the human mind can do with lines and numbers and quantities, but now the engineer waits impatiently beside his desk, like the office boy on the editor, to snatch his formulas from him before the ink is dry to construct a new dynamo with them. The chemist, working with the electric furnace out of pure curiosity and the desire to read a paper before the academy, makes some new carbides; within a few years the waterfalls of Europe and America are making them by the ton, and our automobiles are lighted by acetylene and polished with carborundum. A new element is discovered, good for nothing apparently except to fill a gap in Mendeleef's table, but it speedily appears in our gas burners and cuts down our bills.

It is this middleman between the scientist and the mechanic who is the new force which is accelerating the wheels of progress. It is the engineer, the technician; his profession is so recent that it has no proper name, but it has already made good its claim to an equal place beside the three historic learned professions. It requires no less scholarly preparation; in fact, it is cheaper to educate a lawyer or a minister, if not a doctor, than a technologist, and the last has greater assurance of immediate paying employment and better prospects for rising to a position of affluence. Some of our great industrial establishments have a standing offer of a job for all graduates of certain schools of technology. They tempt seniors to desert their class work and even fish for likely juniors, "rushing" them and getting them pledged in advance as college students work for their fraternities and athletic teams. The technical institute which Mr. Carnegie has established at a cost of $20,000,000 will do no more than supply the needs of the Pittsburg district. There is a chance for a dozen like it in the United States even at the present time. As for the future, it would be rash to prophesy, for applied science is yet in its infancy and we cannot tell what it will accomplish when it is full grown.

It is a new exponent that raises the efficiency of the individual to a higher power, but we do not know its limiting value. One man now makes twice as many tons of iron as he did ten years ago. In some manufactories where twenty or fifty men formerly were condemned to hard labor for life, now there are two or three, and they have little to do but watch dials and press buttons. We are told that the capitalist is destroying the middle class. It is still more significant of modern tendencies that the technician is eliminating the working class.

In most industries the number of workmen is diminishing in its ratio to the amount of the product. The future will have little use for the physical strength of man. Labor-saving and wealth-producing inventions will in time give the political economists something worth quarreling over.

A Question of Intellectual Ethics

A REPORT that the British Parliament may prohibit the republication of early and unrevised editions of the works of Spencer, Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall, on which copyright has expired, raises some nice questions of ethics and expediency. Most of them are details of the large and old question of the right of the dead to rule the living.

Among normally moral people there will be, we suppose, no difference of opinion upon one point. The publisher who puts forth unrevised editions representing them to be "complete" or "final" editions, is marketing goods under false pretenses, and should be dealt with as a misdemeanant. But to forbid the publication of any book which its author having once given to the world, has afterward corrected, or has attempted to suppress, is an act not to be so summarily judged and disposed of, so long as the

reprint is not misrepresented or palmed off for something which it is not.

It is true that there is no finer honesty than intellectual honesty, and that there is no finer or more courageous exhibition of it than is seen in the modification or retraction of opinions once held. The great leaders of evolutionist thought possessed this honesty in perfection, and all of them, as they amended their views, conscientiously revised their books. Naturally they felt the utmost unwillingness to have uncorrected early editions go on selling, and therefore to a considerable public misrepresenting their later thought. Mr. Spencer especially was extremely sensitive on this point, because one question upon which he changed his mind was that of the rightfulness and expediency of the private ownership of land. The revised edition of his first book, "Social Statics," is somewhat tame and conservative in comparison with the strong and daring pages of the edition of his early manhood.

While we should unquestionably hold such sensitiveness in decent respect, and while we should ever be careful not to quote earlier for later and revised opinions, it must be said that it is by no means certain that an author, however masterful and however conscientious, is altogether in the right when, having taken the public into his confidence, he tries to deprive it at a later time of means and opportunity to judge for itself which of differing statements is more nearly true, more nearly sound or more worthy of approval.

In many respects the knowledge and the wisdom of an old man are superior to the knowledge and the wisdom of his youth, but reservations may be made. It is not always true that the ripe thought of age is as good fruit as the product of middle life or even of early manhood. Authors, like engineers and warriors, sometimes lose their nerve, and while conscious of absolute integrity of purpose, they may unconsciously drift into a conservatism that must on all accounts be deplored.

Spencer did not greatly help his reputation by his revision of "The Social Statics," altho his absolute honesty in the premises is quite beyond doubt. It would be on all accounts regrettable if copies of the first edition should become practically unobtainable.

On the whole, it seems to us that the very highest degree of scrupulous honesty and moral courage demands of an author that he shall throw no obstacle in the way of the free circulation of his earlier and his corrected opinions side by side. The public alone is the competent final judge of their respective merits.

"The Independent's" New Covers

The cover designs that have been secured by means of the competitions we have had annually since 1905 have been, on the whole, so satisfactory that this scheme was again utilized for obtaining them for THE INDEPENDENT for the current year. In response to circulars issued and mailed to former contributors, various art schools and to individual artists, we received nearly two hundred cover designs. These came from all parts of the country and represented an exceedingly wide range as to merit. With all the cover designs offered as units, we arranged an exhibition, to which many of the competing artists came, as well as some of their friends. The designs were carefully numbered and artistically arranged by a hanging committee. Each visitor was provided with pencil and pad and asked to write down the favored designs. With these votes and the opinions of some of our artist friends as guides we selected and purchased covers offered by eight persons as follows, viz.: Miss Anna K. Wolter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. G. Laurson, Mitchell, S. Dak.; R. B. Sanford, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Carl F. Gronemann, Elgin, Ill.; L. Neill Woods (3), Baltimore, Md. (awarded the prize for the best design); Edward T. Scowcroft (2), Philadelphia, Pa.; Genevieve Wilgus, New York City, and T. R. Waite, New Haven, Conn. Miss Wolter's design appeared upon our issue of April 4th, and the others will appear from time to time during the next twelve months. The exhibition showed a very encouraging standard of excellence on the part of most of those who entered the competition. We hope our readers will like the designs selected quite as well as we do who are charged with the making of the magazine.

President Roosevelt on Peace

President Roosevelt is a soldier, and it is not every soldier who can say, "War is Hell." That President Roosevelt is the friend of peace, and will work hard for it, is proved by his labors for peace in the East, testified to by the world. But his message to the Peace Congress is less an earnest encouragement than a warning against excessive demands. He reminds the meeting that righteousness is better than peace, which is true; and he tells them that the more advanced nations must not so reduce their armaments as to leave them at the mercy of the more belligerent nations. This also may be true, if there are such nations to fear. Yet if six nations would agree to reduce armaments there would be no reason to fear the rest. Of course statesmen must keep eventualities in mind, but for the rest of us our best course is to press and press harder the cause of peace, assured that the defenders of big armaments will be strong enough.

Polygamous Marriages

One of the most debated questions in some parts of the world is, What shall be done with polygamous marriages when a pagan or Mohammedan becomes a Christian. We recall the case of an American Indian who was told that he must, on joining the church, put away one of his two wives. The older one said it would be much harder on the young wife to be put away, and so she left her husband and lived alone in a tepee. The Presbyterian missions in India, which are now united in a General Assembly, have lately tackled the subject, and reached a decision, after consulting twenty-nine presbyteries in which native members predominate, but in which both natives and missionaries agreed. The following is the conclusion of the General Assembly:

"It is not advisable to legislate, debarring from admission to the Christian Church an applicant for baptism solely on the ground of his having more than one wife to whom he was legally married before seeking admission to the Church, but that, in its opinion, it is right to leave the responsibility of deciding in individual cases as they arise, with Sessions, which should, however, if the Presbytery with which they are connected so desire, refer each case to the Presbytery."

Of course, the Assembly emphasizes the obligation of monogamy in the case of all others, and forbids, as did Paul, that polygamists shall hold any office in the Church, and it says:

"Such moral and spiritual pressure brought to bear upon the applicants, that where, without violating conscience or doing injustice to others concerned, satisfactory arrangements can be made for separation from all but one wife, this will be done."

We have no criticism to make of this action, for we are not wiser than Paul, or than those who are on the ground and have the responsibility. The bearing of that action on our conditions is not only in our dealing with our pagan Indians on the reservations, nor even with the Moslem Moros in the Philippines, but with our supposedly civilized Mormons, who took plural wives when it was legal, and who have refused in some scores of cases of now old men to discard their supernumerary consorts. It is a very bad case; they ought to have known better; but, somehow, we have ceased to meddle with them, and we allow them to die off as they are, simply for the same reason as controls in the Presbyterian missions in India—because we fear "doing injustice."

Unbalanced Pessimism

President Dabney, of the University of Cincinnati, and lately of the University of Tennessee, has lately made the same address to a Presbyterian brotherhood in Philadelphia and to the students of the University of Pennsylvania. He took for his text the remark credited to Speaker Cannon that "America is a hell of a success." He said we are not a success, unless, perhaps, materially, with our corrupt politics, our widespread machine rule, with the negro question unsolved, with our flood of immigration, and he added:

"With the gradual decrease in opportunities for the young men in the East, it seems to me that instead of America being a hell of a success, this material success is making a hell of us."

That is not the way President Jordan talks about the chance for his young graduates. President Dabney went on to talk to the university students of the

Smoot case. A very intelligent and careful listener thus repeats him substantially:

"What a travesty we have recently witnessed in the United States Senate of a trial for theoretical polygamy by men, the most of whom are guilty of consecutive polygamy. Is not the sin of consecutive polygamy as great and as dangerous to the family as that of contemporaneous polygamy?"

Doubtless he thought he was saying "many of whom" and not "most of whom" were divorced. But in either case it was strange language to speak to young men, and it is a yellow slander on the United States Senate—what we might have expected from one who has a less admirable record than has President Dabney.

Racial Characteristics

Patrick Ford, editor of *The Irish World*, thus writes us:

The *Catholic Universe* states that Mr. Maurice Weidenthal, in THE INDEPENDENT, compliments the Irish on having systematically driven the so-called comedians from aspersing the Irish character on the stage. And adds: He calls on the Jews to go and do likewise.

The Irish World holds that Mr. Weidenthal is right in his contention, and it is to be hoped that his advice will be followed by the Jews.

I don't object to racial characteristics being presented on the stage if the characterization is only fairly presented. But unfortunately the Irish peasant, as he exists in real life, is never truly portrayed on the theatrical stage, whether in accent, in manner, or in facial makeup.

On this subject the Irish spirit on both sides of the ocean is now thoroughly roused. All self-respecting men of the Irish race are now "on their muscle" (pardon the slang) and they will win out. Will you kindly say a word in our contention?

Of course, it is the business of comedy to exaggerate and caricature, and doubtless the Irish have suffered from this. But we would have Mr. Ford also give his attention elsewhere, for a story that has been running in a most important Catholic monthly has given pictures of the Irish peasants such as would defy caricature.

When the Catholic Archbishops meet in conference not much news is expected to be given out, but one bit of action taken at their meeting in Washington last week is of real interest. It is that plans were made for a more accurate enumeration of Catholics in connection with the Federal census of religious organizations. In the Census of 1890, the last religious census held, the number of Catholic communicants was found to be 6,231,417, which made a population of about 7,250,000—less by several millions than had been claimed. Since then the Catholic population has grown not a little, and the claims proportionally, so that some 15,000,000 population is claimed. But these are large, round figures. Thus the Catholic Almanac calls the Catholic population in the Archdiocese of Baltimore 250,000—evidently a mere conjecture. Other religious bodies, such as the Baptists, the Disciples and the Colored Methodists, have no reliable statistics, and the new religious census cannot but be very valuable.

If the men who meet this week in a National Arbitration Congress could have their way the United States would never be engaged in another war. So distinguished and representative a body of citizens has seldom been gathered in any public meeting. The sessions began on Sunday evening in a most inspiring meeting, which absolutely crowded Carnegie Hall to the roof, and at which Protestants, Catholics and Jews were represented by Bishop Potter, Archbishop Farley and Rabbi Hirsch. That represents the unanimous voice of religion. At other meetings this week the voices of jurisprudence, education, literature and journalism speak thru their most distinguished representatives. Meetings like this express and create such influential judgments as will move the world. War must give place to the arbitration of law. We call the attention of our readers to a quite full bibliography of Peace, which we print on another page.

We have just heard of one more society which wants only a hundred members, at five dollars a year, to carry it on, and a most worthy society it is, with Prof. Albert S. Cook, of Yale University, as president. Its name is the Concordance Society, and it appeals to scholars of English who need concordances in their study of the history of the language. The only English concordances now available are those of the fol-

lowing books or authors: The Bible, The Book of Common Prayer, Burns, Cowper, Fitzgerald's "Omar," Keble, Milton, Pope, Shakespeare, Shelley, the *Spectator*, Tennyson (incomplete). There is none of Wordsworth, Browning, Coleridge or Keats, and, what is more unfortunate, none of Chaucer or Spenser. This is a kind of work level to common diligence, and requires nothing more. It ought to attract men or women of leisure, and our college faculties ought very easily to fill the list of members.

We read in a Richmond, Va., paper a long editorial giving the story told by a colored minister in Springfield of his failures to find lucrative employment for negroes in that city due to racial prejudice. We do not doubt that every word is true. There is a great deal of it North as well as South, but it does not follow, as that journal says, that "the negro likes the South better than he likes the North." That is a question easily settled by the census. The tide is all in one direction, and so strong is it that Northern cities have these newcomers by the tens of thousands, and they will not go back. They find even the Northern discrimination in business a relief from lynchings and Jim Crow legislation. But it is bad enough even here, where it is difficult for negroes to get a home in an attractive location. But they are making good progress and feel encouraged.

We published in our issue of March 28th an article with the heading "The Work of the Carnegie Institution, by R. S. Woodward, President of the Carnegie Institution." We received it thru our literary agent, in whose carefulness we had full confidence, and who assured us that the article, which we are informed was compiled from the Year Book of the Institution, had Dr. Woodward's authorization to be used with his name. Dr. Woodward informs us that he had given no permission to attach his name to it, and we greatly regret that the error was made.

Comparisons are odious, and sometimes odorous. In a communication to *The Churchman* the Rev. F. W. Harriman, of Windsor, Conn., defending the scholarship of the Episcopal Church against an apparent slight in *The Churchman* itself, says:

> "Have we not at least a ministry more highly educated in the average than that of any other Protestant denomination around us, except (perhaps) the Presbyterians in the older parts of the country."

We certainly shall not enter into the question raised by the leading Episcopal journal in the country whether its Church is lacking in productive scholarship.

In Missouri it has been agreed between the Northern and the Southern Methodists that if in any place churches of the two bodies wish to unite they may do so provided, first, that the joint committees of the two conferences recommend it; and, second, a majority of the membership of the two churches desire it; and then the two supervising bishops agree. This seems to be sufficiently guarded; but would it be an awful sin—schism, rebellion, or something worse—if they should wish to unite and should do so even if the joint committees and the bishops refused their approval?

We may say a word of appreciation of the late Bishop Fitzgerald, who held the Catholic see of Little Rock for forty years. He was a good man, and that he was as independent as he was conscientious is shown by the fact that at the last vote on infallibility at the Vatican Council he was one of the only two bishops who voted No. The others changed when they saw the inevitable, or were silent, or had hastened home. A brother of his not long after renounced the priesthood and entered secular life.

A bill is before the British House of Commons "to amend the Church Discipline Act, 1840, and the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874." Its purpose is to abolish the veto of the bishops and relieve clergy of imprisonment who defy the law in matters of ritual or doctrine. That is the kind of legislation that must be considered in a country which does not separate Church from State.

Insurance



FIRE ENGINE NO. 6—(Specially photographed for *The Independent.*)
Captain Robert J. Teare on the tailboard.

Latest Type of Fire Engine

WHEN a metropolitan fire engine, in answer to a box call, dashes furiously down a crowded street, with driver strapped firmly to his seat, clanging bell and smoke rolling picturesquely heavenward, the whole symbolizing the protecting power of a great fire department, there is no one within range of eye or ear that remains unmoved. Fire that is such a good servant but so hard a master attracts every one with its spectacular features. The combination of man with horse and machine to combat this fire monster work together to make the modern fire engine about as perfect a creation as it is possible to find. When we look back upon the beginnings of fire protection, with its crude passing of impotent fire pails by the old time bucket brigade, or even the primitive hand engine that closely followed the fire pails, and compare the methods of fire fighting that now obtain, we can but marvel at the evolution that has taken place, not only in apparatus, but in everything else connected with the warfare against fire. The daily work of a metropolitan fireman contemplates heroism almost as a matter of routine. The magnificent engine pictured upon this page is considered by Edward F. Croker, the chief of the department, to be one of the very latest and best engines now used by the New York Fire Department in the Borough of Manhattan. It is housed at No. 113 Liberty street, and has its complement of trained horses that respond so quickly when an alarm comes in that the machine, fully equipped, can get away from its engine house to answer a fire call in ten seconds. Technical skill of the highest order has been lavished upon this engine by its builders. It weighs 8,800 pounds and cost the city not quite $6,000. Upon occasion it can throw four simultaneous streams of water upon a stubborn fire.

Financial

Trade Relations with Germany

At the dinner given last week to Charlemagne Tower, the American Ambassador to Germany, by Herman Ridder, of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, our trade relations with Germany were discussed in addresses which were notable by reason of their clearness, the authority of the speakers, and the admirable spirit of international friendliness and good will which characterized all that was said. This was especially true of the remarks made by Ambassador Tower, whose influence has been exerted at Berlin to promote the success of the negotiations of Dr. North and our State Department for averting commercial hostilities until it shall be possible to make the permanent commercial treaty that is needed. While the executive branch of our Government, however, has been engaged in such negotiations, Germany has met us more than half way and has assisted us in every possible manner.

Our exporters are now enjoying the minimum rates of the German tariff by favor rather than by right. If the Senate could have been induced to consider favorably a treaty of reciprocity, we should now have those rates by an enduring agreement. Germany desired no tariff war. She consented (in February, 1906) to give us the low rates for sixteen months, without compensation in kind, assuming that before June 30, 1907, we would make and ratify a reciprocal treaty like those by which seven other countries have obtained those rates by giving something in return for them. We have not improved the opportunity afforded by the delay, and when June 30th arrives there will be no treaty.

Germany, therefore, in a conciliatory spirit, has consented to a further extension of what is called the provisorium, probably until June 30th, 1908. And it is understood that all we give for this extension is as follows: A reduction of one-quarter of the duty on German champagne, this being a reciprocal change for which authority is found in the Dingley act; a continuation of the open hearings upon disputed questions of value at the custom houses, when requested by importers; a careful consideration of certificates of the German Chamber of Commerce as to wholesale prices of German goods; and a substitution of duly accredited agents for secret special agents for investigations in Germany concerning goods exported from that country. All this may be done under existing laws. On the other hand, Germany removes her restrictions upon the importation of American bacon and dressed meats. Probably an agreement embodying these terms will go into effect. But it will be temporary, and Germany will still expect us to negotiate and ratify a comprehensive treaty of reciprocity.

The new Congress cannot afford to ignore this question. It should be impressed by the abundant proofs of Germany's patience, friendliness and conciliatory attitude, and should meet Germany's advance in a proper spirit. Neither at Washington nor in any other part of the United States should there be any further exhibition of that carping tone of criticism, that tendency to impute hostile or sinister motives to the German Emperor and Government, which Mr. Stone, of the Associated Press, deplored in his remarks at the dinner to Mr. Tower. There has been much evidence of the friendly attitude of Germany and the Kaiser. Good will on both sides should be expressed by reasonable commercial reciprocity.

* * *

....Fifty locomotives and 100,000 tons of railway material are soon to be shipped from Baltimore to Dalny, Manchuria. This will be the first shipment of the kind from the United States to that province.

....The industrial capital stock represented in the listed and unlisted departments of the New York Stock Exchange now exceeds $4,000,000,000, the increase having been 563 per cent. in twenty years and 210 per cent. in ten years. The railroad securities listed amount to about $5,330,000,000.

....On January 31st there were in existence 6,315 national banks, having an authorized capital of $867,776,275. Under the act of March 14th, 1900, permitting the formation of banks with a minimum capital of $25,000, 2,124 associations have been chartered, with an average capitalization of $26,075.

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Survey of the World

The Peace Congress

The long heralded National Arbitration and Peace Congress convened Sunday night last week at Carnegie Hall and ended on Wednesday evening, the 17th, with two magnificent and simultaneous banquets at the Astor and the Waldorf-Astoria. During its session there were held nine formal sessions devoted to peace from the standpoint respectively of religion, the city, State and nation, the world, women, commerce, industry and agriculture, young people, colleges and universities, organized labor and legislation. Besides this there were less formal conferences of religious and ethical bodies, students, peace workers and delegates, to say nothing of numerous receptions by social clubs and individuals. Some 1,500 delegates were present from nearly all the States in the Union and from the principal foreign nations. Carnegie Hall was filled to overflowing at every session, not only on the platform and the floor of the house but in the two grand tiers of boxes and the two galleries above them. The sessions at Cooper Union and at the Hotel Astor were also filled to the doors. The Congress as a whole was by far the largest ever held in the cause of peace and the list of members, speakers and delegates comprise probably as distinguished a list of names as have ever joined together at one time to promote a great idea in an unofficial Congress.

The Speeches

Of course, in an immense congress of this kind there were some speeches better than others, some that appealed to the heart, some to the head, and some, as several of the daily papers erroneously reported, to the spleen. Unquestionably the most inspiring session of the Congress was that of Tuesday afternoon, devoted entirely to the young people. The public schools of the entire city sent enough delegates to fill the whole house with the exception of the two tiers of boxes, which were occupied by the private schools. Each delegate reported back to his school or class what he had seen, thus acquainting every school child in Greater New York with the Peace movement. Next to the enthusiastic school children, the speech at the Astor banquet of Edward Everett Hale, "the Grand Old Man of America," as Andrew Carnegie introduced him, appealed most to the sentiments of the delegates. The keynote of his address was "justice first and then peace." He said the first Peace Society of the world was formed when the United States of America was born. It will be remembered that Dr. Hale went up and down the land calling for a High Court of the Nations long before the idea of calling the first Hague Conference entered the head of the Czar of Russia. Special mention should also be made of the impression created by Baron D'Estournelles de Constant upon every audience he addressed. The Gallic wit and graceful eloquence of this most accomplished French Senator was especially in evidence when at the Hotel Astor he referred to the school children and Dr. Hale—the best of the youth and age of America—working together for the ideals of peace and good will, and then ended by tying about Mr. Carnegie's neck—much to Mr. Carnegie's surprise, confusion and pleasure—the Cross of the

Legion of Honor, conferred by the French Government upon the president of the Congress. Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Review of Reviews,* and Mr. Bryan were unquestionably the most popular orators with the audiences, and the latter made three genuinely great speeches. He was easily the most prominent figure at the Conference. But the speech of most importance was doubtless that by Secretary Root, delivered on the opening afternoon. As it was prepared with much care and doubtless foreshadows the attitude of the Administration in regard to the questions to come before the second Hague Conference, which convenes this June, it has received much attention. Secretary Root favors the limitation of armaments. He says:

"We have not been unmindful of the fact that the question is one which primarily and in its present stage concerns Europe rather than America; that the conditions which have led to the great armaments of the present day are mainly European conditions, and that it would ill become us to be forward or dogmatic in a matter which is so much more vital to the nations of Europe than to ourselves. It sometimes happens, however, that a State having little or no special material interest in a proposal can, for that very reason, advance the proposal with the more advantage and the less prejudice. The American Government accordingly, at an early stage of the discussion regarding the program, reserved the right to present this subject for the consideration of the Conference; several European Powers have also given notice of their intention to present the subject." . . .

In regard to the collection of contract debts by force, the Secretary indorses the Drago Doctrine. He says:

"It has long been the established policy of the United States not to use its army and navy for the collection of such debts. We have not considered the use of force for such a purpose consistent with that respect for the independent sovereignty of other members of the family of nations which is the most important principle of international law and the chief protection of weak nations against oppression. It seems to us that the practice is injurious in its general effect upon relations of nations and upon welfare of weak and disordered States, whose development ought to be encouraged in the interests of civilization, and that it offers frequent temptation to bullying and oppression and to unnecessary and unjustifiable warfare. It is possible that the non-payment of public debts may be accomplished by such circumstances of fraud and wrongdoing or violation of treaties as to justify the use of force as a last resort; but we hope to see an international consideration of the subject which shall discriminate between such causes and the simple non-performance of a contract with a private person, and to see a resolution in favor of reliance exclusively upon peaceful means, in cases of the latter class."

In regard to extending the principle of arbitration, the Secretary says:

"What we need for the further development of arbitration is the substitution of judicial action for diplomatic action, the substitution of judicial sense of responsibility for diplomatic sense of responsibility. We need for arbitration, not distinguished public men concerned in all the international questions of the day, but judges who will be interested only in the question appearing upon the record before them. Plainly this end is to be attained by the establishment of a court of permanent judges who will have no other occupation and no other interest but the exercise of the judicial faculty under the sanction of that high sense of responsibility which has made the courts of justice in the civilized nations of the world the exponents of all that is best and noblest in modern civilization."

Then ending his long speech the Secretary thus referred to the hopes of the world from the Second Hague Conference:

"It is an essential characteristic of such a conference that it shall deal not with matters upon which the nations differ, but with matters upon which the nations agree. Immaterial differences may be smoothed away; misunderstandings may be explained; consideration and discussion along lines that do not run counter to any immediate and specific interest may work out methods of applying general principles in such a way as to prevent future differences; progress may be made toward agreement upon matters which are not yet ripe for complete adjustment; but the moment an attempt is made to give such a Conference any coercive effect, the moment any number of nations endeavor to use the Conference for the purpose of compelling any other nation to do what it deems inconsistent with its interests, that moment the Conference fails. Such a Conference is an agency of peace; not the peace of conquest, but the peace of agreement; not enforced agreement, but willing and cheerful agreement. So far as the nations can go together in such an agreement, the Conference can go, and no further."

Next to Secretary Root's speech, perhaps the most notable was that of Congressman Richard Bartholdt, who argued for the endorsement of the resolutions approved by the fourteenth Interparliamentary Conference at London in July, 1906, which were as follows:

"1. Periodic assembling of an International Conference.

"2. The granting of jurisdiction to The



1. Professor Hugo Munsterburg. 2. Baron D'Estournelles de Constant. 3. Andrew Carnegie. 4. Samuel Gompers. 5. Professor Richard.

THE SPEAKERS AT THE NATIONAL PEACE AND ARBITRATION CONGRESS, CARNEGIE HALL, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 15.

Photograph copyrighted, 1907, by Underwood & Underwood.

Hague Court in a clearly defined area thru treaties of arbitration.

"3. Investigation or mediation, before the commencement of hostilities, in all questions reserved for final settlement on the field of battle.

"4. National appropriations annually in aid of international arbitration; and,

"5. Appointment of national commissions for the study of the question of armament with a view to an international agreement to limit or reduce them."

Other notable speeches were by Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, who talked along the lines of her recent book, "Newer Ideals of Peace"; Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, who made a spirited plea to the colleges to lead in the peace movement; William Archer, the English critic, who suggested a new international peace flag, somewhat analogous to the Stars and Stripes:

"The star, as it is the most wonderful of all visible things, is the most beautiful of all symbols; and I have floating in my mind a vision of a Star of Stars—a star-cluster grouped so as to form a single star—which I think might perhaps serve the purpose."

President Roosevelt could not attend the conference, but he sent a letter in which he approved the purposes of the congress, but advised them not to anticipate too speedy success. He suggested that possibly the size of battleships might be advantageously limited in the future.

The Resolutions

The gist of the whole Congress is summed up in the following resolutions, which we print in full:

"Resolved, By the National Arbitration and Peace Congress held in New York City, April 14 to 17, 1907, composed of delegates from thirty-five States, that the Government of the United States be requested, thru its representatives to the Second Hague Conference, to urge upon that body the formation of a more permanent and more comprehensive International Union for the regular purpose of insuring the efficient co-operation of the nations in the development and application of international law and the maintenance of the peace of the world;

"Resolved, That, to this end, it is the judgment of this Congress that the governments should provide that The Hague Conference shall hereafter be a permanent institution, with representatives from all the nations, meeting periodically for the regular and systematic consideration of the international problems constantly arising in the intercourse of the nations, and that we invite our Government to instruct its delegates to the coming Conference to secure, if possible, action in this direction;

"Resolved, That as a logical sequence of the First Hague Conference, The Hague Court should be open to all the nations of the world;

"Resolved, That a general treaty of arbitration for ratification by all the nations should be drafted by the coming Conference, providing for the reference to The Hague Court of international disputes which may hereafter arise, which cannot be adjusted by diplomacy;

"Resolved, That the Congress records its endorsement of the resolution adopted by the Interparliamentary Union at its Conference last July, that in case of disputes arising between nations which it may not be possible to embrace within the terms of an arbitration convention, the disputing parties before resorting to force shall always invoke the services of an International Commission of Inquiry, or the mediation of one or more friendly Powers.

"Resolved, That our Government be requested to urge upon the coming Hague Conference the adoption of the proposition, long advocated by our country, to extend to private property at sea the same immunity from capture in war as now shelters private property on land;

"Resolved, That the time has arrived for decided action toward the limitation of the burdens of armaments, which have enormously increased since 1899, and the Government of the United States is respectfully requested and urged to instruct its delegates to the coming Hague Conference to support with the full weight of our national influence the proposition of the British Government, as announced by the Prime Minister, to have, if possible, the subject of armaments considered by the Conference;

"Resolved, That the Congress highly appreciates the eminent services of President Roosevelt in bringing The Hague Court into successful operation, in exercising his good offices for restoring peace between Russia and Japan, in preventing, in co-operation with Mexico, a threatened war in Central America, and in initiating, at the request of the Interparliamentary Union, the assembling of a second International Peace Conference at The Hague. It congratulates him upon the reception of the Nobel Prize as a just recognition of his efficient services for peace;

"Resolved, That the distinguished services of the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, to the cause of international peace and good will, during his recent visits to the South American capitals and to Canada, be accorded the grateful recognition of this Congress;

"Resolved, That we thank the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, for the noble stand which he has taken in favor of a settled policy of peace among the nations, and of a limitation and reduction of the military and naval burdens now weighing upon the world;

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent by a committee of this Congress, to be appointed by the President of the Congress, to President Roosevelt, to Secretary Root, and to each of the United States delegates to the forthcoming Hague Conference."

Political Topics There is much public interest in recent evidence that the President has undertaken to assist Governor Hughes, of New York, in obtaining reform legislation at Albany and in procuring the removal of the present Superintendent of Insurance. In the Legislature, the Governor has been opposed by a minority of his own party, with whom some Democrats appear to be in alliance. Henry W. Taft, of New York, a brother of the Secretary of War, had an interview with the President on the 15th, and immediately thereafter gave to the press a statement that Governor Hughes had the support of the President, and that (in his own opinion) some way must be found for obtaining "the sympathetic support of the organization" in New York for the Governor. On the 18th, the resignation of A. W. Sanders, Internal Revenue Collector for the western district of New York since 1898, was demanded. Whereupon ex-Congressman James W. Wadsworth, upon whose recommendation Mr. Sanders was appointed, attacked the President in a published statement, declaring that he was "a fakir and a humbug," and asserting that the removal of Sanders and the refusal to reappoint certain postmasters were violations of the President's own precepts and promises. [These charges are considered on another page.] Announcement was made at the White House, by authority, that the action taken with respect to Collector Sanders and the postmasters was designed to strengthen the hands of Governor Hughes, and that in the matter of appointments thereafter to be made the same purpose would be kept in view. At this writing no charges against Collector Sanders or the postmasters have been made public. Some express the opinion that, while the President desires to assist Governor Hughes, he has also in mind the State's delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1908. Mr. Wadsworth, whose defeat by Mr. Porter at the last election was due to his action concerning the Meat Inspection bill, desires, it is said, to be a member of that delegation. It is pointed out that, being hostile to the President, he would probably, as a delegate, oppose the nomination of a representative of the President and his policies.——Speaking in Brooklyn on the 16th, Mr. Bryan said that nothing could prevent the coming of the initiative and the referendum. "No one," he continued, "will deny the value of the initiative and referendum unless you deny the capacity of the people for self-government. You may differ with me on other points, but if you do not believe in the right of the people to govern themselves you will drive yourselves out of the Democratic party; and if the Democratic party does not believe in the rule of the people, you will have no trouble in driving me out of it." He predicted that the Democrats would win a victory in 1908 and would retain power thereafter for "generations."

Interesting Land Cases There are curious circumstances connected with the indictment said to have been found against United States Senator W. E. Borah, of Idaho, for violation of the laws governing the acquisition of public lands. Senator Borah was employed some months ago as leading special counsel for the prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone (of the Western Federation of Miners), for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, and he has made arguments in the preliminary proceedings. It was asserted on the 11th in dispatches to Pacific Coast papers that he had been indicted by a Federal grand jury, together with James E. Barber, of Wisconsin, president of the Barber Lumber Company, and L. G. Chapman, manager of the same company, who was then in jail for contempt because he had refused to produce the company's records. The Senator had been the company's counsel. Not until two or three days later were dispatches about the indictment published in the East, and at this writing no really authoritative statement concerning it has appeared. It is said that all the indictments were duly reported to the court, but that no information about them was officially made known. On the 16th, District Attorney Ruick, who had laid the evidence before the grand jury, was summoned to Washington. It was said that the friends of the Senator had asked for delay on account of his connection with the approaching trial of the mur-

der case. Among the reports published was one that indictments had been obtained by one faction in the Republican party at the expense of the other faction. It was also said that the late ex-Governor Steunenberg had been interested in the land operations concerning which testimony was given. On the 20th the Government brought suit to recover 40,000 acres, valued at $1,000,000, which had been patented to the Barber Lumber Company.——Governor H. J. Hagerman, of New Mexico, resigned last week, at the President's request, owing, it is reported, to his official approval of the transfer of a large tract of land to a company in which Delegate Andrews, formerly of Pennsylvania, is interested. It is said that he merely completed a transaction which had nearly been finished by his predecessor. In his place the President has appointed George Curry, now Governor of Samar, in the Philippines.——At Omaha, last week, Thomas M. Huntington, a banker, A B. Todd, and Frederick Hoyt were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government of great tracks of land, amounting, it is said, to about 500,000 acres. These defendants were indicted with Bartlett Richards and others, who were convicted some time ago.

Secretary Taft's Visit to Porto Rico

Secretary Taft arrived at San Juan on the 14th and remained on the island four days. From the capital he crossed to Ponce by automobile, stopping in several towns. At all the public receptions and banquets native speakers gave earnest expression to the desire of the people for American citizenship. The Secretary in reply referred to the recommendation made by the President in favor of granting such citizenship, spoke of difficulties encountered in Congress, and pointed to the advantages which Porto Rico already had gained by reason of annexation to the United States. The island, he reminded his audiences, had escaped the complications and disadvantages which have been experienced in the Philippines and in Cuba. The islanders should remember, he said, that they had gained free access to the markets of the United States, and for this reason were enjoying prosperity. They already had the substance of citizenship. At Ponce he said:

"I ask what it is that a Porto Rican does not enjoy that an American enjoys. You have every guarantee and security which a citizen of the United States has under the Constitution. You have the writ of habeas corpus and the trial by jury, and when you are in a foreign country the same flag protects you that protects a citizen of the United States. Therefore, while President Roosevelt urges citizenship, he urges it on the ground of gratifying the sentiment of the people of this island. But when you come to examine the facts of what you ask, the question is whether it is not nominal rather than substantial."

Regis Henri Post was inaugurated as Governor on the 18th.——France has imposed her maximum duties upon coffee imported from the United States or Porto Rico, owing partly, it is said, to the failure of our Senate even to consider the pending treaty of reciprocity. France is now almost the only market for the coffee of Porto Rico.

Earthquake in Mexico

Earthquake shocks, first felt at a late hour on the night of the 14th, and repeated thereafter, have caused much loss of life and property in the southern part of Mexico, the district most seriously affected including the State of Guerrero and parts of adjoining States. In the three cities of Chilpancingo, Chilapa and Tixtla, which are about 125 miles south of the city of Mexico, hundreds of buildings were wrecked and about 100 persons were killed. A considerable part of Ajutla was destroyed, and nine persons were killed there. The first shock at Chilpancingo occurred at 11.50 p. m., and other shocks followed during the ensuing four hours. Among the structures wrecked there were the municipal buildings, the school buildings and the hospitals. It is said that in Chilapa few buildings remain standing. From many small settlements no news has been received. At Acapulco, the water front was submerged by great waves. Persons who were at sea in the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico say that the water was disturbed in an extraordinary manner, that explosions were heard, and that there was a strong odor of sulfur. A similar odor accompanied the earthquake in Mexican cities. Shocks were felt in the Mexi-

can capital. The walls of the old and famous cathedral there were cracked from the base to the top. Not far from the district which suffered most are the volcanos of Colima and Jorullo. The first of these is displaying unwonted activity. In various parts of this district there are large rents in the earth, and railways have been disabled by the sinking of tracks. The earthquake was indicated at 1.14 a. m. on the 15th by seismographs at Albany and Washington. On the 17th there were sharp shocks in Spain and Turkey, and the Puyehue volcano, in Chile, was in violent eruption. Two days later there were shocks in the Philippine Islands, and tremors were felt at Charleston, S. C.

The British Colonial Conference

The Conference of the Premiers of Great Britain's self-governing colonies, held in London during the past week, may prove to be a decisive point in the history of the British Empire, notwithstanding that it has ostensibly an unofficial and unauthoritative character. The colonies are thru it practically making a demand upon the mother country for admittance into partnership, and it is freely acknowledged by the English as well as colonial papers that the persistent refusal of this demand may lead to a separation. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, in a dinner address to the Premiers admitted that Great Britain had made a mistake in her colonial policy in a former century, and hoped that it would not be repeated now. Mr. Deakin, the Australian Premier, said on the same occasion that the Colonial Office was further from the colonies than the colonies from the Colonial Office. The colonies should be treated as independent nations. Next year Australia would inaugurate a system whereby she could defend herself in the event of war without assistance from the mother country. A plan for a permanent reorganization of an Imperial Council was presented before the Conference in the following resolutions prepared by Australia:

"That it is desirable to establish an Imperial Council, to consist of representatives of Great Britain and the self-governing colonies, chosen *ex officio* from their existing administrations. That the objects of such Council shall be to discuss at regular conferences matters of common Imperial interest, and to establish a system by which members of the Council shall be kept informed during the periods between the conferences in regard to matters which have been or may be subjects for discussion. That there shall be a permanent secretarial staff charged with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the Council, of attending to the execution of its resolutions, and of conducting correspondence on matters relating to its affairs. That the expenses of such a staff shall be borne by the countries represented on the Council in proportion to their populations.

"That this Conference recognizes that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would, by promoting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.

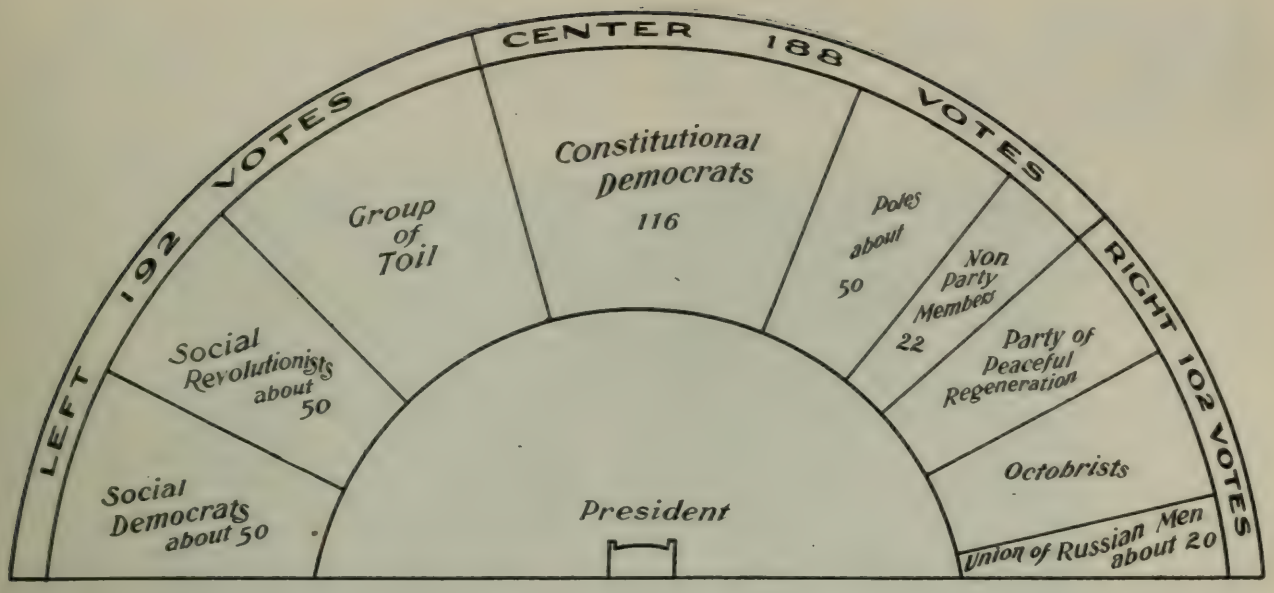
Premier Campbell-Bannerman, in opening the proceedings, told the Premiers that they had no power to arrive at any binding decisions, for the Imperial Government could not go behind the declared opinions of the country and Parliament, but subject to this limitation there were many matters of great moment in which there was room for arrangement of mutual advantage. The order of business, as laid down by the Colonial Secretary, Lord Elgin, who presides over the Conference, was as follows: The Constitution of Future Conferences, Preferential Trade, Defense, Naturalization, Emigration; next in order will come: Judicial Appeals, Reservation of Bills, Extension of British Interests in the Pacific; finally, and if time allows, discussion might proceed with regard to Uniformity of Patents, Merchandise Marks Legislation, Reciprocity in Professions, Metric System. The Premiers present include Dr. Jameson of Cape Colony; General Louis Botha, Premier of the Transvaal; Alfred Deakin, the Australian Premier; Sir Joseph G. Ward, Premier of New Zealand; Frederick R. Moor, Premier of Natal; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Premier Sir Robert Bond, of Newfoundland. The colonial Premiers wished the proceedings to be made public, but the Government insisted on private sessions, giving out an official *résumé* of the proceedings at the end of each day's session. The general plan for permanent organization as presented by Australia was adopted, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and General Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, objected to

the title of "Imperial Council" as an infraction of the rights of the responsible governments. Accordingly "Imperial Conference" was decided upon. A new department of the Colonial Office will be created in accordance with the desire of the Conference, for the purpose of obtaining information on imperial matters and serving as a medium for exchange of views between the sessions of the Conference. The Earl of Elgin announced that the Australian proposition for an independent body would not be acceptable to His Majesty's Government. The draft of a resolution creating a General Staff for the Empire was tabled. It was resolved that the colonies be authorized to refer to the Committee of Imperial Defense for advice on local questions in which expert assistance is desirable. The reception given to General Botha, both at the official entertainments and whenever he appeared on the street, was exceptionally enthusiastic. At the luncheon given in the Guildhall he sat next to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, his former adversary, and they talked over their experiences on the veldt. Secretary for War Haldane, in a speech given at a banquet preceding the Conference, made the following reference to General Botha, which was received with loud cheers:

"As the Secretary of State responsible for the War Office, I welcome a new General among us, and a very great General, too, and I believe my General Staff and I are going to have the pleasure on Saturday of conferring with him on the mutual defense of the Empire."

British Finances

On April 18th Herbert Henry Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented to the House of Commons the budget statement of the Government. Instead of the expected deficit there is a large surplus, and the Government has been able to reduce the permanent national debt by $68,570,000. The total addition to the public debt in consequence of the war in South Africa was $795,000,000. This war debt has now been reduced by $100,865,000. The treasury receipts were over $10,000,000 in excess of the estimates, unexpected death duties amounting to $6,000,000 of this sum, while the rest was made upon increased receipts of the coal duty and the mint. The removal of a tax of a penny a pound has increased the consumption of tea by 4,500,000 pounds. The revenue from tobacco had not realized the expectations, but that from beer and spirits, which had been declining for the last seven years, had again risen and produced an increased revenue of $2,470,000. The falling off in the postal receipts is in consequence of the slackness of the operations on the Stock Exchange, and the fact that the telephone was superseding letters. During the financial year of 1907-8 the Chancellor estimates the expenditure at $703,785,000, a reduction of $8,320,000 compared with 1906-7. On the existing basis of taxation a revenue for the forthcoming year is estimated at $720,950,000, and showing an estimated surplus of $17,165,000. The income tax would not be removed, but a distinction would be made between earned and unearned incomes, which at present are taxed uniformly a shilling on the pound. The Chancellor proposes that earned incomes under $10,000 a year shall hereafter pay only ninepence on the pound instead of a shilling. The loss from this reduction of the income tax will be made up by a graduated increase in the death duties as follows: Five per cent. as at present on $750,000 and under; above $750,000, 7 per cent.; above $1,250,000, 8 per cent.; above $2,500,000, 9 per cent.; above $3,750,000 and up to $5,000,000, 10 per cent. On estates of $10,000,000, 14 per cent. would be levied on the second $5,000,000. On estates of $15,000,000 or over, 10 per cent. would be levied on the first $5,000,000 and 15 per cent. on every other $5,000,000. He proposes to keep $1,665,000 as an emergency fund and set aside $7,500,000 for the establishment of an old age pension system. The further reduction of the national debt was, he said, the paramount duty of the Government, but beyond that there was nothing that appeals so loudly and imperatively as the possibilities of social reform.——This practical postponement of old age pensions until next year is regarded by the Labor Party as a betrayal of confidence on the part of the Government. James Keir Hardie calls it "a brutal budget" contrived in the interests of the middle classes.



The Political Situation in Russia

BY ALEXIS ALADIN

[The following informing article is by the accredited representative in America of the Group of Toil in the second Duma, a character sketch of whom appeared in THE INDEPENDENT of February 28th. Mr. Aladin will probably remain in the United States till summer, and in the meantime will speak in our large cities with the purpose of arousing public sentiment here for the Russian Revolution. An organization called "The Friends of Russian Freedom" has been formed here to assist Mr. Aladin and Mr. Tchaykovsky in their American propaganda, and it is hoped that as a result American bankers will refuse to lend money to the Russian Government, and that our Congress at its next session will pass resolutions protesting against the autocracy's treatment of the people.—EDITOR.]

THE first Russian Duma, which existed for less than two months last year, accomplished its great task of creating in the country a point of concentration for all national energies. The revolutionary parties, the working classes of the cities, did not believe in the first Duma, boycotted it; they accepted with hope the second Duma; the nation became united in its efforts to get a bill of rights and a system of responsible, representative government. The second Duma leads the people.

What is its composition? Imagine a half-circle; a chair in front of the diameter of the circle; then to the left of the chairman you see a group of men, *192* all told; they represent two great sections of the Russian people—the workers of the city and the peasantry of the country; they are the Extreme Left, or "the Left" for short. They are subdivided into three smaller sections. The Social Democrats, representatives of the working classes, sit in a group of about 50 men at the extremest left; next to them are the Social Revolutionists, practically the same number of men; they come from somewhat less industrial districts; their neighbors are the Group of Toil, champions of the peasants and farmers. The Group of Toil and the Social Revolutionists go hand in hand with each other and represent the center of gravitation of the whole Left. This year the Left is stronger than it was in the first Duma, where they only numbered 116 men.

The center of the House is occupied by the Constitutional Democrats, 116 men; the party of the rising middle classes of the cities, representatives of the liberal professions, the commerce, trade and of the most enlightened part of the nobility. Among them you find professors, lawyers, engineers—men of experience in administration and governmental work. In the first Duma they were 152; now they returned in re-

duced numbers, but still they are the very flower of the House, intellectually and socially; therefore, in spite of their numerical inferiority, they are given by the Left the privilege of choosing from among them the President and Secretary of the House.

These two parties ruled the first Duma and they rule the second Duma.

They expressed their aspirations in their answer to the Crown speech in the first Duma. They are formulated briefly:

A complete political amnesty.

A bill of rights (freedom of conscience, press, association, meeting, inviolability of person.)

A ministry acceptable and responsible to the Duma.



ALEXIS ALADIN.

More land for starving peasants.

Effective control of the finances of the country.

Gradual amelioration of the situation of the working classes.

Abolition of all exceptional laws, under which life and liberty are not safe.

The immediate neighbors of the Constitutional Democrats and their allies on all political questions are the Poles, about fifty men.

Wedged between the Poles and the

Extreme Right are the non-party men, an insignificant group of twenty-two; by no means can they even be called supporters of the Government; they vote always against it.

The Extreme Right boast of having 102 men; let it be so. Are they united? No. They represent three sections—the Party of Peaceful Regeneration, the Octobrists and the Union of Russian Men. There is no difference between the first two; both represent the smaller nobility of the country, high financial circles and the money lending element of the villages; both stand for some sort of representative government; only personal jealousies of the leaders divide them. Being for some sort of representative government, they could not give an unqualified support to the Government and they do not give it.

The Government can rely under any circumstances only upon twenty men of the Union of Russian Men. Whom do they represent? The scum of the cities, organized by the police, and the peasants of the darkest corners of the Empire. Anyhow it is not they who could influence the House.

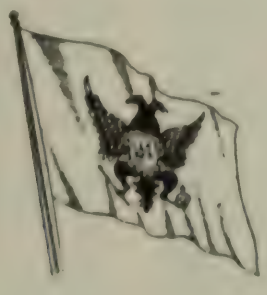
And what is the policy of the Duma? To formulate in the rigid form of laws the aspirations of the country, without giving the Government any chance to dissolve the Duma on a side issue. So far this policy has been successful; trying on the members, but successful. Neither on the burning question of amnesty, nor on the question of relief of the starving peasantry did the members of the Duma commit inconsiderate actions; even the all-important question of the annual budget was received by them in a perfectly constitutional and conciliatory manner. The Duma has done all that was humanly possible to do in the way of concessions to spare the country from a conflict with the Government.

And yet the Government is not pleased with the Duma. The Premier uses as the supreme constitutional argument the armed guards of the palace in which the Duma sits, so as to exclude from the building the outside experts invited by the various commissions of the House. His colleague, the Minister of Justice, came to the House to ask the suspension of three members for their supposed crimes "committed previously to their election." The armed troops are pouring steadily into the Capital. The official mouthpiece of the Court Party, Mr. Martens, explains in a long letter to the London *Times* that the Duma is unfit and its dissolution is only a question of time.

The Government seems to be under the impression that the dissolution of the second Duma is after all an easy matter; the people will not fight for it, and, even if they do, they will be defeated.

Possibly they will be; still the victory lies in the hand of God, and to treat lightly the question of a possible national conflict seems to me an act not of a statesman, but of an irresponsible, short-sighted official. It is appalling to think that the future of a country of one hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants is in such hands; still it is so, and the nearest future may bring quite unexpected developments. With all my heart I pray may my country be spared from the horrors of an open conflict!

NEW YORK CITY.



Reading Aloud

BY J. H. MORSE, A. M.

Author of "Summer Haven Songs," Etc.

LORD ALFRED TENNYSON, as we are told by his son, was "very willing to read aloud." Of this "toward" disposition indeed we have abundant testimony in the report of travelers, who, visiting at Farringford, were taken after dinner to the poet's den in the roof for a quiet talk. There, with due lay-out of pipes and, perhaps, at hand, for ready reference, "one of the few bottles of my Waterloo—1815," or possibly "a magnum of wonderful sherry, thirty years old, meant to be drunk by Cleopatra or Catharine of Russia," some opportune book was sure to suggest to the visitor its need of elucidation. If the guest happened to be of the true Heliconian breed, the deep, sonorous voice of the poet would soon be sounding.

A voice it was, "low and calm in everyday life, capable of delicate and manifold inflection, but with organ tones of great power and range." Professor Palgrave admits that "casual hearers" sometimes found both "voice and delivery monotonous"; and Bayard Taylor may have been one of the casual hearers, for visiting Farringford in 1867, he heard the poet over the pipes read "Boadicea," "chanting the lumbering lines with great unction." That same evening, sitting in the parlor, with the family about the "magnum," the "willing voice" intoned the long billowy lines of "Guinevere"; and it was still "a strange, monotonous chant, with unexpected falling inflections."

One suspects a pulpit solemnity in the organ tones—the graces of many generations of preachers. Or was it in him the poetic reminiscence of the marching chant of ceremonial Greece and Rome? We all catch the distemper from a thousand sermons, if we have it not by inheritance. Wordsworth had it —bad.

Reading free from this taint is rare. But then good readers anyway are rare —especially good *home* readers—after-dinner readers—readers for one choice companion—the one, perhaps, who must stand us for life; or the two or three who can be caught young, only able to escape in the recalcitrant period of youth.

The Greek chant is hardly a welcome guest in the willing half-hour, between eight o'clock and nine. The soul reaches out then for something more soothing and soft—less public in its appeal; it resents the form elocutionary—the deliberate rhetorical; and the dramatic, impressive manner is to be escaped at all hazards. As was said above, Wordsworth had it bad. Visiting him at Rydal Mount in 1833, Emerson, himself a reader of great personal magnetism, especially alluring on the platform (I have heard him when you could hear a pin drop behind the fortieth pew)—the Emerson who had just stept out of the pulpit and had a large Puritan inheritance—walked up the shaded lane to Rydal Mount and talked with the laureate under that green arbor which is now somewhat dilapidated. Wordsworth, tho sixty-three that year and white-haired, was by no means an old man; he had seventeen years yet before him; but, like Tennyson, he was

"very willing to read aloud." Nor did he precisely wait to be asked. He had just finished three of the sonnets on "Fingal's Cave." Sonnets not the best of his five hundred odd—but the very latest, and therefore the nearest to his heart. He plunged in at once.

"Perhaps you will like to hear these lines?"

To which, says Emerson, "I gladly assented, and he recollected himself for a few moments, and then stood forth and repeated, one after another, the three sonnets with great animation. . . . The recitation was so unlooked for and surprising—he, the old Wordsworth, standing apart, and reciting to me in a garden-walk, like a schoolboy declaiming —that I at first was near to laugh."

Such declamatory style is clearly not for the willing half-hour before bed-time. Nor is that drowsy period just exactly the best for the melodious epic, with its rhythmic beat. Soporiferous is the word for it, unless its interpreter be a Tennyson, with the organ tones, reading his own "Maud" or "Guinevere." Generally the poet himself is far from being his own best interpreter, tho in his agony at some misinterpretation by another he may lend himself to a violent attack on his own verse. Every man in his heart does murder when shown the first photographic representation of himself; he is sure he is not *that fellow! That* fellow is merely the production of plain sunlight; while *he* is accustomed to behold himself by the aid of "the light that never was on sea or land." Who, without being "near to laugh," can imagine the dear old poet of Rydal Mount —dead-sure believer in his own interpretation of the one and only Nature-light—declaiming his own exquisite lines:

"I met Louisa in the shade?"

or that sweetest, saddest love poem in the language:

"She dwelt among the untrodden ways
Beside the springs of Dove?"

or with platform gesticulations, twisting out the hidden felicities of the "Cuckoo?"

If the bard is ever justified in taking the platform with his "songs unsung," it is only when the song is a true platform poem.

Good reading is rare; and yet one is inclined to think it need not be so very rare. Half an hour an evening, in the home circle, with the one or two or three for an uncritical audience, will go far in a year to develop the first and best requisite—a manageable voice, "low and calm, capable of delicate and manifold inflection." Such home practice, continued, would invigorate the organ of speech, enrich the tones of the happy instrument. If the performer by some blessed chance can evade the ordinary voice trainer, lose the reader in the thing read—be, in short, so far mastered by another's ten talents as to be able to forget the single talent which he is trying to keep at interest—then in time all good things may come to him. Ease and grace are best acquired by a subconscious performance of whatever we do. For instance, a man may, even after his fortieth year, acquire the "Dutch roll" in skating, if he can forget his age, and, like a boy, be willing to chance a fall. He may attain to "oneness" with a bicycle by a frank surrender, at any cost, to the pretty caprices of that skittish thing. And so, by a gentle detachment of the self-referring gear of the mind, he may slip into the graces of good reading and become capable of the "beach-combers" of Kipling, the billowy breakers of Tennyson—which have often "to be taken at one breath"—and the foamy, twisted, long roll of Scott—that hissing, consonantal, rough sea of the old "Three-deckers."

The lungs expand to meet all contingencies; the throat makes taut the vocal chords to sing any ocean music; the eye is lifted over a larger expanse and gives warning of dangers ahead.

Precisely what the evening book shall be requires consideration. It is to suffer a severe test; and, to be acceptable for its purpose, the book's manners must be choice. Manners are style, which may be jerky or long winded—may be easy and natural of movement, so that a beginner in the art of vocal expression may read on without dread of being pitched head foremost over the precipitous end of a sentence, or the sentences may exhaust the breath of the reader and leave the hearer with a

grieved sense that he has been too long buttonholed by the Ancient Mariner, as at that moment when

"The Wedding Guest he beat his breast,
Yet he cannot choose but hear."

Then, for the *matter* of the book—the audience is to be considered. Of course the children whose heads are only twelve inches above the father's knees have already been sent to bed wondering just how "Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard to get the poor dog a bone." The next tier of flossy heads also have retired happy after a selection from those delightful imaginings: "The Ting-a-ling Tales," "Mowgli," or "Alice in Wonderland." That was in the "children's hour," when we say: "Good night! Sweet dreams!" and drop the kiss at the parting of the flossy ways. But at the evening hour we are all children. Do we not all want sweet dreams? And shall we then, between nine o'clock and ten, be called upon to invade the slums? Or with some enterprising novelist take the hand of the night reporter and copy the "blotter"? Shall we, as a preparation for sweet slumbers, be asked to assist in summing up the infelicities of the *demi-monde?*

Some sifting of the books must be had for the sake of the "one only," and some also for ourselves. As a rule, verse, and that in thrifty measure, may be relegated to the last ten minutes, just before the hand is on the lamp. Perhaps it is a reviving realization that the imagination has been permitted, in the years of an active life, to become atrophied, that leads us all, as early middle age approaches—say sixty or thereabouts—to take to fiction. We jostle that stagnant cell in the brain that for half a life hasn't been called upon to shimmer with a sunny breeze from the upper blue of a pure imagination. "Don't put my Scott, my Dickens, my Thackeray upside down on the top shelf. I shall want it tonight," we say to the girl who dusts the books. Autobiography, biography, history—those are admissible, if they come with the glow of genius on their foreheads. At this hour we want them with all the illuminated towers. History shall touch here and there a mountain hight. Autobiography may lead us sparingly thru the leather district, if it will permit also a short session on the balconies of kings. Say what we will, we all love the page with the illuminated borders, whether the colors are of the palette or of the goose quill. I know a lady who all summer listened to the ten volumes of the "Life of Lincoln" and wanted more.

But, after all, we lean most to the novel for the easy-chaired, slippered evening hour; but it must be thoroly good, ample and deep. It must have insight, humor and a well-full of human experience, and must leave us hopeful and restful. "I like the great *still* books," said Tennyson; and as much of them as possible. "I wish there were a great novel in a hundred volumes, that I might go on and on!"

Is there not just now a reaction in favor of those "still books"? I have recently read one which seems to hark back to the old "Three-decker" of Walter Scott's day—a wide, human book, of rare artistic beauty, yet wholly modern in its substance. It gives a *whole* life—a group of them. You hear the baby's rattle, the wedding chimes, the toll of the funeral bell. Joy is chastened; sorrow has its lining of evening glories; this life is shown as leaning on the eternities. A half-way inn is this book, "Joseph Vance," to the old port, where once waited at anchor the altogether delightful "Three-deckers" of Walter Scott, ready to bear us to the Islands of the Blest, while

"We asked no social questions—we pumped no hidden shame,
We never talked obstetrics when the little stranger came.
We left the Lord in heaven, we left the fiends in hell.
We weren't exactly Jussufs, but—Zuleika didn't tell."

NEW YORK CITY.



MUSIC ART AND DRAMA

A Musical Retrospect

In the cities of Germany there are concerts and operas ten months in the year, and English journalists have lately boasted that London would hereafter have music all the year 'round. Not so New York; here we have half a year's feast, followed by six months of fasting of total abstinence from music except in our homes and the parks. There are the roof garden entertainments, to be sure, but they are too light and frothy to count for much. Regular summer concerts, with programs of light but good music, have often been attempted ever since the days of Theodore Thomas and Anton Seidl; but even those eminent and popular conductors could not put them on a paying basis, while others have failed conspicuously.

Grand Opera

Perhaps it is just as well to let our ears have a rest for six months; we need it if we are to have hereafter as busy seasons as during the past six months, unless we are willing to become musical dyspeptics. The critics, for the most part, seem to have become such already. Unlike their European colleags, who go to the opera only when there is something new, or an important change of cast, the unfortunate musical scribes of this city are expected—in some cases actually obliged—to be present at every performances for fear that they might miss some important "news" item, such as a black cat walking across the stage, or a singer becoming suddenly hoarse, necessitating a hurry call for the protean Andreas Dippel. The result is that these critic-reporters, after hearing an opera ten or twelve times in a few weeks, feel toward it and its interpreters as a man who is eating quail on a wager feels after his twelfth bird, and the public wonders what can be the matter that the greatest singers in the world should have come to seem so loathsome to the journalists.

The latest victim of critical dyspepsia has been Emma Calvé. Before her arrival from Paris "Carmen" had been sung fifteen times at the Manhattan since December. Her reappearance made it necessary for the critics to sit thru the whole opera again, and *voila!*—the sixteenth quail! She had grown old and fat, she had lost the beauty of her voice, sang flat (or sharp; expert opinions on that point were divided), and no longer even attempted to act, but simply "guyed the public"!

Ordinary mortals, with normal organs of taste and digestion, saw and heard none of these dreadful things. To them Calvé was the same fascinating woman, the same great artist she has always been—an artist endowed with a voice of luscious beauty, singing nearly always in tune, and ranking as an actress, especially in the matter of facial expression, above all other opera singers of our time, perhaps of all time. She appeared also as Santuzza, in "Cavalleria Rusticana," and as Anita in Massenet's one-act military opera, "La Navarraise," in each case deeply impressing her hearers. The public, fortunately, was not misled by the gripings of the quail-eaters, but crowded the Manhattan at each of her appearances, thus rewarding Mr. Hammerstein for his enterprise in bringing over France's best operatic artist, if only for eight or nine performances.

"Carmen," with 19 performances, heads the list of the operas heard at the Manhattan. "Aïda," notable for its ad

mirable ensemble, comes next, with 12 hearings; "Rigoletto" had 11; "I Pagliacci," 10; "Cavalleria" and "Faust," 8 each; "Lucia," 7; "Il Trovatore" and "Les Huguenots," 5; "Don Giovanni," "Marta," "Fra Diavolo," "Traviata" and "La Bohême," 4; "Sonnambula," "Mignon," "Elixir of Love," 3; "Il Barbiere," "I Puritani," "Masked Ball," "Dinorah," "Navarraise," 2.



MADAME CALVE.
The most famous of "Carmens" is appearing at the Manhattan Opera House, after a three years' absence from the lyric stage of New York.

Twenty-two operas in twenty weeks is certainly a remarkable achievement, of which Mr. Hammerstein may well be proud. Mr. Conried, to be sure, produced twenty-nine operas in eighteen weeks, but he was not, like his rival, obliged to create everything anew. He had his own troubles, however—the necessity of creating a new chorus and of replacing the scenery of nearly a dozen operas destroyed in the San Francisco fire. Mr. Conried's long illness, too, was a serious matter. Yet the season progressed to the satisfaction of the public.

Perhaps it would have been well had the public been allowed to decide the question whether Strauss's "Salome" is wanted on this side of the water. Many believe that it would not have survived the first three or four performances, for the reason that, with all its sensationalism, it is rather dull from a vocal and melodic point of view, giving the singers few opportunities. Mr. Conried himself believes otherwise, and he has announced his intention of giving several "Salome" performances next autumn previous to the regular season, but not at the Metropolitan. His arrangement with Strauss, who is a shrewd and merciless business man, compels him either to do that or to pay a heavy forfeit. He has the exclusive American rights to this opera, and he says that several other managers are ready to mount it if he should relinquish his claims.

For the sake of comparison, Mr. Conried's list may here be reproduced: "Hänsel and Gretel," one is glad to know, again leads the list with 8 performances. "La Bohême" had 7: "Aïda," "Tosca," 6; "Madama Butterfly," "Tannhäuser," "La Damnation de Faust," "Lohengrin," "Roméo et Juliette," 5; "Fedora," "Lucia," "Siegfried," "Faust," "I Pagliacci," "Tristan and Isolde," 4; "La Traviata," "Marta," "Lakmé," "Manon Lescaut," 3; "L'Africaine," "Parsifal," "Rigoletto," "Walküre," 2; "Salome," "Carmen," "Don Pasquale," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Rheingold," "Götterdämmerung," 1. Wagner leads, with 24 performances. Puccini coming next, with 21, followed by Verdi with 11.

For next season Mr. Conried has projected a complete Wagner cycle, beginning with "Rienzi" and "The Flying Dutchman," which have not been heard here in a number of years. Evidently Mr. Caruso is not "the whole show" at the Metropolitan, after all. In Boston

he was entirely overshadowed, when the Conried company reached that town, by Geraldine Farrar, who was fêted there quite *à la Berlin*. She was born in Melrose, and the Bostonians were proud to call this eminent prima donna their own. Thousands tried in vain to get tickets when she sang, and the receipts for the week were $70,000. In other cities, also, the performances were well attended (Chicago paid $83,000 for a week's opera), wherefore the season has ended with a handsome profit, notwithstanding the San Francisco losses.

The advance subscription sale for next season already exceeds $400,000. At least $1,500,000 was spent in New York City for grand opera in the six months from November to April, and it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that the metropolis can support two grand opera houses at top-notch prices. Indeed, on not a few evenings, when Melba sang at the Manhattan and Caruso at the Metropolitan, applicants for tickets were turned away at both houses.

But tho thoroly acclimated here, opera still remains an exotic so far as the creative side is concerned. We have great American singers—Nordica, Eames, Farrar, Homer, Edyth Walker, Bessie Abott, Fremstad—but no American operas are ever sung. Professor Paine's "Azara" still awaits a hearing, and Silas G. Pratt has two operas ready for the managers. Victor Herbert has been commissioned by Oscar Hammerstein (who offers $1,000 for a good libretto) to write a grand opera for him, and there are good reasons to believe he will succeed. Professor Converse, of Harvard, is in search of a libretto, and Arthur Nevins has written an Indian opera; so that, altogether, there is some hope for the future.

Concerts

The best thing about New York's opera-mania is that it does not seem in the least to injure the organizations that give concerts. There are, to be sure, fewer concerts than there used to be by teachers and minor professionals; the excessive severity of New York criticisms has helped to sweep them away; but that is a small loss. The great orchestral and choral societies have not suffered. The Philharmonic Society, under Mr. Safonoff, has enjoyed the most prosperous season in its whole career, declaring a dividend of $350 for each of its hundred members. The Boston Orchestra's concerts at Carnegie Hall, under Dr. Muck, also had "record" audiences. The concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra, under Mr. Walter Damrosch, showed no falling off in attendance due to the opera, nor did those of Mr. Frank Damrosch's Musical Art and Oratorio Societies.

Additional interest was given to the last two concerts of the Oratorio Society by the fact that the composer of the works sung, Sir Edward Elgar, personally conducted them. "The Apostles" had been heard here before, but "The Kingdom," which is a sequel to it, was new. While not remarkable for melodic invention, it is an excellent sample of Elgar's extraordinary skill in building up choral climaxes and in orchestral coloring.

Elgar was the fifth of the prominent European composers to visit us this year, having been preceded by Leoncavallo, Coleridge-Taylor, Puccini and Scriabine.

Prominent among the soloists who have won laurels are Rosenthal, Gabrilowitch, Samaroff, Cottlow, Bloomfield-Zeisler, Lhévinne, Goodson, Maud Powell, Macmillen, Petschnikoff, Elsa Ruegger. In chamber music the Kneisel and Olive Mead Quartets have led, as usual.

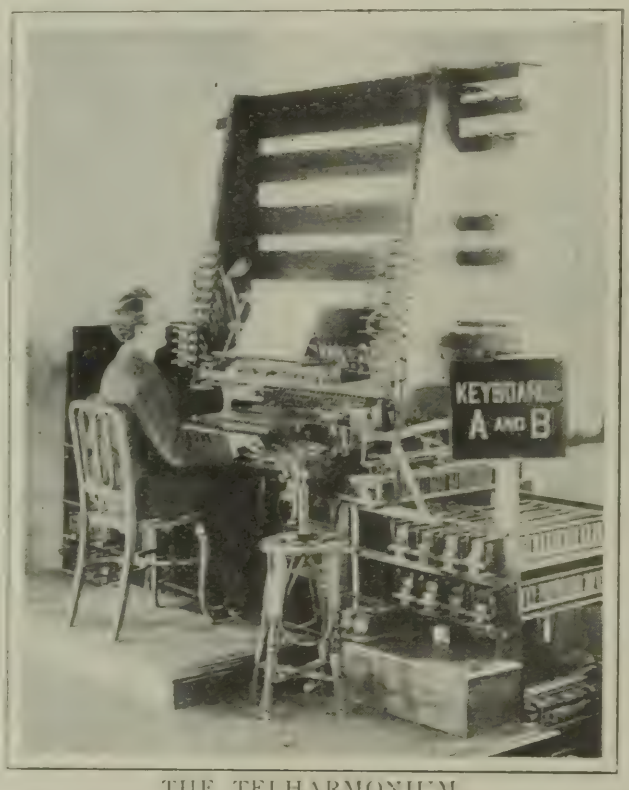
The sensational success of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir must not be overlooked in our retrospect, nor the first public concert of the aristocratic Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York, which added $5,000 to the fund in aid of America's greatest composer, the stricken Edward MacDowell; nor the Grieg concert for the building of a monument in Greater New York to Norway's chief composer.

The musical season practically closes this month; but in May New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Buffalo will have an opportunity to hear the famous Mannergesangverein of Vienna, reputed to be the best male choral society in the world.

Music by Wire

A new and very interesting instrument, the Telharmonium, is now attracting a good deal of public attention, and promises to place at the command of those desiring it better music than that commonly discoursed in hotels, restaurants and like places by union musicians, at less cost per "harmel"—a new unit compounded of harmony and melody, after the manner in which the technical literature of electricity has been enriched with a new nomenclature.

By most of those who have visited the experimental demonstration of Telharmony, and listened to the excellent music produced, it is assumed that what is sent out over the system of wires radiating from the central station is music identical with, or equivalent to, that thus heard. This is wholly a mistake. What is sent out is simply an electric current of desired quality. It becomes music only when it finds at the other end of the line a vocal organ capable of converting the vibrations of the current into sound. The complex machinery of the central station is not music producing in any sense. Its sole function is to generate, blend and transmit to suitable conductors an alternating current of varying frequencies of vibration. Each of the large number of dynamos in the basement is wound in such manner as to give a current of given frequency of vibrations. Thus constructed it can give nothing else—a fact of interest, in that a dynamo cannot get "out of tune" unless its winding is changed. When the kind of current a dynamo is generating is needed, the pressure of a key in the keyboard of the organ-like construction upstairs closes the circuit and takes as much or little of it as may be required for the purposes of the operator. It reaches the circulatory system thru a device called a tone mixer—a misnomer, since there are no tones at that stage to mix. The so-called tone mixer is really a transformer, by which in some way not easily explained in intelligible language, currents are modified and brought into proper relation to other currents.



THE TELHARMONIUM.
This instrument can transmit music 1,000 miles and play to 100 audiences at once.

As the keys are touched currents of specific frequencies of vibration are passed by metallic contact to the conductors. As the keys are released the currents they control are shut off. Obviously the flexible fingers of an organist, running over a keyboard of four or five banks, will touch a great many keys in a minute — more or less, of course, according to the kind of music desired. This means that as many variations in frequency of vibration are expressed in the current passing to the conductors, as the player touches keys in a given time. So far as the central station is concerned that is all that is accomplished. That any music is heard there is not because it is necessary that it should be, unless as a guide to the player and to enable him to keep in sympathy with what he is doing, but because there is provided an outfit of the same kind of vocal organs which are installed at the end of a consumer's service line. What is here described as a vocal organ is a simple disc of thin iron capable of taking up and making audible the vibrations of the

current which reaches it, and which keeps it in a condition of intense, if invisible, agitation. We have exactly the same thing in the receiver and transmitter of the telephone and in the throat of the phonograph and its variants. The layman who examines such a disc and becomes aware by observation of its capacity to reproduce any kind and quality of tone, as apt to wonder that nature wasted so much ingenuity in devising the human throat equipment, when all it is capable of doing can be duplicated by a little iron plate about the size of a silver dollar and worth perhaps two cents. This is not very practical reasoning, of course, but it is perhaps natural in the sore throat season.

That the inventor of this system, Dr. Thaddeus Cahill, has made a conspicuous technical success must be admitted. To do this has not, so far as we are aware, involved any new discoveries in the domain of physics. It has long been known that anything capable of setting up vibrations of given frequency was also capable of producing a note of given pitch in a suitable medium. The beauty and interest of the Telharmonium consists in the perfection of the mechanism with which this familiar phenomenon is utilized in the generation of a current transmissible by wire which, by means so simple as the vibrating disc of the telephone and phonograph, is converted into musical sounds. This permits music to be "laid on" like water or gas, as one of the modern improvements, and its control is as easy as turning a switch in an electric light switchboard. To understand its essence, which is all a layman can reasonably expect, he has only to imagine himself as holding to his ear the receiver of a telephone, when the transmitter opens into an apartment in which an orchestra is playing. He would hear every note of every instrument. Eliminate all confusing noises due to induction, all buzzing and snapping, the interruption of central to know "Are you through?" the exasperating disconnection and the intrusive cross communication, and you have Telharmony. Substitute for the orchestra a very intricate and beautiful device for producing vibrations capable of transmission into sound waves, and you have the Telharmonium. This is probably not at all as the expert would describe it, but it has the advantage of being intelligible and correct.

Art Notes

April seems to be the month when the largest number of artists have a season's work ready to show us. The National Academy of Design, the Ten American Painters, the Miniature Society, the Society of Keramic Arts and many of the students' organizations have given us their annual exhibitions. Artists have been discussing in the newspapers their difficulties in finding room in New York galleries for the proper presentation of their efforts, while Philadelphia has been rejoicing in the hope of a two million dollar municipal art gallery promised them by P. A. B. Widener, together with his own collection of excellent pictures, and Pittsburg has its new Carnegie Institute, with increased areas for art exhibitions, and is at present enjoying the only international exhibition enjoyed in America during the year.

The Academy opened a day or two after the last art notice in these columns went to press and will be closed before this is printed. It was not an exhibition which had any remarkable features. As with the majority of our large exhibitions, a first visit gave one the pleasantest of impressions an American exhibition generally gives, that of a good high average of technical skill, especially in the handling of tone. Repeated visits resulted in disappointment with the general content of the work. With all sympathy for the Academy's expressed desire for larger galleries one cannot wish for a larger exhibition of canvases that make as shortlived an impression as did most of those shown this year. After a lapse of two weeks one observer at least can remember vividly only Luis Mora's portrait of his wife for its genuine beauty of selection and handling, John Lambert's "Albert Chevalier as 'Awkins" for its easy characterization of a personality of course quite easy to characterize, Sergeant Kendal's "Interlude," another study of mother and child in his serial

presentation of the same motive, and Ballin's "The Three Ages," because it won a prize rather than because it is a success. There were many landscapes faithful enough to phases of nature but not here in the great jumble to be seen at their best. Only Bryson Burroughs's delightful "Bogy-land" had any real power of amusing a picture-hunter.

A delightful afternoon with landscape painters included visits to the Century Club to see the work of Birge Harrison, to Macbeth's for the Keiths from San Francisco, to Montross's for the Lathrops, and then down to Oehme's to see the work of Henry Golden Dearth. Four widely differing points of view were in these places comfortably to be enjoyed. Harrison, at first glance, seems unnecessarily literal and preoccupied with vivid effects of color not always beautiful. But closer study of these ef-



"MAY NIGHT."
From the painting by Willard L. Metcalf, at the Montross Galleries.

fects themselves shows a remarkable understanding of their real pictorial value. Such a picture as that of the "St. Lawrence from Quebec," with an amazing series of gradations in reds and other hot colors, all kept cool by balanced relations, is a remarkable feat of color memory and reasoning. His sense of line, too, is fine. In a "Roadside Inn by Moonlight," "Plymouth Harbor in Winter," and many others line and color are equally pleasing, and one left the exhibition with conviction of the man's virile hold upon his medium.

At the Keith exhibition the whole outlook upon art and nature was different. Here one felt that certain themes of landscape composition were made the vehicle of strong color emotions felt but not seen objectively at all. Keith's compositions vary little. Large tree forms generally frame a light "center of interest" which may be a cloud or a sunset seen thru a vista, but which always follows more or less of a formula as to placing, so that it is not always easy to differentiate between the pictures except thru their color. But here Keith gives a rich treat with his mellow harmonies so that any one of the canvases is a delight to a color lover. Mr. Keith lost many works in the San Francisco earthquake and the twenty-four here shown are all recent.

Different again were the works of W. L. Lathrop, at Montross's. More akin to Harrison's in a certain realism, they were yet so much more subtle and sensitive that their beauties seemed only to unfold after an appreciable time spent with them. Quite high in key, yet containing wonderfully true relative values, Lathrop's method is especially capable of rendering tender things like "Early Spring" and "Melting Snow" and "Evening Light." These pictures will be on exhibition until April 27th.

The Dearths, at Ochme's, showed two veins. One in which he paints rather poetically and in a big way such renderings of actual places as Montreuil or Boulogne under different light effects. Then at times he becomes a bit riotous after the manner of Turner or of Monticelli, one feels, and paints a "Souvenir of Versailles" with glowing spottiness, or "A Fantasy in Yellows." But here, as with the other men visited, there was much beauty, and the conviction was strengthened that in landscape we are doing our best work.

The Ten American Painters include men about equally interested in figures and landscape, except Dewing, a figure painter of superlative talent, in whose three small canvases were to be seen all the delicate loveliness we are accustomed to get from his work. Willard L. Metcalf had three landscapes happily showing his steady growth. "The May Night" had been already bought by the Corcoran Gallery before its exhibition in New York. Tarbell showed an unfinished "New England Interior," another of his masterly genre subjects, as finished as a "Little Master" of the Netherlands, but with the additional beauty of color seen by the modern temperament. Weir's things were, as usual, all good, but there was none among them better



A CORNER IN THE MINIATURE EXHIBITION AT KNOEDLER'S.

than his past best. Chase was at his best; so was Benson. Childe Hassam was not, perhaps, nor Robert Reid. DeCamp and Simmons have not developed any new phases.

The eighth annual exhibition of the American Society of Miniature Painters was open till the 20th. Only 28 out of the 118 works shown were by members, but there are only seventeen members. The president, Mr. W. J. Baer, showed five things, of which the one called "Prima Vera" was the only one not a portrait. A more exquisitely decorative little composition would be hard to find anywhere. A joyous little figure in billowy draperies floats across one's vision very like a beautiful dream. We could wish many chances of seeing this in a museum. Mrs. Lucia Fairchild

Fuller still remains one of the most original of the miniaturists. Her "Portrait of a Boy" is a charming color scheme of orange, browns and red, and the face has the fascination of a real child. By Elizabeth Bacon were two very small portraits rather unconventional and delicate in color, and by Edith Kemble Oliver was a "Portrait of Master Oliver Walker," beautiful in color and feeling. The average was high.

The Art Workers' Club arranged the annual loan exhibition of paintings for the University Settlement, as it has done for the last few years. The opening of the exhibition was made notable by the presence of Sir Purdon Clarke, Professor Seligman, Frank Vincent du Mond and others, who spoke wisely and well of the need of many smaller exhibitions thruout the city.

Several other landscape exhibitions took place during the month, the most notable being those of the works of Van Perrine at the New Gallery, and of Rockwell Kent at Clausen's. Both men live ruggedly and paint likewise. Perrine still paints the mighty Palisades exclusively for themes, while Kent ranges more widely, but feels titanic forces also.

The most important sales were those of the Brandus and Stanford White collections. The first dispersed many fine paintings of both French and English schools, with a few Dutch, Italian and Spanish works, and the White collection contained remarkable objects in all the arts.

The annual report of the Metropolitan Museum tells us that the attendance for the year was 761,476. The largest for a single day being that for February 22d, when 11,775 persons visited the Museum. Appropriations to the amount of $750,000 a year for ten years are to be expended upon the construction of new wings. The library is growing steadily, and so are the various collections, including that of photographs, now numbering 14,000.

One hundred and sixty lithographs of James A. McNeill Whistler were shown at the Grolier Club from April 4th to the 27th. Whistler is best known as a painter and an etcher, but his lithographs shown at the Grolier Club make it manifest that he could, upon occasion, bend lithography to his taste and make skilful use also of this as an artistic medium. As in his more pretentious works, Whistler uses Drury Lane rags, a Chelsea fish-shop, a balcony, a forge, the back of the Gaiety Theater, a barber's shop in the mews, a butcher's dog and other themes that are by no means as promising as they might be, but out of which he creates something that is gilded by his own peculiar art. The Whistler lithographs are growing rare, but, as shown at the Grolier Club, they are on this very account all the more interesting.

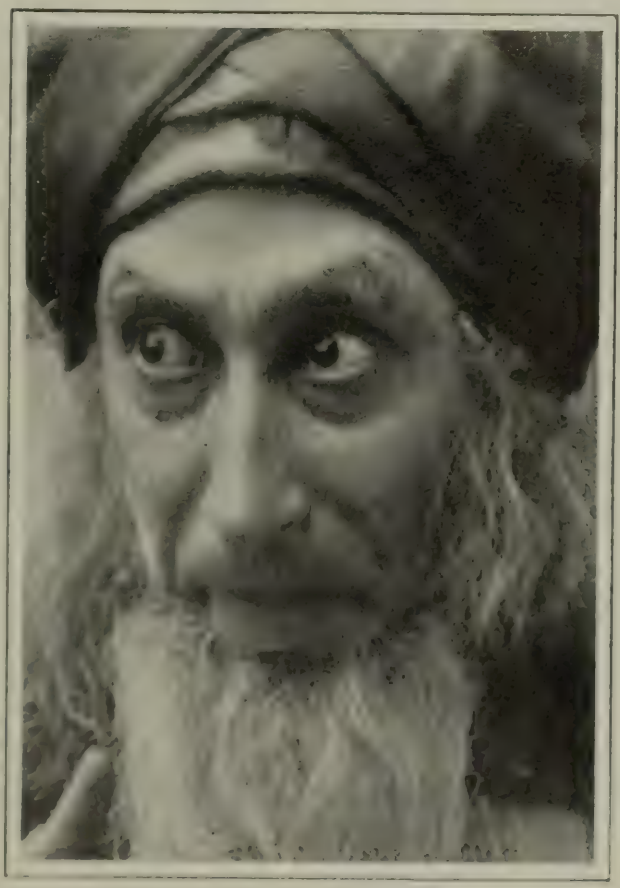
The teaching of art in the New York public schools, now under the direction of Dr. James Parton Haney, has exercised a very wide influence. The students are not merely taught to draw in a perfunctory way, or to copy even classical pictures, but the attempt is seriously made to influence the pupils' home life and to give an art complexion to the schoolroom, as well as to such details as the covers of exercise books, school programs, and even the cards of invitation sent out by the schools. So great has been the success attained along these lines that the attention of the Mosely Commission was particularly drawn toward the American methods of art instruction in use in the New York schools. It is now proposed to send, as object lessons, certain exhibits of the results obtained in art teaching from the best schools in about 100 cities thruout the United States to the International Congress on Art Education, to convene in London in 1908. A few examples of the work done by school children were recently on view in the annual exhibition of the Municipal Art Society of New York at the National Arts Club, and received favorable comment. It is hoped by this means to stimulate the existing interest in everyday art as taught in our schools.

Retrospect of the Dramatic Year

It is our custom at this time to select for distinctive mention a very few of the plays which we have discussed during the season now closed. More of our readers will have an opportunity of seeing these plays next year, when some of them will be touring the country, than

on their appearance in New York City, and our dramatic notes may, therefore, save money and time that might otherwise be wasted on inferior productions.

In our opinion the four productions of the season that are most worthy of attention are Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," as presented by Madame Nazimova, Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell" by the Sothern-Marlowe Company, Jones's "The Hypocrites" and Broadhurst's "The Man of the Hour." Of special interest as indicating the growth of an American school of playwrights using native material are three Western plays: "The Great Divide," by William Vaughn Moody, an emotional drama of much power; "The Three of Us," by Rachel Crothers, a simple story of frontier home life, and "The Rose of the Rancho," one of David Belasco's artistically staged melodramas. This has been something of an Ibsen season; Madame Nazimova made a popular success of "The Doll's House," as well as of "Hedda Gabler," and Mansfield's production of "Peer Gynt" attracted great attention. We have been favored with visits of three British players of prominence—H. B. Irving, a worthy son of his great father; Miss Ellen Terry, who retains much of her old charm, and Forbes-Robertson, who produced Shaw's "Cæsar and Cleopatra" in a magnificent manner. In addition to this must be mentioned "His House in Order," a new society play by Pinero, with John Drew as star; Sudermann's "John the Baptist," beautifully presented by the Marlowe-Sothern company; and "The Reckoning," Schnitzler's "Lieberlei," an unpleasant drama of the "young Austrian" school, admirably acted.



ERMETE NOVELLI AS SHYLOCK.

The Plays of the Month

Very few new plays have been produced in New York this month, and none of them are of the first importance. Madame Alla Nazimova has disappointed her admirers by taking up a trashy Italian comedy, Roberto Bracco's "Comtesse Coquette." The play is more than *risqué*, and her talents are altogether wasted in it, altho, as is not necessary to say, she makes a vivacious and fascinating "coquette." We liked her better when she made her own costumes and played in the little old hall on the East Side than we do in this play, where she is the walking advertisement of a fashionable dressmaker. Why can she not give us "The Master Builder" in English as she used to in Russian? Probably a better Hilda has never been seen anywhere.

Talking of Ibsen, we must not neglect to thank the American Academy of Dramatic Art for the rare chance of seeing the "Vikings at Helgeland," one of Ibsen's early historical dramas. If it had not been stated on the program that it was given by the senior members of the school there would have been no reason to suspect that the actors were amateurs, for it was managed and played in a very effective and business-like way. It could start out on the grand tour without change in the cast, for the play goes better than one would think from the mere

reading of it. Mr. Spiro made a very impressive Ornulf, and Miss Pollock as Hiördis showed great tragic capabilities.

The Yale University Dramatic Association has for the last few years given a play each spring. This year they produced Ibsen's "The Pretenders," in a way which made it a most preposterous conglomeration of all that is repelling in Mansfield's "Peer Gynt" and Mr. Ben Greet's Shakespearian plays. The play, despite its symbolism and historical interest, was disconnected, bare, wooden and with hardly a scintilla of human interest. How the advisors of the Yale students hit upon it, is difficult to see, unless they wanted to give the public something that had never before been seen in America. Yet despite the almost insuperable obstacles furnished by Ibsen, the Yale boys did remarkably well, and one of them who took the part of the wily Bishop was almost the shade of Henry Irving back in life. The play depicts a contest for the Norwegian throne in the thirteenth century, and the characters comprise horned vikings, intriguing bishops, stately maidens (Yale boys), riotous feasts and alarums. The symbolism which seems to be a necessary adjunct of all Ibsen's dramas dealt largely with the superiority of the uncompromising idealist over the compromising practical person.

The visit of Ermete Novelli and his company gave a good opportunity for comparing the Italian style of acting with our own, especially since he included several Shakespearian dramas in his repertory. These were very unlike what we are accustomed to, altho it must be admitted that in some respects, such as that of making Shylock more of a comic than a tragic figure, Novelli was nearer to the original conception than Irving. But his classic plays did not take very well, for Signor Novelli's forte is eccentric character acting, comic or pathetoc, or both at once. In "Il Ratto Sabine," which the program curiously translates as "The Seizure of the Sabines," he takes the part of the barnstormer in a broadly farcical spirit. "Papa Lebonnard," a little family drama by Jean Aicard, gives us a touching illustration of a simple-minded man unfortunately married to a woman of fashion and folly. Novelli's support was on the whole good and the company played together better than most of our American troupes.

"The Silver Box" is a somber, gray, disagreeable but powerful play in which Ethel Barrymore takes the leading role. It describes the vice and misery of the poor and the injustice they receive at the hands of the rich, who are for the most part cruel, snobbish and purse proud. The play has no humor; everything ends unhappily and it is sure to give any one the "blues." It is splendidly acted, however, and is a keen satire on certain phases of life, alas, too common in our day and generation.

The Spring's at the Flood!

BY SUSIE M. BEST

It is April, I see!
The green's in the tree,
The bloom's on the bud,
The balm's in the air,
The birds are a-pair,
The Spring's at the flood,
And plain as can be
It is April, I see!

It is April, I see!
The sphinx-moth is free,
The bee is abroad,
The sunbeam's a-dance,
The world's from the trance,
Pan! Pan is the god!
And plain as can be
It is April, I see!

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Should the Unwritten Law Be Written?

BY LEWIS H. MACHEN

STATE SENATOR OF VIRGINIA.

STRICTLY speaking, there is no such thing in criminal jurisprudence as unwritten law. What is so called is mere violation of law—the finding of verdicts of acquittal which the law does not sustain.

Every possible point involved in criminal trials has been written down in text-books and decisions and become fixt except as changed by statute. This body of law is as simple and as clearly defined as any with which the courts have to deal. It may be easily applied to the facts of any particular case. Yet in practice it is found that in a certain class of cases juries persistently refuse to enforce the law as expounded to them by the courts. Public opinion approves of such verdicts and sometimes even judges commend the violation of their own charges. The result is a tacit understanding that certain things which the law brands as crimes may be done with impunity. This crystallization of public opinion into custom is what is known as the unwritten law.

Some contend that the principles involved in this custom are correct and should be enforced. Others hold that these principles are incorrect and should not be enforced. And still another class believe that these principles are correct, but think they should not be enforced by juries in defiance of the instructions of the courts which they have sworn to obey.

For example, a father pursues the seducer of his daughter and, after searching several days or hours, comes up with him and kills him. Undoubtedly, under the common law the father is guilty of murder in the first or second degree, according as there has, or has not, been "cooling time." The man is brought to trial. Not one jury in a hundred would fail to acquit. Was the man justified in what he did? Not one man in a thousand would hesitate to answer in the affirmative. Was not the jury, then, justified in finding a verdict of acquittal? That is another question.

If juries may disregard the instructions of courts in one class of cases it is difficult to say that they may not do so in all cases. When jurors become indifferent to the obligation of their oaths it is easy to see that the jury system has been shaken to its foundation. The unswerving fidelity of jurors to their oaths is the chief safeguard of accused persons as well as of society in general. In some cases unjust convictions may be set aside on appeal, but unjust acquittals by juries are irrevocable. If juries may play fast and loose with the law as laid down by the courts it is plain that the administration of the law has been greatly weakened. In order to preserve any show of authority for law juries must uniformly enforce the law as so expounded.

Since the law, in order to protect society, must be uniformly and effectively enforced, it follows that the law should be kept right. But the standard of right in criminal matters varies as knowledge extends and public sentiment becomes more humane and enlightened. A hundred years ago there were more than one hundred capital crimes in England. The methods of punishment, too, were brutal—drawing, quartering, amputation, burnings and brandings. Offenses which were then punishable with death are now considered worthy of slight punishment, or none. It has been found that excessive punishments destroy themselves thru the refusal of juries to convict.

Is there any doubt that the common judgment of men fully justifies homicide committed when the provocation is the invasion of marital rights or an attack upon the virtue of the innocent? And

if public sentiment is against the law as it stands why should not the law be changed? Will not the whole body of the criminal laws be injuriously affected by the attempt to maintain a cadaver in criminal jurisprudence? Is any good accomplished by the periodical effort to put life into this dead letter?

Naturally, there is a reluctance upon the part of society to relax the rigor of the written law. There is a superstition among many good people that the severer the penalties imposed for any offense the more effective will be the law in preventing the offense. The good people leave out of consideration the question of justice. If a few people were hanged for being drunk it is doubtful whether drunkenness would be greatly diminished, but the injustice of such punishment would probably be considered a greater crime than drunkenness. Besides, if such were the penalty few people would be willing to report a case of drunkenness; the police would ignore it; witnesses would be averse to testifying to the facts and juries would refuse to convict upon the plainest proof. The law would suffer by being ignored or trampled upon, but the cause of sobriety would not be advanced.

It is perfectly well understood thruout the civilized world that where a homicide is committed under the provocation of an attack upon the sanctity of the home there is no possibility of any considerable punishment. Yet comparatively few homicides result from such causes. In cases in which they do result officers of the law are frequently reluctant to prosecute; witnesses fail to remember or deliberately misstate facts; medical experts testify that the accused was the victim of emotional insanity which disappeared as soon as the cause was removed and juries ignore the plainest instructions of the courts. The law suffers by being ignored or trampled upon, but the cause of morality is not advanced.

Is it not time that lawmakers and judges were recognizing the fact that in such cases juries will invariably consider the sufficiency of the provocation, and if, in their judgment, the provocation is sufficient they will find verdicts of acquittal? Would it not be wise, therefore, to give the jury the right to determine the adequacy of the provocation? It is a right which they do not hesitate to exercise. Would anything be lost to the cause of order by conceding this right to them as a matter of law?

Such a statute might be drawn thus: "In all criminal trials involving a charge of assault and battery, assault with intent to kill or homicide, in which it is proven that the person upon whom such assault was alleged to have been committed had been guilty of a wrong upon the person of the wife, mother, sister or daughter of the accused, the jury shall be the judges of whether such provocation was sufficient to justify such assault, and may, if such assault was so justified, find a verdict of acquittal."

Some may find fault with the principle of allowing the jury to judge of the sufficiency of the provocation. Yet all law writers and all cases hold that the jury may judge whether the provocation was sufficient to reduce the offense from murder to manslaughter. Why should the jury not consider whether the provocation was sufficient to reduce the act from manslaughter to nothing?

There have been several attempts to modify by statute the strictness of the common law in such cases. Delaware has reduced the killing, by an aggrieved husband, of one found *in flagrante delicto* from a felony, which it was at common law, to a misdemeanor. (Laws of Delaware, 1893, Chapter 127, Section 5.) Texas has made such a homicide justifiable. (Texas Penal Code, Section 672.) And Utah has extended this principle to cases where there have been wrongs upon the person of the wife, mother, sister or daughter or other female relative or dependent. (Revised Statutes of Utah, Section 4168.) It would seem that this Utah statute is too broad in its terms, tho in practice it is probable that juries restrict its application within proper bounds. It will be noticed that by none of these statutes is the jury given the right to judge of the sufficiency of the provocation. A hard and fast rule is established for all cases. Indeed, the supreme Court of Texas set aside a conviction in a case where a husband had been given three years in the penitentiary for a homicide which the statute declared justifiable. (State v. Price, 18 Tex.

App., 474; 51 Am. Rep., 322.) In Maryland, by statute, juries in criminal cases are made the judges of the law as well as of the facts. Yet they are to judge the law from the statutes and decisions, as courts do, and are bound by their oaths to enforce the law as they find it. Therefore juries in Maryland can no more enforce the so-called unwritten law without violating their oaths than can juries of other States. All of these statutes are of long standing and seem to work well in the States which have adopted them, but other States have been slow to adopt them, which indicates that evolution in criminal law is an extremely slow process.

In the meanwhile, criminal trials are becoming ridiculous from the fact that public opinion does not sanction a law prescribing punishment as a common murderer for a man who has been goaded to bloodshed by some dastardly crime against his marital rights or against the innocence of some woman closely related to him. Acute and resourceful lawyers find it easy to present some technical defense which will enable the jury to enforce justice without too obvious a defiance of the law, and eminent physicians can always be found willing to testify that the accused was temporarily or emotionally insane. Brain-storm is a recently discovered phenomenon which will probably reappear in many such cases hereafter, and may be regarded as a useful acquisition to the literature of this subject.

It must not be overlooked that it is always possible to find an equal number of equally eminent medical experts to testify that the accused was perfectly sane at the time the alleged offense was committed. But it would not affect the result if twice as many experts twice as eminent gave such testimony. The jury, being judges of the credibility of the witnesses, will choose to believe those whom they wish to believe. In reality they will ignore the expert testimony altogether and consider only the provocation. If that be found sufficient they will find a verdict of acquittal.

But it should be noted that this indirect method of reaching this result can only be accomplished in the best style by accused persons of large means who are able to employ the deftest lawyers and the most respectable corps of medical experts. In these cases the State is put to a corresponding expense in the vain effort to overcome this array of legal and medical talent. A poor man, especially if not socially prominent, has a somewhat more difficult time of it and runs a greater risk of a triumph of law over justice. But even in his case, if the provocation be real and adequate, he may account himself reasonably safe.

Is it any wonder that people smile at this contravention of the law? The public becomes accustomed to the spectacle of juries pretending to believe the incredible and serenely disregarding the plainest instructions of the courts which they have sworn to obey. The old reverence for the jury system is thereby diminished, and, indeed, the whole administration of criminal law falls under suspicion, if not reproach. Can there be any doubt that such a condition is deplorable? What is the remedy? It would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to change public opinion regarding the provocation mentioned. The man who invades a home for an immoral purpose becomes an outlaw whom the aggrieved party may kill with impunity. It matters not that the law may classify the killing as murder or manslaughter. The body of the country, from whom the juries are taken, do not recognize such a classification. This we must acknowledge, and proceed to ask the pivotal question: Would it be wise to concede to juries the discretion which they already exercise in such cases?

The objection most frequently heard is that men might be encouraged by such a law to kill persons upon slight suspicion. The answer is that the statute suggested would be restricted in its application to cases in which the provocation shall have been proven to be real. Under such a statute no man would be permitted to act rashly upon mere suspicion or hearsay and claim justification. Such a claim is made in just such cases under the practice now prevailing.

The whole matter of justification is now extra-legal and can be introduced only thru some subterfuge such as a fictitious plea of temporary or emotional insanity. Therefore, the scope of such

testimony is not limited to cases in which the provocation was real. Under the insanity plea the only relevant inquiry is whether such a story was told the accused. The State cannot show the untruthfulness of the story itself. By this method the jury may be regaled with many weird and fantastic tales, which they must technically consider only as bearing upon the sanity of the accused, but which they really consider as bearing upon the provocation.

If, however, the provocation were a matter which might be lawfully considered the State would be permitted to show that in fact no such provocation existed. The court might instruct the jury as to the necessity of the complete proof, by the defense, of the reality of the provocation and the State's attorney would have the opportunity in his closing address to appeal to the jury not to abuse the discretion which has been invested in them to judge of the genuineness and weight of such provocation. Would not this latter method circumscribe the activities of spellbinding attorneys for the defense who, under the guise of discussing the effect of some event or narrative upon the mind of the accused, in reality inflame the minds of the jury by portraying the enormity of the provocation?

Some have expressed fear that such a statute might encourage the manufacture of false defenses and thus render the punishment of murderers more difficult. But enough has been said to show that we stand in that predicament now. Indeed, there is greater danger thru the present system that some such imaginary plea will be put forth under the guise of testimony regarding the sanity of the accused. But if a plea be just it should not be disallowed merely because it may be abused. Unquestionably, the plea of self-defense is subject to abuse. The same may be said of the law excusing the violent acts of insane persons. Yet no one calls for the abolition of these defenses. The better plan would be to write into the law the principles which are believed to be just and trust the people to apply them in such manner that they may not constitute a cloak for crime.

Finally, the issue presented is whether the juries of the country may be trusted to judge of the adequacy of the provocation in the class of cases mentioned. If that question be answered in the negative how can the conclusion be escaped that the jury system is a failure and no longer competent to decide issues involving the life, liberty and property of the citizen?

RICHMOND, VA.

But Spring Returns!

BY MARIAN WARNER WILDMAN

"THE time of the singing of birds is come!"
  Once more, old poet and king,
"The voice of the turtle is heard in the land!"
  Again is the marvel of Spring!

Was it dear to you—was it wonderful,
  Those thousands of Springs ago,
As it is today, with the greening grass
  And the shrinking lines of snow,

And the maple boughs all crimsoning
  To the rush of the April wine?
Today, when the world is a sunlit haze,
  A vision, a dream divine?

On the shoreless sea of the Infinite
  We are ripples that fall and rise.
In a few more Springs, O Solomon,
  I, too, with the dust in my eyes!

But none the less, for a thousand years
  And a thousand years again,
Shall Spring return with her healing gift
  Of joy to the sons of men.

And the time of the singing of birds shall still
  Be thrilling and sweet and strange:
For the Beauty we worship abides—abides!
  Tho the worshipers pass and change!

NORWALK, OHIO.

A Tragedy Among Nations

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

[Mr. Ellis is a member of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Press,* and is now in the Orient, personally visiting the unhappy nation about which he writes. This is the first comprehensive article, of which we are aware, telling of the Japanese invasion of Korea.—EDITOR.]

THERE is trouble in Korea. That would be what editors call "unimportant local news," were it not for the fact that the present trouble, like the smallpox, may spread thruout the neighborhood, and what is now only sunset turmoil in the "Land of the Morning Calm," may grow to be international war. For it is quite within the range of possibilities that, with or without desperate action by the over-patient topknots, the situation in Korea may be made a pretext for war by one or more of the Powers unfriendly to Japan—especially since the Korean Emperor appears to be appealing from his palace-prison for such succor. Even if these serious consequences be escaped, Korea's cause will be presented to the Hague tribunal next spring, and it is worth while for the world to know the "story" back of the appeal.

The root of all the evil is money. For centuries, Korean officeholders have been



ONE OF THE GATES TO THE CITY OF SEOUL
The monkeys on top are supposed to keep out evil spirits

"squeezing" the people, until the peasant, who is "the ultimate sponge," has had most of the juice of virile, aggressive, independent manhood squeezed out of him. The nation's history of four thousand years has flowered only in hopeless corruption. The worst municipality in America is a Sunday school in its politics alongside of the official life of Korea. This state of affairs—to look on the bright side—has taught the people forbearance, patience and good nature, virtues which they did not need.



THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.

Such a nation, considering its geographical position, could not be otherwise than a fertile field for the intrigues of China, Russia and Japan, all of whom wanted to control the strategic peninsula and its twelve millions of people. The court of the fearful and feeble monarch at Seoul was and is, within a single year, the scene of sufficient plots and counterplots to furnish an army of yellow novelists with material for a decade. Both Russia and Japan quickly cuffed rheumatic old China out of the game, and latterly the little people to the south have bested Russia at intrigue, as at arms. So Korea lay at the mercy of Japan.

It did not suit the purposes of the latter, and it would really have been impolitic, to annex Korea at once. The latter was an independent nation, having treaties with the great nations of the

earth. But, in one way and another, Japan's control increased to the degree that, in November, 1905, she offered to Korea a treaty giving the actual management of the nation's affairs over into the hands of the Japanese.

This incident was sensational enough to satisfy the most jaded lover of blood-and-thunder literature. Marquis Ito, the Japanese Resident-General, who had undertaken the rehabilitation of Korea, led a company of Japanese soldiers into the cabinet meeting where sat the Korean King and his counselors. This treaty, which practically brings to an end Korea's existence as one of the two oldest nations on the earth, was offered to the King and cabinet to sign. They refused. The Japanese urged, argued, cajoled, blustered, threatened—all in vain. Swords were drawn and recalcitrant ministers were threatened with death. The cabinet meeting was dissolved and to convene it. The Japanese went ahead anyway, without a properly called cabinet session. The Minister of Finance signed, and the Prime Minister promptly slapped him in the face and called him a traitor. The Prime Minister himself never signed the "treaty"; neither did the King. The latter afterward gave out a letter, under his own seal, declaring that he had never signed, and that the treaty was null and void. From four distinct and trustworthy sources I have had assurance, while in Seoul, that the story really happened as related above, and that the King is still opposed to the Japanese usurpation of power. The Japanese officials refused to let me see the King, altho I asked permission of Marquis Ito himself. I was informed by those in close touch with his Majesty that he would be willing and glad to give audience to an American journalist. But the King is a prisoner in one of his own



GATEWAY TO THE PALACE WHERE THE KOREAN QUEEN WAS MURDERED

the Japanese efforts continued with individuals. Some of the weaker men were overcome.

Then Marquis Ito ordered another meeting, but the Prime Minister refused

palaces; nobody is allowed to see him without a Japanese permit.

Yet this very "treaty," which Japan proclaimed as genuine (altho she has since hedged on the matter of the royal

signature), engaged to uphold the dignity and authority of the imperial household, and to respect the autonomy of the Korean Government. According to the story given to the world, Japan's purposes in Korea are purely missionary. She is, at great cost to herself, doing an altruistic work of civilization.

Certainly she undertook a hard job, whatever her motive. The railroad from Fusan to Manchuria has been built and is in good running order. The post office is being reorganized by the Japanese and will one day, it is hoped, become as effective as that in Japan. After a deal of juggling with the currency which hit the Koreans hard—tho the Orient should be accustomed by this time to the hardships of varying fiscal values—a uniform Korean coinage is in sight. There is talk of the general introduction of education, and a beginning really has been made, the use of the Japanese language being obligatory in most cases. The Japanese soldiers and police also control the country.

Whatever is creditable and unselfish and useful in this must be marked up to Japan's credit. And always it must be borne in mind that, as W. D. Stevens, an able and affable American who for many years has been in the employ of the Japanese as an adviser, said to me in Seoul, the Japanese have had to work with an utterly corrupt and inefficient Government. Nobody who knows the situation thinks for an instant that Korea is at present capable of any decent or proper sort of self-government. She must be in leading-strings to somebody for years to come.

Here comes the nub of the story: Korea, despite her shortcomings, deserves the treatment due to human beings, possibly that due to an undeveloped people. On the contrary, she is being treated as a conquered country. Japan had a rare chance to win the friendship of the Korean people; instead she has alienated them to a man. In violation of all treaty stipulations, and of those considerations of human justice which the world holds dear, this nation, nominally independent, is daily enduring the indignities and ignominies sometimes inflicted upon a subjugated race. As one American in Korea said to me, "If Japan would only treat Korea with half decency nobody would object. The Korean is used to injustice and can stand a lot of it; but that is no reason why he should be treated worse than a dog." This American went on to declare, what I have heard stated a score



YE SANG CHAI.
Secretary of the National Cabinet of Korea.

of times in different parts of Korea, that there is today not a white man in all the land (except the adviser to the Japanese Government), who is not bitterly opposed to Japan's course, altho practically all of them, until the close of the Russo-Japanese war, were ardently pro-Japanese. From diplomats, business men, professional men, mining engineers and missionaries, I have heard a succession of tirades against the Japanese. Some of these, notably the missionaries, are sincerely and discreetly abstaining from anything that savors of political activity; but they quickly open up to an American and express themselves in most pronounced terms. Even the leading Koreans with whom I have talked, while they are eating out their hearts in the bitterness and shame of their nation's wrongs, are not more intense in their condemnation of the Japanese than are the white foreigners. The business men among the latter have,

in addition, a personal reason for resentment in that they say Japan, by unfair means, is crowding out all interests except Japanese from Korea and Manchuria.

To be more specific, without attempting to cite the innumerable individual cases of which I have either first-hand or other creditable information. What is the Japanese conduct complained of? First, I suppose should be put the imprisonment and humiliation of the King. Then comes the galling substitution of Japanese for Korean authority, from the policeman up to the Resident General. Korea is a nation without power, altho enough of her machinery of Government remains to make her a convenient scapegoat for the Japanese when called to book by foreigners.

Most direct and annoying of all, tho,



MAJOR-GENERAL MIN YUNG WHAN.

General Min, Ex-Prime Minister of Korea, committed suicide when the protectorate was announced. His house is now occupied by D. W. Stevens, an American, adviser to the Japanese.

is the conduct of the Japanese toward the Koreans. We do not treat street curs in America as the lowest Japanese coolie feels free to treat a Korean gentleman. Only this morning, the Japanese porter carrying my bag (Koreans are not allowed to ply any lucrative occupations on or near the railways or steamboat landings) wanted to pass an elderly Korean, who stood with his back toward us, in the railway station. Did the coolie turn to one side, or ask the other to move? Not he; with an imprecation, he gave the man a shove that knocked him out of the way. That sort of thing is so general that the sixty thousand Japanese now in Korea are feared by the twelve million Koreans to the point of abjectness; for an appeal to Japanese official justice seems to bring nothing but increased trouble.

A Japanese broke into the house of an English-speaking Korean whom I know, because the latter would not sell his property at the Japanese figure, and smashed the furniture, ornaments and a hanging lamp. The Korean, with the help of another, tied the offender to a chair and sent for a policeman. When the latter came the only crime he would consider was that of "a barbarian's tying up a civilized man," and he took away as evidence the rope with which the Korean had committed this heinous offense! Is it any wonder, as one of the leading natives in all Korea said to me, that the villagers thruout the country would rather see the black death enter their community than a Japanese?

So much of this sort of thing have I seen with my own eyes, and so thinly-veiled has been the hostility and insolence of the lower class Japanese toward myself and all other foreigners, that, bearing in mind the repeated assaults upon white men known to me, I have gone armed daily for the first time in my life. Yet the word that is ever passing among the foreigners is, "Don't pay any attention to insolence and insults, and do not hit back unless your life is endangered." The self-conceit, arrogance and license of the Japanese in Korea knows no bounds. Nor can the Government which so completely controls the people in Japan, truthfully disclaim responsibility for this state of affairs.

From all parts of the country come reports of the forcible dispossession of Koreans from their homes in order that they may be occupied by the Japanese. "Military necessity," has been the convenient pretext under which thousands of acres have been seized without compensa-

tion, and thousands of Koreans compelled to work without pay. And military operations, on a large scale, really are in evidence in many parts of the land.

I have seen small cities where almost the entire business section has been taken possession of by the Japanese. Even the wealthy have exhibited to me the same terror which possesses the poor, namely, that the Japanese will seize their lands and homes. One American friend of the natives showed me a bundle of deeds to houses and lands that was three feet in circumference. The deeds were done up into packages, of which I counted forty-four; the aggregate of individual documents must have been more than two hundred. These have all been brought to the American for safety by alarmed Koreans, and he has bought them for a penny apiece. Thus far, a foreigner's ownership of real estate has been usually respected, and the natives have turned over their property in this manner in order to keep it out of Japanese hands, hoping for the day when security for life and possessions will come to Korea.

Japan's conduct in Korea, as any traveler may see it (tho travelers seem to be far less welcome in this picturesque country since Japan gained control than they are in Japan itself), is such as to afford the best material for a new Zola to arise and startle civilization with a *"J'accuse!"* For instance, it is undeniable that up North the military—whether officially or unofficially matters not—quartered their female camp followers upon the natives, with such scandalous results that the church officials compelled the Korean Christians to abandon their homes rather than to endure and witness the demoralizing use that was being made of them. Everybody knows that the Japanese have put into high places some of the worst rascals in that choice collection of superlative rogues, the Korean officeholders, thus making ludicrous her pretense of "reform."



A STUDY IN HATS.
The Seoul Y. M. C. A. secretary and some leading members out to call on officials.

While I was in Korea the story was published and later authenticated, that a young Japanese had tried to force an old Korean out of his home. The latter refused to give up his ancestral habitation. Thereupon the Japanese set upon him and beat him, tied a beam to his shoulders, weighted it with stones, and then strung him up to the eaves of his dwelling, where he died in agony. When the murdered man's son returned and discovered the crime, he and some friends started in pursuit. The murderer fled across a river; the avenger, with a knife in his teeth, swam after him. The fugitive was caught and killed, and—remember that Korea is in the Orient, with immemorial customs—the heart and liver of the criminal were offered as a sacrifice to the spirit of the slain Korean. Of course, this was wrong—one crime never

justifies another; but the deterrent effect will doubtless be greater than the example made of another Japanese slayer of a Korean, who was sentenced by the Japanese to an imprisonment of two years! The instance is one of several reported of late which would seem to indicate that, driven to bay, the long submissive Koreans are desperately refusing to continue to play the rôle of "dumb, driven cattle."

Will Korea's day ever come again? Is Japan going to succeed in her apparent purpose of eliminating the Koreans, as she once eliminated the Ainus, and as the white men eliminated the North American Indians? Whence is help to come for the poor Korean, who, while he lacks the enterprise and self-confidence of the Japanese, is in certain important respects his pronounced superior? His present afflictions, by the way, are really waking up the Korean's dormant qualities. Some Koreans are looking hopefully to the meeting of the Hague tribunal next spring. Others expect that Russia, when rehabilitated, will make common cause with her, or that Germany will express her belief in the "yellow peril" doctrines of Emperor William by coming to the help of Chosen. Still others, more far-seeing, point out that Japan's conduct in Korea, of which China must be perfectly aware, will prevent the Japanese from ever getting a foothold in China, and may eventually lead Korea's ancient suzerain to reclaim her former dependency. Foreigners seem to think that an enlightened and aroused public opinion in Great Britain and America will do what force of arms may not do, for Japan cares more for the public opinion of civilization than for any other power. Succor for poor Korea surely will come from some quarter, for the unendurable cannot be interminable.

SEOUL, KOREA.

Topics in London

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE fate of the measure for woman's suffrage brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Dickinson, a representative of one of the London constituencies, has been the topic of very general and very animated discussion during recent weeks. My readers in the United States do not need to be told that the measure was rejected by a considerable majority. It will, of course, be introduced again, and will, I presume, be introduced again and again, until it succeeds in passing thru the House of Commons and being sent on to the House of Lords, if that institution should still be existing in anything like its present form and with its present name. I feel quite assured that the admission of women to the electoral franchise on the same terms as men is certain and before long to become a part of our constitutional system. There does not, however, seem much likelihood of any measure for that purpose having a chance of being brought to success during this session of Parliament, so important and so pressing are some of the reforms which the Liberal Ministers have pledged themselves to introduce. The talk in London just now is not so much about the actual merits of the proposed legislation as about the conditions under which Mr. Dickinson's measure was introduced. People are eagerly asking themselves what the Suffragettes will do next—whether they will make other attempts to storm the House of Commons, whether they will assail the Prime Minister's official residence, whether they will start new processions from all parts of the country to invade London, or whether they will call for a general strike of women in all occupations and with the assistance of women who have no occupation whatever. The approaches to Westminster Palace, where our Parliament holds its sittings, are still carefully guarded every day and night by a large

force of policemen ever on the lookout for the invasion of some Amazonian army bent on carrying all before it in the cause of women's rights. Then, again, there is much discussion as to whether the extreme measures and the very unpicturesque measures of the Suffragettes have done more harm or good to the cause which they are advocating. With regard to this question I think there is much to be said on both sides. There can be no doubt that the Suffragettes have made themselves very ridiculous in the eyes of almost all impartial and reasonable observers, and that their violence has for the time at least turned many against their claims who were already well disposed to accept the principle of woman's suffrage. But then, on the other hand, one cannot help remembering that few measures of reform, especially of reform in our electoral arrangements, have ever been carried without some vehement and threatening displays of popular violence, some tumultuous demonstrations of revolutionary fervor, some passionate resistance to the established authorities and the forces under their control. We remember that what were called the Hyde Park riots brought about some satisfactory results,



W. H. DICKENSON, M. P.

and we know that one very popular leader of workingmen who is now a distinguished and universally respected member of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Cabinet was, and not so very long ago, regarded by the ruling classes as a violent and dangerous anarchist. I cannot bring myself into any approval of some of the displays lately made by the Suffragettes, but at the same time I cannot help thinking that even the very storm of indignation those displays have created thruout England may at least have the effect of compelling our lawmakers to recognize the fact that the whole question is forcing itself on for early consideration and cannot any longer be regarded as a mere theme for the mirth of "Punch" and the scorn of society journals. We do not, in fact, pass measures of reform in this country under the influence merely of calm, philosophical argument. Since our earliest days of constitutional and parliamentary government we have always needed tumultuous and threatening demonstrations of some kind to rouse us into a recognition of the fact that there is a knocking at the doors, and that if we do not open the doors they will be forced in upon us before long. With these recollections in one's mind it is not quite easy to say whether even the ungraceful and unwomanlike demonstrations of the Suffragettes may not, in their own way, contribute some help to the success of the cause which they are meant to advocate. I wish I could believe, as many of my friends do, even among those who are sincere advocates of the franchise for women, that such exhibitions have only injured the cause, but I have seen too much of public life and have too good a memory of many a crisis in the history of our own times to come to any such conclusion.

There is a general belief thruout the country that the forthcoming budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will contain some proposal for the establishment of that system of old age pensions which has so long been talked of and promised on and from both sides of the House of Commons. It will be remembered that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain seemed some years ago to make such an institution the great object of his public career, but when Mr. Chamberlain came

into office, and with his son as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he does not, somehow, appear to have found time or opportunity for turning his attention to any practical realization of the scheme. The breakdown of his health must now, as far as outer observers have any means of judging, render his return to public life only at best a remote contingency. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Asquith, has much important work to undertake in the preparation of his financial scheme, but it is confidently announced by some of the Liberal newspapers that the creation of an old age pension system will be one of the measures which he is determined to accomplish. Mr. Asquith is one of the most brilliant debaters in the House of Commons. He won his reputation first as an advocate at the bar, and then was elected to Parliament, where he soon made himself a conspicuous figure. He held the office of Home Secretary in a recent Liberal Government, and proved himself a man of thoro official capacity. He is a favorite among all who know him because of his charming manners, his bright conversational powers and his genial humor, while the man himself has deeper thought and more deliberate purpose than many of those who meet him mostly in social circles might be led to suppose. Should he succeed in establishing what may be called the nucleus of an old age pension fund, he will have won a memorable place among the founders of abiding reforms. The principle of the old age pension fund is simply to initiate, from the national exchequer, a means by which the poorest of our populations may be enabled to effect, on the cheapest terms, an insurance on their lives which will give them, when they attain a definite period of old age, the means of living the remainder of their days in comparative comfort. The cost to the state would not in any case amount to much of an added burden, for it must be remembered that a large mass of our poorer class become paupers when they sink into old age and have to be maintained, in or out of the workhouse, at the cost of the community. Mr. Asquith will, of course, have some great expenses to provide for in his budget this session, but then he has had the



H. H. ASQUITH.

advantage of coming into office at a time when the income of the exchequer has been immensely raised by the great increase in the manufacturing and industrial prosperity of these countries. This would, therefore, seem to be a most favorable moment for a definite and successful attempt at the foundation of that old age pension fund which may well be destined to convert premature pauperism into honest poverty, independent and to a great extent self-maintained. Honest poverty might then, indeed, to adopt the words of Robert Burns, "dare be poor" nor hang its head for shame.

It might seem, perhaps, hardly fair to expect that my American readers could take much interest in the municipal contest for the election of members to the London County Council. But such a contest has to do with the interests of constituencies whose population would compare in numbers with that of many of Europe's smaller kingdoms and the London County Council is an institution of entirely modern birth, a complete revolution from the antiquated and much ridiculed, very justly ridiculed, systems by which the metropolis used to be governed. I may add that two members of

the County Council are distinguished members of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's administration. The County Council is elected for three years and its triennial reconstruction has just recently taken place. Public opinion in these parts was more aroused by the contest than by any other recent subject of disputation, if only I must except the doings of the Suffragettes. The contending parties in the great contest were divided into the Progressives and the Moderates, terms which may be said to represent in meaning the Liberals and the Conservatives of political controversy.

The Progressives or Liberals were this time completely defeated and the Moderates carried all before them. The Moderates had the good luck, or the happy ingenuity, to affix upon their opponents the title of "The Wastrels," and in all their election addresses, proclamations and placards, and in all the newspaper articles written on their side of the controversy, the Progressives were invariably held up to public horror and hatred by that peculiar appellation. Now it is easy to understand how the honest middle class or lower middle class burgess is touched to the very heart, or, perhaps, more especially touched to his very pocket, by a name which suggests to him that those on whom it is conferred have been squandering the municipal rates he has to pay in prodigal and wasteful expenditure. The Progressives did, while they were in power, introduce many costly schemes for the improvement of London and one of these schemes, in itself apparently well-conceived and promising, turned out to be unsuccessful and the average ratepayer was easily therefore filled with the idea that all other Progressive schemes would be likely to meet with the same fate and that therefore the convicted Wastrels must not be allowed any further opportunity of wasting the funds of the metropolis. Thus the so-called Wastrels are out except for a small minority, and the so-called Moderates are in and are secured a course of three years in which to show what use they can make of their municipal sovereignty. The Progressives will do well, I should think, to set their wits to work for the purpose of discovering some title of effective and seemingly appropriate disparagement to apply to the conquering Moderates.

I have before me two thin paper bound handsomely printed little volumes bearing the name of "Democratic Sonnets," and published by Messrs. Alston Rivers, Ltd, London. These "Democratic Sonnets" are the work of William Michael Rossetti, brother of the great poet and painter Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who died in 1882. William Michael Rossetti has made a name for himself and a name of great and genuine distinction as a biographer, an essayist and a critic, and his work, "Some Reminiscences," published last season by Messrs. Brown, Langham & Company made for itself a complete success. The two little volumes of sonnets which I have now before me were written, most of them, many years ago, but very few of them were ever given to the world until their present issue. The sonnets in these two volumes are well entitled to have, and I fully believe are sure to have, as cordial a welcome in the United States as in this country.

Each one of these sonnets speaks out the author's mind and heart on all the great national and international questions on which they touch and proclaim him to be a devoted lover of truth, peace and freedom, of every good cause, and an opponent of tyranny and oppression under whatever title or under whatever flag. There are four of these sonnets which are addressed to America, one among them being dedicated to Abraham Lincoln, and I am much mistaken if these sonnets do not touch the heart of every American reader. William Michael Rossetti has been a friend of mine for many years and he came to see me at my out-of-the-way little seaside home only a few months ago, where we had many talks over old times and over old friends dead or living. He is a man of the most sincere nature and the most utterly unaffected ways, a man who would not listen to any commendation which he believed to be merely the outcome of a desire to show one's friendly inclination, and it would never occur to me to put into print any words of praise for a work of his which were not according to my sincere judgment its absolute due. In that sense I commend these sonnets to American readers.

Literature

The Censorship of Literature

Of few historical works now coming from the press may it be said that they fill a real need, and cover ground not already traversed and re-traversed by authors almost without number. But Dr. Putnam's history of the Index,* of which the first volume—soon to be supplemented by a second—lies before us, is in the truest sense of the word an urgently needed work for the English-reading public. It is strange, indeed, that our English historical literature has had to wait so long for an adequate account of one of the most momentous institutions of Christian times. It is as impossible to gain a comprehensive understanding of the history of modern intellectual culture without taking the Index into reckoning, as it is to acquire a respectable knowledge of the history of religious toleration while leaving out the Inquisition. This latter institution years ago found a competent chronicler in Dr. Lea; and we may be grateful that another American scholar has at last furnished us with a history of the other of the two millstones that hang about the neck of official Catholicism. The Germans, of course, were already in the field; and it is no disparagement of Dr. Putnam to say—he would be the first to admit it—that the monumental work of Heinrich Reusch, "Der Index der Verbotenen Bücher," is not only incomparable in its subject-matter, but is one of the finest historical achievements of the nineteenth century.

The present volume gives the history of ecclesiastical censorship from its beginning in the year 150 to the controversies stirred up by the bull "Unigenitus," in the middle of the eighteenth century. Protestant censorship as well as Catholic is described; for, as our author points out, the early reformers were even more intolerant of disquieting publications than the Roman theologians themselves. But from the nature of their fundamental principles, Protestants could not long tolerate this species of intellectual despotism; and so it happens that nineteen-twentieths of the history of prohibitive book-legislation has to do with the repressive tribunals of the Roman Church. And a most sorrowful story it is—to none more sorrowful than to enlightened Catholics who love their Church for its spiritual power and its many beneficent influences, but are grieved and humiliated that in this twentieth century it still wields that awful instrument of barbaric tyranny which has crushed so many noble minds, and so seriously threatened the general progress of human knowledge. Dr. Putnam is entirely within the limits of exact truth in saying that a large proportion of the books which have marked epochs in the advance of scholarship have been listed on the fateful catalog of the Roman Index. From Francis Bacon and Richard Simon to Alfred Loisy and Antonio Fogazzaro, few have been the great men of creative minds that have not been condemned. Even Andrew Lang, the urbane friend of all the world, has not escaped.

Dr. Putnam has accomplished his difficult task with conscientious thoroness and complete scientific impartiality. If we may suggest a possible improvement in the work, we would observe that the medieval prohibitions of Bible-reading in the vernacular are too summarily dismissed. It would have been well, to our thinking, to translate Reusch's brief but weighty paragraphs on this matter, *in toto*. Again Dr. Putnam gives us too few specimens of condemned propositions. He cites four or five from Quesnel; and if he had done the same for Eckhardt, Marsilius of Padua, and Wiclif, it would have decidedly added to the vividness and precision of his narrative. Finally, to speak of a small thing in itself, but one on which scholarly readers will be sensitive, we trust that the next edition will correct the typographical errors which have crept into the Latin citations.

* The Censorship of the Church of Rome and Its Influence Upon the Production and Distribution of Literature. *By George Haven Putnam.* Vol. I. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Two vols. $5.

"Thalassa! Thalassa!"

THE historical novel has passed into a state of innocuous desuetude after much abuse: the realm of Zenda has been mapped until true romance has been driven beyond its borders; the amateur detective no longer charms. To be sure, "romance brings up the nine-fifteen" nowadays, the stock-ticker ribbon now is the narrow path that leads thru regions of wildest adventure to love and matrimony, political corruption the new fire that purifies and exalts character, with the same reward at the end; but yet we would occasionally ramble away from the things that are familiar, to be happy once more in an irresponsible way, to be stirred by virtue doing desperate deeds of derring-do and foiling desperate villains in realms that are strange. And so, in this season of publishing, we go down to the sea in ships with trudging sail or dial marked full steam ahead—you can take your choice.

Stewart Edward White and Samuel Hopkins Adams have discovered a new wand to conjure up the old magic, they have proved the truth of Kipling's assertion that the king is immortal. A United States cruiser, a schooner abandoned under full sail, a scientist in search of an element more potent than radium, an uninhabited island in the vast Pacific, and a band of cutthroats—these be, indeed, ultra-modern or dangerously familiar ingredients to use in the concocting of a new tale of adventure. But the mixture is uncommonly effective, thanks to the authors' cleverness. Their book stands the final test: It convinces the reader for the moment. The pirates of *The Mystery*,[1] one thinks, would have warmed the cockles of Stevenson's own heart.

Stevenson remains the modern master of this *genre*. He compels the comparison. Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch, indeed, forces it upon the consciousness of his readers. *Poison Island*[2] is fashioned entirely upon the model of "Treasure Island," and one is not allowed to get away from the memory of it. It is all here once more. The haunted possessor of the map of the treasure island, the boy who comes into its possession, the expedition, the villain, the search, the mystery, the whole scheme, ingeniously rearranged, complicated and changed, but unmistakable, none the less. Nor does the new presentation improve the material. Of course, *je prends mon bien ou je le trouve* is a legitimate maxim, but be sure that yours is the power to give it new life. It is here that Mr. Quiller-Couch has failed. His whimsical humor plays with the story, to let you know that he is well aware of your thoughts, that he is not for a moment bent upon deceiving you, but this only adds to the disappointment; and the polished villain, grown philosopher now that he is old and master of the treasure, fails to interest you. In fact, after you have laid down the book, no character, no dramatic situation, remains in the memory—nothing but a general impression of misapplied and wasted cleverness.

Mr. Bullen need not invent his romance: he has lived it. *Frank Brown, Sea Apprentice*,[3] is a narrative of the real life of the sea under sail, but thinly disguised as fiction. A voyage between Liverpool and San Francisco, another between the same port and India, a derelict brought into port with its valuable cargo of mahogany, a shipwreck—that is all, but it suffices to weave the charm, to make one overlook the absence of the conventional heroine, even though the rescued Italian captain's daughter kisses Frank on bidding him farewell. This is the author's only concession to one of the confirmed habits of fiction. Yet, if you have ever taken your turn at the wheel in a stormy dog-watch, if you have ever furled a maintga'nsel" in the teeth of an oncoming squall, you will like his book best of all. It is the real thing put on paper with authoritative skill.

Max Pemberton's *The Diamond Ship*[4] is, in the last analysis, not a sea story at all, but a detective story with its scenes laid on a yacht and a converted cruiser, and with an island thrown in for good measure—the formula again, one sees. There is mighty little seamanship in this story, very little of the atmosphere of the unbroken horizon, nothing but preoccupation with the furtherance of a

[1] THE MYSTERY. By Stewart Edward White and Samuel Hopkins Adams. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

[2] POISON ISLAND. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

[3] FRANK BROWN, SEA APPRENTICE. By Frank T. Bullen. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

[4] THE DIAMOND SHIP. By Max Pemberton. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

plot that has been constructed with an indifference to the reader's sense of probabilities and possibilities which is little short of insulting. A veritable pot-boiler of the poorest quality.

The French Revolution

THE tide of literature on the French Revolution and Napoleon I continues to rise and threatens to engulf both the specialists who are gratuitously supposed to have time to read books and the collectors of the sets who have money to spend. The French Government, under the impetus given by M. Jaurès, is busy printing documents and papers which will in time enable us to get a sound view of the fundamental political and economic aspects of the great transformation; studies of minute questions such as the doings on the night of the 4th of August are almost weekly coming from the press; and leisure class excursionists into the field of literary diversion continue to make contributions in lighter vein.

With true feeling for popular interest in the personal and anecdotal features of the Revolution, Lippincott's offer three new books*—one on men and women of the Revolution, a second on the famous flight of the royal family to Varennes (an episode which inspired one of Carlyle's most famous passages) and a third on Napoleon at Elba. The first by Mr. Gibbs does not pretend to be a history but rather a psychological study of some of the great actors in the drama. It introduces us to the court of Versailles, the philosophers, Mirabeau, and the Estates General, Lafayette, Marat, Desmoulins, Danton, the Royal Family, the leading Girondists, and, finally, of course, Robespierre, the terrible. The volume contains nothing that is particularly new or valuable for any one familiar with any elementary treatise but it is written in a vigorous style that will doubtless please the public to which it is addressed. On the whole Mr. Gibbs is chary of extremes. For example he will not accept Carlyle's view of Marat (a good thing, too); neither will be accept the perverse Bax dictum that he was "an exceptionally noble and disinterested character." Nevertheless, it may be questioned whether Mr. Gibbs has gone into the economic and political movements of the time to warrant his rendering a judgment at all (if such a thing be within the historian's province) for he seems to be dazzled by such an ancient fiction as "the fine frenzy of enthusiasm" with which the nobles on the 4th of August surrendered "all their medieval claims upon the service and property of the peasants" (page 167). Moreover, there is the usual Anglo-Saxon complacency about the "fickle French" who tore the remains of Marat from the Pantheon and threw them into a common burial lot. What did the fickle English do with Cromwell's remains—leave them resting in the great English Pantheon? Hardly. They dragged his body out, hanged it in chains for public gaze, and then threw it into a pit. All in all, however, Mr. Gibbs has succeeded in producing a book that is more readable (especially to those who dote on adjectives) than our old friend Dryasdust's, but there is a certain persistent striving for dramatic effect and high phrases that gives the narrative a false note very often, as, for example, when he says that Siéyès occasionally uttered words that changed the destinies of France (page 122). There is too much talk about "curdled blood in the gutters of Paris," "hiss of the broad blade of the guillotine" and the like, but it will not interfere with the sale of the book. The typography and illustrations are good—the latter alone being worth the price of the volume.

More important is the second of the three books, *The Flight of Marie Antoinette*, by M. Lenotre. It is a scholarly and documented account of a striking episode, told in an entertaining fashion. The volume gives the most elaborate and detailed narrative of that bold enterprise from the laying of the plot to the disastrous ending in the capture and return of the royal family to Paris. The whole is based on manuscript and printed sources and is well illustrated by plans, portraits and prints. It is useful to both the professed student and the collector of anecdotes.

* MEN AND WOMEN OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *By Philip Gibbs.* Pp. 390. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $7.00.

THE FLIGHT OF MARIE ANTOINETTE. *By G. Lenotre.* Pp. 340. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $3.50.

NAPOLEON, KING OF ELBA. *By Paul Gruyer.* Pp. 293. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $3.50.

M. Gruyer has written for us a volume on Napoleon at Elba which he prefaces by a charming description of the island. With that earthly instinct which characterized the migratory Freeman, our author has gone carefully over the scene of his story and with skill and insight has described it all in such a vivid fashion as to make the very footprints of the imperial prisoner seem real to us. The story is a complete one—it begins with the arrival of the great guest, narrates his daily doings, interests and plans, so far as they have been rescued from the maw of oblivion, and closes with the departure for the last scene in the great Napoleonic drama. There is nothing maudlin about the volume (its author surely was among the millions who recently voted Pasteur the greatest Frenchman) and it deserves to be bought and read by every Napoleonic student.



THE LOW CORNEL (*Cornus canadensis.*)
From Sedgwick's "The Garden Month by Month." Stokes.

The Garden Month by Month. By Mabel Cabot Sedgwick, assisted by Robert Cameron, gardener of the Harvard Botanical Garden. 8vo., pp. xvii, 516. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $4.00.

An entirely new plan is employed in this very valuable book for all who love to cultivate flowers. There is in it no nonsense of fine writing and poetical quotations. On each page there are six vertical columns under the month in which the flower blossoms. The first column gives the color, the next the English name, the next the botanical name, the next the description and method of culture, propagation and origin, and then the hight and situation in the garden, and finally, the duration of the blooming. These are illustrated by over 200 full-page and half-page half-tone engravings from photographs of growing plants, and the color is indicated by the tints on a colored chart of sixty-three numbers. We have only praise for this useful and attractive volume.

The Election of Senators. By George H. Haynes, Ph.D. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Gradually the principle by which the American people delegated the power of election of officers is fading from use and even popular respect. The Electoral College has long since ceased to choose our Presidents and Vice-Presidents, and as far back as 1850 there were signs of revolt against the legislative election of

Senators. Pennsylvania alone, in the Convention of 1787, under the leadership of James Wilson, voted for direct election. Now, however, in fifteen States the popular choice is indicated by popular vote and the choice is ratified by the Legislature; and probably a majority of States, and certainly a majority of the people, are ready for a constitutional amendment providing for direct election. Professor Haynes has, in the book at hand, very thoroly presented the whole matter from the historical standpoint and by the arguments both for and against change and also by an inquiry into the character of recent Senates and its causes. His own conclusion is strongly for popular election, and, assuming the passage of the proposed constitutional amendment, the nation will rejoice if his judgment is verified that the Senate can be mended when the people "in self-reliant, manly fashion," take the election of Senators into their own hands.

Reminiscences of Bishops and Archbishops. By Henry Codman Potter. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00.

Bishop Potter's recollections of the older bishops in the house during his secretaryship and of a few of his own contemporaries in the bishop's office make a most pleasant volume. The book is precisely what its preface promises—such a gathering of characteristic anecdotes concerning the various men as might well be told at a dinner of common friends. Some of the most entertaining stories are of Bishop Eastburn, a picturesque and vigorous character, one with whom Bishop Potter, in his early days, came in intimate contact. Perhaps the most satisfactory sketch is that of Bishop Williams of Connecticut, in which are included the recollections of several of his students at Trinity and Berkeley. Altho the papers are intended to deal with the lighter side of the clergyman's life, they pass at times from the domain of amusement to that of inspiration, which is notably the case in the fine account of the missionary bishop of Nebraska, Dr. Clarkson, and in the story of Bishop Wilmer's address to the Roman congregation which he found in a state of dissension during his visit to a church of his own diocese near by. Slight tho they are, the recollections of the archbishops, Tait, Benson and Temple, and of the Lambeth Conferences are well worth preserving. The whole collection has so finely human a quality that it should have interest to those in no way connected with either of the offices that make so impressive an appearance in the title.

The Vagabond in Literature. By Arthur Rickett. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Like the spherical water drop, which has its little kick against its neighbor in the sea and is glad to escape into the free air and recover its rotundity, Mr. Rickett's *Vagabond* may be defined as the social unit who takes to the free fields in order to get his kick delivered from neighborly obstruction. Of the gentlemen who have been able in some degree to indulge in this sometimes delightful practice of calcitration, our author considers at some length seven—William Hazlitt, Stevenson, Richard Jefferies, De Quincey, George Borrow, and our own Thoreau and Whitman. The general reader in America will perhaps be most interested in the last two. Thoreau, says Mr. Rickett, "finds his joy in living in the woods. . . . His interest in men and women was an abstract kind of interest." In fact, he "turned his back on civilization." Whitman, on the other hand, found his joy in the "Open Road." With his face toward the town, he may be said to have backed out of civilization, as far, at least, as Camden in New Jersey, where he continued to practice his "rude, melodic chants," and not without much grace, charm and a kind of earth-born vigor stimulating to the jaded sense. After much just and spicy discrimination, reserving for Whitman his undoubted fine qualities as a poet, and sternly condemning him for equally undoubted defects, the critic, as the rather lame conclusion of the whole matter, finds in the "good, gray poet" the true democratic bard—the "first genuine Poet of the People." "No writer of our age has better claims to be considered the Poet of Democracy." One may venture to question this conclusion—at least so far as our American life—the people on the farm, in the workshop, in the fac-

tory, even in the slums, represents democracy. One may venture to say that neither Mr. Whitman's "unmoral" versification of the "nudities" nor his barbaric versification of democratic ideals represents at all the average nature and wish and action—the dumb hope of the vast people. Neither the man with the hoe nor the people's man in the palace—and there are many of these last—has yet manifested a willingness to follow the banner of the *sans culottes.* These men know what the passions of men are—that they are natural enough; but they have not expressed yet any desire to see them publicly exploited. Wherever it has got an undirected hand on the ballot, this "huge, clamorous populace," which, according to Mr. Rickett, needs a "yet fuller note," a "more penetrating insight, a more forceful utterance," has selected a different sort of exponent for its ideals. In all its town governments, for instance, where is expressed the freest, cleanest, sanest voice of the people, horse-play of the sort so enthusiastically sung by the "good, gray poet" has been uniformly "put in the pound." The democratic ideals are manhood opportunity upward—free play of the virtues, not of the nudities. The "huge, clamorous populace" has everywhere set the stamp of its approval on the "betterments" of civilization, including the washed garments, and not on the unprofitable orgies of the *sans culottes.* It is more happily voiced in the life and speech of a Lincoln than in the deafening clamor of a cult. Its "growing pains" are better understood by a Lowell, a Whittier, than a Whitman.

The Papal Commission and the Pentateuch. By the Rev. Charles A. Briggs and Baron Friedrich von Hügel. 12mo, pp. iv, 64. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

This thin volume is weighty in substance. For one thing, it disposes of any notion that Professor Briggs is likely to go over to the Catholic Church. The occasion is the childish decision of the Pontifical Biblical Commission concerning the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. Professor Briggs writes to his friend, the Catholic scholar Von Hügel, his surprise and grief that the Commission should have put such a burden on the Church, and restates the critical conclusions as to the composite authorship of the Pentateuch, as against the Commission's conclusion that Moses wrote it, with the use of pre-existing documents and some later scribal additions. Von Hügel replies, defining the liberty of Catholic scholarship in the Church, agreeing with Professor Briggs as to the folly of the Commission's action, even altho approved by the Pope, and both agree that the decision should not forbid critical research and freedom. We observe some interesting statements by Professor Briggs as to what Leo said in an interview with him as to the question whether infallibility applies to such documents as Pius IX's "Syllabus of Errors."

A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Book of Psalms. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D., D. Litt., and Emilie Grace Briggs, B. D. Vol. II., pp. 572. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.00.

The first volume of this commentary we noticed after its appearance some months ago. It belongs to the International Critical Commentary Series, and so must not be expected to be popular or homiletic. It is printed for scholarly use, in the most compact way, with all possible contractions, so as to economize space, and yet it can be used by a student unfamiliar with Hebrew. The first volume contained the critical introductions and the commentary on fifty of the Psalms. This second volume includes simply the last one hundred Psalms. Under each Psalm there is first a synopsis of the contents, then an original translation from the Hebrew of a revised text, arranged in lines and divided into strophes. Then follows an introduction to the Psalm, covering date, author, history discussed linguistically. Then comes the larger commentary, by strophe, verse and single word; and finally a close grammatical and critical study of the Hebrew text, explaining changes from the Masoretic text. It is sufficient to say that the two volumes represent an enormous amount of the most careful critical study. Nothing like it has previously appeared in English, and it is quite up to the

highest German standard. Of course Professor Briggs is a higher critic and has no reverence for old tradition. Thus the Fifty-first Psalm is not an expression of David's penitence for his sin, but belongs to the time of Nehemiah, as indicated by the words, "Build thou the walls of Jerusalem." No other writer has paid more attention to poetic structure, and he has used its laws in his correction of the text. We recall that in Professor Haupt's Polychrome edition of the Hebrew books, Professor Wellhausen dodged this matter entirely by taking the Book of Psalms as a completed Psalm-book of the Second Temple, and so did not break it up into colors or do much in the way of critical emendation.

Literary Notes

....The theology taught for many years by Professor Milton Valentine in the Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church at Gettysburg, Pa., is published under the title *Christian Theology*, by the Lutheran Publication Society of Philadelphia. (2 vols., $5.00.)

....The latest addition to the "Crown Theological Library" is a translation of Professor Rudolf Otto's *Naturalistische und Religiöse Weltansicht* under the title *Naturalism and Religion*. ($1.50.) The work is an enthusiastic and able defense of the religious view of the world and is significant of a renewed interest in metaphysics on the part of liberal German theologians. Other issues of this valuable series of the Messrs. Putnam are Professor Heermann's "Communion with God," and "Faith and Morals," Bousset's "Jesus," Delitzsch's "Babel and Bible" and von Soden's "History of the Early Christian Literature."

....The Troutsdale Press, of Boston, Mass., is issuing an excellent series of *Monographs on American Book Plate Designers*, illustrating the works of F. Arthur Jacobson, Edward Edwards, Herbert Gregson, Amy M. Sacker, Elisha Brown Bird, Ralph Fletcher Seymour, D. McNeely Stauffer, Adrian J. Iorio, Frank Chouteau Brown, Hugh and Margaret Eaton, Louis J. Rhead, Theodore Brown Hapgood and Margarite Scribner Frost. The introductions and letterpress for the volumes already published have been written by W. Porter Truesdale, W. G. Bowdoin, F. C. Brown and O. P. Hatton. These monographs are characterized by a typography at once carefully studied and very dainty. Charles E. Goodspeed, of Boston, Mass., is the selling agent.

....The *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution* for 1905, now published, contains, as usual, a number of scientific articles and addresses, but these are neither so numerous nor so well selected as formerly. The present volume devotes only 475 pages to this feature, while that of 1904 had 682 and that of 1903 had 759. As this appendix, giving a readable survey of recent advances in the various branches of science is the only part of the volume that is of interest and value to the general public, or—it might almost be said—to anybody else, we are sorry to see it diminishing. Possibly the new secretary will find it possible to revive in an improved form the former custom of presenting a comprehensive survey of the scientific progress of the year. This would contribute more than any other one thing to "the diffusion of knowledge among men."

Pebbles

SPRING.

How sweet it is in joyous spring
To see the lambkin gamboling!
But sweeter far to have supplied
The same, with mint sauce on the side.
—*The Gourmet.*

"BOOKING" THE SENATOR.

SENATOR W. A. CLARK detests nothing more than to be interrupted when busy. One day he was in his office engaged in a business conversation when a *petite* woman, carrying a black bag, entered. With a compelling smile and an insinuating manner she approached the surly millionaire. Utterly insensible to his repellent mood and indifferent to his abrupt manner, she drew from the depths of a bag a handsomely bound volume, the merits and beauty of which she began eloquently to descant upon.

Failing to embarrass her with Arctic frigidity and impatient at her persistency under rebuffs all but vulgar, he turned suddenly upon the chattering woman and asked:

"Madame, do you know what my time is worth?"

She confessed it was a conundrum.

"Well," he said, petulantly, "it's worth thirty dollars an hour!"

He turned away with the air of one who had settled the matter definitely beyond any further controversy. But he didn't know the woman.

"Oh, I'm so grateful to you, Mr. Clark," she replied, with a tone of pathos in her voice. "Thirty dollars an hour, did you say?"

"Yes, that's what I said; and it's cheap at that," and he smiled cynically.

"Oh, I know it's dirt cheap," she chirped with winsome blitheness. "I'm so glad you told me"—rummaging in her reticule, from which she quickly flashed out a purse gorged with currency. Moving near to the astonished millionaire, who now regarded her movements with unfeigned curiosity, she counted two bills, a ten and a five, off the roll. These she pushed along the top of the sloping desk toward him and said: "Yes, I'm glad you told me, because I hadn't expected to get it so cheap. There is fifteen dollars. Now, I want a half hour of your uninterrupted attention while I talk to you about this book."

Clark pushed the money back and subscribed and paid for two copies of the book.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Editorials

The Peace Congress

THE National Arbitration and Peace Congress, which closed its four days' session in this city last week, was, to our recollection, the most distinguished unofficial gathering ever held in this country. In point of numbers it was as impressive as a great national political convention; but in the personnel of its officers, speakers and delegates it was a much more eminent body. When two defeated candidates for the Presidency of the United States, eight Cabinet officers, ten United States Senators, nineteen Congressmen, four Supreme Court Judges, twelve State Chief Justices, nine State Governors, sixty New York editors, twenty-seven multi-millionaire captains of industry, thirty labor leaders, ten mayors of cities, eighteen college presidents, forty bishops, leading rabbis and clergymen, twenty-six noted women, twenty State Superintendents of Public Schools, to say nothing of numerous lawyers, farmers, philanthropists, scientists, etc., join together in a congress to further a great cause, the success of such a congress is assured from the start.

We tell elsewhere as much of the doings of the congress as space permits. Of course, much was said that would not be especially new to the readers of THE INDEPENDENT, who have been kept well informed as to what has been thought about World Peace. The results of the Congress, however, as embodied in the resolutions, are weighty and progressive, and should they be seriously discussed by the second Hague Conference, that august assembly might be kept in session until next Christmas. It was this second Hague Conference, of course, to which the attention of all the speakers was mainly directed, for it was generally recognized that this Congress was called together chiefly to crystallize the peace sentiment of the United States and give our delegation at the second Hague Conference the support of the American people.

Before the first Hague Conference met in 1899, the chief topic of discussion was disarmament, just as we are now discussing disarmament before the second coming conference; yet it was generally recognized by the speakers at the Congress that to expect disarmament before the world is politically organized, is to put the cart before the horse. Of course this does not mean that the discussion of disarmament will not do a great deal of good, and, therefore, we are glad to see that Secretary Root says that the United States will support England in her disarmament proposition. But as THE INDEPENDENT has repeatedly said, the next step in world organization is to make the second Hague Conference provide that all future conferences shall assemble automatically and periodically, and not at the call of some monarch or sovereign; for in automatic and periodic conferences lie the germ of an international parliament. As The Hague Court, which we already have, is the yet imperfect Supreme Court of the world, so an automatic and periodic conference would be the imperfect parliament of men. Time would surely extend the scope and usefulness of both court and parliament. This Peace Congress, therefore, in turning the eyes of the Administration at Washington and our delegates to the next Hague Conference to this paramount issue of world organization, has performed a labor that alone justifies its existence.

The honor of suggesting the Congress is due to Mr. Mead and Dr. Trueblood, of Boston, gentlemen who have long been identified with the American peace movement. Nevertheless, as the idea of the Congress took shape, is was carried out by the representative men rather than by the professional peace workers, so that when the conference finally assembled both the practical and idealistic people were working in accord for its success. The practical man learned of the great work that has already been done by the prophets, philosophers and peace workers, and the peace advocates in turn were made to realize that progress must be slow and compromises must be made in order to achieve success. The newspaper press of America with few excep-

tions treated the Congress as its importance warranted, and even the polite incredulities of the foreign papers took up many columns. To Mr. Carnegie the chief credit for the success of the Congress belongs, both as the guiding hand and the presiding genius. There is no question that he is a most canny speaker. When Baron d'Estournelles, the most eminent European advocate of peace, presented Mr. Carnegie with the Cross of the Legion of Honor at the Hotel Astor, the 600 diners arose to their feet with a common impulse and paid their tribute to the worth and work of "the Little Father of Peace." That was a fitting culmination to Mr. Carnegie's work for internationalism. Mr. Bryan also took a leading part in this Congress. He, at least, of the leading American statesmen, realizes that the peace movement has now past from the idealistic state into that of practical politics. Public recognition should also be given to Professor Dutton, Robert E. Ely, Hayne Davis, and half a dozen members of the executive committee for the untiring and at times almost overwhelming work that they did to make the Congress a success. The only regret of the whole affair is that President Roosevelt failed to seize a great opportunity. If he had come to the Congress and put himself at the head of this noble movement for the substitution of law for war, its effect upon the world would have been electrical. That he does not see that there is no greater opportunity for his statesmanship than this, only shows that he is not yet aware of the historical aspects of the peace movement or mastered its philosophy.

Emanuel Kant, in his great essay on "Eternal Peace," said that peace could not come to the world until the world was politically organized, and it would not be safe to organize the world politically until the majority of the nations had a representative form of government. They have it now; and a man like President Roosevelt, with the power and prestige of the United States behind him, and with no entangling foreign alliances, could probably do at this present moment on an international scale and without a war what George Washington did only after a war for thirteen separate colonies. Is all this impracticable? The man who thinks so has failed to grasp the trend of the times.

Righteousness and Peace

WHAT President Roosevelt wrote to the Peace Congress was this:

"Tho it is our bounden duty to work for peace, yet it is even more our duty to work for righteousness and justice. It is 'righteousness that exalteth a nation,' and tho normally peace is the handmaid of righteousness, yet if they are ever at odds it is righteousness whose cause we must espouse."

The President quotes Bible, but the Bible also tells us that "righteousness and peace have kist each other"; and that seems to have been Mr. Carnegie's notion:

"We have heard righteousness contrasted with peace. Why, I tell you that righteousness and peace cannot be divorced. Imagine the state of mind of that man who insists that they can be divorced. What could be greater righteousness than peace on earth, good will toward men?"

Both Scriptures and both men are right, altho in international questions it is more important, usually, to dwell on pliant peace than on rigid righteousness. Yet this is to be considered, that righteousness is a virtue which a single person can attain, while peace requires two parties. A man may be righteous whatever any one else may say or do, but in order for him to have peace some one else must consent to it. As it takes two to make a fight, so it takes two to make peace. That man is thrice armed who has his quarrel just; and who would not fight if he were not allowed to live in peace? We take it that Mr. Carnegie, lover of peace as he is, would fight in a defensive war, just as, years ago, he fought against a strike. We presume he has sympathy with some rebellions against oppression and injustice.

But it is not important to argue the righteousness of defensive wars. Nobody will question it, except Tolstoy. What we want to teach and press is the wickedness of wars that are not defensive, wars in which both parties believe they are right. These are the cases for arbitration, for Mr. Carnegie well says:

"The man who assumes that he is right and insists on judging his own course has not the

proper sense either of justice or of righteousness. It is the man who offers to submit his cause to a righteous judge that embraces the 'righteousness that exalteth a nation.'"

A further question of "righteousness" is involved in an important suggestion in Secretary Root's address at the Peace Congress. Speaking of The Hague Court he said:

"What we need for the further development of arbitration is the substitution of judicial action for diplomatic action, the substitution of judicial sense of responsibility for diplomatic sense of responsibility. We need for arbitrators, not distinguished public men concerned in all the international questions of the day, but judges who will be interested only in the question appearing upon the record before them. Plainly, this end is to be attained by the establishment of a court of permanent judges, who will have no other occupation and no other interest but the exercise of the judicial faculty under the sanction of that high sense of responsibility, which has made the courts of justice in the civilized nations of the world the exponents of all that is best and noblest in modern civilization."

This is a very important matter which has, perhaps, not received sufficient attention. There is reason to believe that in certain cases of arbitration the arbitrators have balanced political interests instead of solely considering the justice of the case. It would be very wrong in settling a disputed question of territorial rights, for example, to try to placate both claimants by a compromise instead of giving square justice. It is a judicial court, not a congress of diplomats. We thank Mr. Root for this warning, and we believe it will be heeded.

In his very weighty address Mr. Root reminds us that the end of war is to come thru the education of the people into the love of both righteousness and peace. That education comes thru such meetings as this in Carnegie Hall, and the Mohonk Conferences and the interparliamentary meetings, but still more by the sessions of The Hague Conference. May we add that the journals which guide public opinion have a great duty in this matter, and we may also suggest that the lighter literature of romance which paints the evils of war has done much to this end, and perhaps more in France than in this country.

To return to President Roosevelt's letter. What he said was true enough, but he missed a rare opportunity to lead the march forward, instead of contenting himself with adding superfluous fortifications along the old road.

Federal Offices in New York

Mr. Roosevelt desires most earnestly that the Republicans shall nominate and elect, to succeed himself, a man who will support his policies. The man he has in mind at present is Secretary Taft. The approval and assistance of a majority of the delegates to be elected to next year's national convention will be needed, of course, for the accomplishment of his purpose. Of the State delegations, New York's will be the largest and will have much weight, especially if the members of it stand together. When Governor Hughes took office at Albany, it became known that his policies with respect to State affairs resembled those of President Roosevelt concerning national questions. In seeking legislation to carry those policies into effect, the Governor's friends have encountered much opposition, mainly from an influential group of unworthy legislators, in which both parties are represented.

It became known on the 15th that the President was convinced that Governor Hughes ought to have the sympathetic support of the Republican "organization" in New York. That is true enough. Owing to the character of his purposes, he deserves to have the support and aid not only of what is called "the organization," but also of all good men in the State, be they Republicans or Democrats or members of any of the smaller parties. It appears that among the Republicans at Albany who are opposing the Governor in certain matters are some who are in sympathy with James W. Wadsworth, who incurred the President's disapproval and lost his seat in the House by reason of his attitude toward the Meat Inspection bill. It was commonly thought at the time that Mr. Wadsworth was unduly solicitous for the welfare of the Beef Trust. A. W. Sanders has been Collector of Internal Revenue for the western part of New York for about eight years. He was appointed upon the recommendation of Mr. Wadsworth.

On the 18th, his resignation was demanded. Some time earlier (it has been asserted without contradiction) his administration was approved and he was directed to renew his bond, with a view to his reappointment. His removal, therefore, caused some surprise. Mr. Wadsworth became angry and called the President hard names. It appears that several postmasters in the district represented by Mr. Wadsworth until March 4th were not reappointed at the recent expiration of their terms, although it is asserted (thus far without contradiction) that their service had been satisfactory and that the Post Office Department was preparing to recommend their reappointment.

To the agent of the Associated Press it was stated at the White House that the removal of Mr. Sanders was a part of the President's plan to strengthen the hands of Governor Hughes; that the refusal to reappoint the postmasters was in accord with the same plan, and that appointments would be made hereafter of persons who would support Governor Hughes's administration.

The reports of the Washington correspondents of prominent newspapers are to the same effect. Dispatches from Albany say that the Governor was not consulted concerning the removal of Sanders and that he knew nothing about the case. It is not asserted, so far as we can learn, that Sanders's service as Collector had not been good, that he had been guilty of pernicious activity in politics, or that he had exerted influence in the State Legislature to thwart the Governor's purposes. The evidence thus far available is to the effect that the President's aim is to assist the Governor by means of his power to remove and to appoint Federal officers.

We shall be glad to learn that there were other and better reasons for the removal of Sanders and the refusal to reappoint the six postmasters. If Sanders had performed his duties satisfactorily and had refrained from using the influence of his office for political purposes, he should have been retained. If the same was true of the postmasters, they should have been kept in the service. This would have been in obedience to the efficiency rules adopted by Postmaster General Cortelyou, who was at the head of the Post Office Department, it is stated, when these postmasters' terms expired.

We did not approve Congressman Wadsworth's attitude toward the Meat Inspection bill. Governor Hughes is a public officer of high character, whose reform projects are warmly to be commended. We trust that President Roosevelt's successor will be a man in sympathy with him as to those great questions of domestic policy with which his name is associated. But it is wrong to use Federal offices and Federal officers as agents for the accomplishment of political ends, or by means of their political influence to secure either the enactment or the defeat of measures in State Legislatures. It is a violation of the rules and spirit of the merit system, of which Mr. Roosevelt, while Civil Service Commissioner and at other times, has been a prominent advocate. Nor is it justifiable thus to use the Federal service for obtaining control of delegates to a national convention, even if the purpose of procuring such control be to insure the defeat of reactionaries or the nomination of the best possible candidate.

May Public Employees Strike?

It is hardly a century since a workingman's strike was, in English-speaking lands, a conspiracy which might be severely punished. The right to participate peacefully in a strike is now everywhere admitted in civilized lands, so far as concerns the labor force engaged under private employers, including corporations. There is as yet no clearly defined law or policy governing the rights and responsibilities of employees of the State when differences arise between them and their employer.

Mr. Cleveland, it will be remembered, took forcible measures to prevent any labor interference with the carrying of the United States mails. The Government of Holland two years ago acted promptly and relentlessly when a general strike of employees on the State railways was threatened in that country. Italy has had serious difficulties with railway and other public employees, but

has adjusted them by a policy combining concessions with firmness. In Russia the strike is at present a revolutionary measure, and anything that may happen there is hardly to be regarded as indicative of what may be done under normal conditions. France, acting thru Prime Minister Clemenceau, who is also Minister of the Interior, and M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, takes the stand that disciplinary measures will be used against the leaders of employees in their departments who signed an open letter in favor of their right to strike.

The question whether this apparent tendency of governments to deny the right of public employees to strike is on all accounts right and wise, is not entirely simple or easy to answer. Certain extreme cases, to be sure, are fairly clear. Where class government exists, and the masses of the people have no participation in it, the right of public servants to strike is a part of the general moral right of the people to attempt to bring about more democratic conditions. It has, of course, no legal quality. Under universal suffrage there should be theoretically no resort to any other means than the ballot to effect changes of either constitutional polity or administrative policy. Our socialistic friends assume that in the socialistic state everything would go smoothly and everybody would work happily according to the mandate of the majority. This is a pretty large assumption, and we suspect that for the first two or three millenniums there would be occasional outbreaks of minority kicking here and there. But it is something to have an avowal that parties to a democratic covenant ought to abide by the democratic decision.

Applying this principle to the question whether in the United States public employees should enjoy, within the limits of law, a right to strike, we can offer apparently only a negative answer. If, for example, mail carriers or public school teachers organize trade unions, and then on occasion back up demands for shorter hours or longer pay, do they not obviously by so doing assert either that they do not consider themselves as members of the great corporate body, the State, which they serve, and that they will therefore deal with it as outsiders, or that, being members of it, they do not propose to abide by the majority decision?

There is a further reason also for denying the alleged right of public employees to strike. Under a systematized organization of the civil service, such as now everywhere prevails, civil servants are in some sense a privileged class. Admitted to their positions in the classified service on certain conditions, they have a certain tenure of office which gives them, in the eye of the law, that "right to the job" which wage-earners in general are prone to assert as a cardinal moral principle governing industrial relations. Is it not quite plain that such a right carries with it a correlated duty to serve and protect the public within reasonable limits, and that participation in a general abandonment of work or official duties, whereby entire departments of activity may be paralyzed, is in contravention of reasonable requirements of duty?

If, as a matter of principle, the right of public employees to strike shall be denied, the practical procedure of prevention need not be especially difficult. The obvious preventive measure is the forfeiture of all pass and promotion grades in the classified service for participation in any strike movement.

It would introduce quite new ideas of military and naval discipline if strikes were to become legitimate in the army and navy.

Commemoration of John Calvin

In 1903, the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the burning of Servetus in Geneva, there was erected in the Swiss city an expiatory monument to his memory, and it is proposed in 1909, the fourth centennial of the birth of Calvin, to dedicate a monument to the memory of the man who was responsible for the heretic's martyrdom. It is a striking example of the wide tolerance of our times that the memorial to Servetus was erected chiefly by men of closer religious sympathy with his persecutor, while the movement in behalf of a suitable commemoration of the work and influence of

Calvin would appear to be supported largely by those who are not regarded as partisans of Genevan theology. A meeting to enlist American co-operation in the endeavor was held in this city last week at the Union Theological Seminary, and its presiding officer was Professor George William Knox, the Seminary's acting president. Those who called the conference made it clear that they were thinking of Calvin's work "from the broad point of view of history," and that the movement was to be "not primarily theological or local, but comprehensive and national." President Eliot, of Harvard, was one of the principal speakers, and he endorsed the effort heartily, tho reserving to himself the right to make his own contribution in gratitude for the "by-products of Calvinism, democracy and political liberty," rather than for its distinctively religious teaching. Mr. Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, whose zeal for radical views in religion is well known, appeared to be even more positive and enthusiastic in behalf of honor to Calvin than President Patton, of Princeton. Felix Adler, of the Society for Ethical Culture, was mentioned as a warm admirer of Calvin's Institutes, and his letter endorsing the work the conference had in hand left no doubt as to his conviction that the Genevan reformer holds high place among those to whom the present generation should be grateful.

The city of Geneva has secured already something like $25,000 for a Calvin monument, and preparations for an impressive celebration in 1909 are well under way. Auxiliary committees are at work in England and Scotland, also in France and Germany, and the American committee, appointed at this conference, should have little difficulty in securing the modest sum of $25,000 which is suggested as America's share in this endeavor. No country is more deeply indebted to John Calvin than our own. His religious teaching lies at the foundation of all that is best in American theology. Jonathan Edwards, Hopkins, Taylor, Finney and Bushnell had been impossible without the solid structure erected in Calvin's Institutes. In no small degree the thought of the Genevan teacher is responsible for the strong, vital religious faith which has characteried the best American life. The very principles of our free democracy were worked out first in the noble "school of Christ" of which Calvin was the distinguished founder and leader. Our system of education, and particularly our colleges, trace their impetus back to the work of Calvin in "receiving the young men of Europe as wood and sending them forth as arrows."

It is a signal for encouragement that justice can be done to the great French theologian, despite the horror of the fagots about Servetus. In that crime he was the child of his age: in many other respects he was the prophet of our modern day. It is typical of the age also that a conference representing such widely separated tendencies in religious thought and practice could be summoned to prepare honor for Calvin's memory, and that their deliberations could harmoniously and enthusiastically recommend to the beneficence of America active participation in the endeavor to erect a tribute of gratitude to one of the great founders of modern liberty.

The Sources of the Nile

The Duke of the Abruzzi has solved the last secret of the geographical riddle of the centuries by ascending all the peaks of the Ruwenzori range. These were duly located by Ptolemy as the Mountains of the Moon between the lakes that fed the Nile, but they were removed from the map by more modern geographers skeptical of Alexandrian science, and not until the latter part of the nineteenth century were they restored to their place of honor. Sir Henry Stanley, in 1889, climbed one of the northwestern spurs to the hight of 10,677 feet, and gave to the mountains the name of Ruwenzgori, which means "Rainmaker."

It is no wonder that their existence was doubted for they are rarely seen even by those who live in their vicinity, because their snowy summits are perpetually wrapped in clouds and invisible for months at a time. The natives never ascend above six or seven thousand feet and could not be induced by the exploring party to go much higher. The dry

season of the early summer was chosen for the enterprise, but even then the chief difficulty of the Abruzzi expedition was to find their way thru the fog from one peak to another and to make the necessary photographs and triangulations. The Duke took with him some of the scientists and Alpine guides who had taken part in his previous mountain climbing; his attempted ascent of Kangchenjunga, the second highest mountain in the world, and his successful ascent of Mount St. Elias in Alaska. The party was well equipped with scientific apparatus and camp conveniences, and provisioned for forty days in the hights; all of the impedimenta being packed in fifty pound cases which the native porters could carry on their heads. Each case of provisions contained food for twelve persons for one day, soldered in tin with a light wood covering. The entire expedition, as it approached the slopes of the mountain, consisted of ten Europeans and about 400 natives.

The European party landed at Mombasa in British East Africa, and there took train to Port Florence or Kisumu on Victoria Nyanza, now only a two days' trip. Crossing the lake by steamer they reached Port Alice or Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. From this point to Fort Portal, the westernmost British military station of Uganda, is a distance of 180 miles, which was covered in fifteen days. The Duke decided not to enter the mountains thru the great natural gateway formed by the Portal Peaks, but, instead, went up the Mobuku River, a more gradual approach, leading to the foot of the highest peaks. These are the twin crests of the mountain which has now been given the name of Mount Stanley. On June 16th, 1906, the Duke of the Abruzzi with three Alpine guides made the ascent. His account as given in his address before the Royal Geographical Society of London and printed in the *Journal* of the Society for February, is worth quoting literally:

"At dawn the heavens gave no fair promise, but we started, nevertheless, Retigax leading, Ollier next, I third, and Brocherel bringing up the rear. In an hour, over easy slopes, we gained a level glacier broken by but few crevasses. The twin peaks, separated by their characteristic saddle, faced us close at hand. It was 6:30 a. m. The sun shone for a moment, and then hid himself in the clouds that rose from the east. Soon we began to feel puffs of wind from the southeast, which rapidly increased in force, and half way across the plateau the mist enveloped us. Retigax marched on, and led us to the ridge which fell from the southern and lower of the two highest peaks. The snow was in good condition and after cutting a few steps we gained the top at 7:30 a. m. In the dense mist we could not even see the higher peak, which was only a few hundred yards off. The excellent condition of the snow made the descent to the saddle shorter than we had anticipated. We climbed up by a very steep snow slope to the cornice. We had to evade the icicles and ice columns that hung from and supported it in order to find a means of gaining the ridge. The slope was so steep that my head almost touched the feet of the guide in front of me. In cutting steps Retigax sent down a shower of ice on his followers, and I looked forward with pleasure to the moment when our party would resume its normal relations—one in front and not one above the other. We found at last a sort of ice chimney 6 feet high. Retigax, to climb up it, had to plant his nailed boots on the head and shoulders of the unfortunate Ollier, who served him as a mounting block. The ridge was ours, and at the same time the top.

"It was 11:30 a. m. A fresh breeze blew from the southeast; the clouds swept past but a few yards under us, leaving clear only the two peaks, that we had left and that on which we were standing. And to these summits, the only ones in view at this moment which crowned my efforts, I gave the names of Margherita and Alexandra, in order that, under the auspices of the two royal ladies, the memory of two nations may be handed down to posterity; of Italy, the name of which resounded for the first time on these snows in our shout of victory; and of England, which in its marvelous colonial expansion carries civilization even to the slopes of these remote mountains. Having unfolded the little flag which had been given to me at Rome by Her Majesty Queen Margherita before my departure, I fastened it to a staff planted on the highest point of the snowy dome, to the triple cry of 'Viva Margherita! Viva Alexandra! and Viva l'Italia!' The winds blew out the tricolor above the snows, which up to that time had known nothing but the breath of the tempest, and the little letters of the motto which the august lady had embroidered on the flag—'Dare and hope'—were displayed to our view."

The English cannot take unalloyed satisfaction in the results of the expedition, because it appears that the mountain that bears the name of England's Queen is in Kongo territory. The hight of Margherita Peak was determined as 16,810 feet, and Alexandra Peak as 16,744. They are therefore higher than any of the mountains within the limits of the States of our Union, altho exceed-

ed by Canadian and Alaskan mountains. In Africa they are surpassed by the volcanoes of Kenia (17,200 feet) and Kilimanjaro (19,720 feet). The Duke ascertained that the Ruwenzori Range consisted of six mountains connected by saddles of 13,800 feet to 14,400 feet high. These he named Mount Stanley, Mount Speke (16,080 feet), Mount Baker (15,988 feet), Mount Emin (15,807 feet), Mount Gessi (15,647 feet) and Mount Thomson (15,273 feet). These names have been approved by the leading authorities on the region, and will doubtless remain except the last, which the president of the Royal Society took the liberty of changing to Mount Luigi di Savoia in honor of the Duke of the Abruzzi, who first ascended and mapped the range.

Formerly when royal scions were temporarily thrown out of their hereditary employment the only thing they could do without loss of dignity was to take part in some war. But the Duke of the Abruzzi has found a new and more glorious way of proving his personal prowess and enterprise. Deprived of his prospects of a throne by the abdication of his father, King Amadeus of Spain, he has devoted himself to filling up the few blank spaces yet remaining on the map, and, altho only thirty-four years old, he has gone from one end of the earth to the other in search of adventure and in the interests of science. He traveled across polar snows farther than Nansen's "farthest north," and now he has explored African glaciers under the equator.

The Conference of British Premiers

WHILE we are waiting for the Federation of the World, which may be nearer than we think, we may pause to consider and rejoice in the conference in London of the Premiers of the British Colonies. It is no small part of the world which they represent; for they represent all the self-governing portions of the British Empire. That includes half the northern continent of America and Newfoundland. It includes the southern quarter of Africa; and it includes the whole of the Continent of Australia with New Zealand added. These are really three great nations; and they meet in the capital of the most powerful nation of Europe, at the invitation of its Government, and in consultation with it. That nation, which is really, if not nominally, a part of the conference, and a dominating part, rules also Egypt in Africa and other considerable possessions; the mighty Empire of India and Burmah in Asia, and in addition the coast of Arabia, and, virtually, nearly all the rest of Asia south of the Himalayas; and it has great possessions in Central and South America and in the islands of the various oceans. Besides all these, Great Britain has close treaty relations with two of the mightiest nations in the world, France and Japan, and the closest sympathetic interests with the United States. When we add these nations and their territories together they include nearly all of North America, nearly all of Africa, the southern and best third of Asia, all of Australia, and a multitude of other islands and scattered possessions. This is not the whole world, but it is a very large part of it.

And all this is in either confessed or substantial federation. And yet this is not all the Federation of the World thus far achieved. Leaving out Canada as thus in the British federation, practically all the rest of the two continents of North and South America are in an American federation, which has its recognized organization and meets regularly for sessions, and has its fixt Bureau of American Republics in Washington. Together and in harmony these two federations could easily control the world, as in fact they do. Germany, now really the only other first-class Power not included, complains that it is now isolated and has no effective allies, for the Dreibund exists only in name.

Is it too much to anticipate that these two great federations should combine? Here are the United States, the dominant factor in one of them, and Canada, no small factor in the other, in the closest relation with each other. The United States and Canada are each a bond between the two. Stranger things have happened than that the United States should be a member in the same

federation with Great Britain, Canada, South Africa and Australia, for already Canada and Australia are to all intents and purposes as independent and self-governing as the United States, and South Africa will be as soon as it can formulate such a union as Canada and Australia have achieved. The English-speaking world, at least, might well begin this World Federation.

The movement toward political union has of these late years been astonishingly rapid. Think of the steps that have been taken. Think of the separate colonies of British America united under one Parliament. Think of the separate Australian colonies cemented into one great Australia. Think of the separate colonies of South Africa already planning a great Africander union. Think of all these again uniting in this Intercolonial Conference, which is to meet at regular periods, and then think of the Conference, almost a Congress or Parliament, of American Republics, uttering their common voice. And then, once more, think of the Court of The Hague constructed, and the anticipation of that further development of it into a veritable and effective Union of the Nations, when wars and vicious rivalries shall cease, and Peace shall rule the earth. Is it too much to look for all this in a few years?

About Immaturity—a Spring Idyl

We write the praise of immaturity. No color is so beautiful as green—the color of growth. It comes in between blue and yellow. Blue is the color of the dawn; yellow of sunset; green is the happy mean between the two. There is nothing more delicious than green corn, green peas, green beans and green lettuce. A cabbage head is never anything else but green, and as such it has its table value. As for green apples, that is another thing; it depends upon the stomach. A boy will go farther and thru more trials to secure a pocketful than he will for a bushel of ripe Harvest Boughs. As this is not explainable by reason it can be set down to instinct. Boys are so made, and that ends the story. The Indian so thoroly appreciated this period of unripeness that he glorified it with his chief holiday, the Green Corn Dance.

Growth, after all, is the real and only purpose of Nature; it covers everything and goes thru all the seasons. When growth is checked and the corn is ripe, the stalk immediately dies and begins to pass over into other forms of growth. It is a mistake to suppose that Nature is struggling simply to ripen the seed; she is simply determined that evolution shall never cease. We feel with Nature; therefore we sing the corn when it is green and when the plant waves its triumphant life banner. We dance with the Oneida when the green corn flower is sweet and the life blood of the year is at full tide. We touch the pulse of Nature in May, and we feel the sympathy of every violet and of every lilac bush. We, too, are living! cry the joyous apple trees, as they open their blossoms and perfume the orchard. We, too, are full of life cry the rose bushes, as they burst out into crimson blossom.

What is the world filled up with? The more you think of it the more you will see that it is with unfinished things. Everything is growing, eating; eating to grow, to ripen, to get older and stronger, and then to grow some more. Some one has written a chapter on "Animals on the Road," by which he means to tell us that not only is the individual always unripe, but every race, every thought, every ideal; even the animals are unfinished creatures. It is the part of the skilful farmer to make better horses and better cows. Burbank tells us that weeds are only flowers and fruits on the road, and he proves it by giving us better plums and better apples. There is not anything in the world really finished; and as for heaven, nobody any longer holds it to be a mere china closet of finished folk. If this were not so, then the whole world would in time become a mere storage room, and we a lot of old furniture. Bring out an eighteenth century coach and try a race with the trolley. Here again growth is the law, while the trolley is still in its green youth.

Only give us a chance to prove that we are not finished—not yet done growing—that we need more time. Let us get it

demonstrated that a man at seventy is still in his greenness, and we have solved the problem of immortality; we shall get at least a second period of growth. And when that is rounded up, if we are still in the unfinished, what shall hinder a third, or even a fourth? Growing old is then simply growing. It consists in not stopping, in never thinking about a goal, or in ever getting there. Nothing could be more unwholesome than those hymns that describe final reward for a final wind-up. A real man—that is, an immortal person—never does get thru, never reaches a haven or heaven; never wishes to do it, and is always learning, always ready to learn, and always widening his powers.

Darwinism is gradually familiarizing us with vast visions, not only backward thru an eternal forwardness, but forward thru an unending evolution. It shows us man as an immature product of millions of years of growing. At every period he seems to be finished; he seems now to be in a finished state. Fortunately, we know that we are quite unfinished, and that the law of life is betterment. Man is as far from completeness as was the horse when he was a five-toed hipparion. Perhaps there is an increase in the rapidity of progressive changes, but the end is no more in sight than when one of the Adam family leaned on his hoe—rising to erectness. Not only is electricity affecting the survival of the fittest, but new spiritual forces have found their way into the world, to keep us under their subtle influence.

Socially it is the same story. Our institutions, that are worth anything, are always in a growing condition. What we have to look out for is the statesman who glorifies the past. The American Constitution is far beyond its original length, and still it is a green document. Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine, which closed the Continental door, have developed into the open-door principle of President McKinley. Hugo Grotius and King Henry of Portugal broached the doctrine of a World's Congress in an immature state; and the international relations which bind together the nations and pledge a reign of peace are still the child of evolution. The sublimest truth ever uttered was "Yet it moves." Progress is the glorious law of all times.

Besides some human folk we have never been able to find anything finished that has life in it; even the ants and the bees have been proved to be not wholly creatures of instinct. The doll is finished; it cannot digest its sawdust. That is about the shape of the problem, Are you still able to digest food and truth, or do you prefer the sawdust of an old worn-out theory that has come down to you thru the smoke of centuries? Can you stand a new, a green, notion, without losing your temper? Do the Darwins set your teeth on edge, and, instead of evolution, only check your development?

"It takes thirty years to make a decent farmer and forty to make a good one"; and another saw tells us that "At forty every man is a physician or a fool." Then let us make a new division of duties, and turn over the pulpit, the bar and the medicine chest to those after forty. Our notions about age have been too much Oslerized. We really only begin a certain degree of sureness at forty. Old age is a misnomer; it is only the tomorrow of boyhood. At seventy one may hardly be more positive than at thirty. Green may have partly turned to yellow, but death before one hundred is always premature.

We have done what we promised; we have sung the song of the immature. The song is not finished, and it never will be. Northern Spys have displaced thorn apples, but some day a still better apple will swing on the orchard boughs. We rejoice in the man who is yet to come; and when he comes he will know no truth greater than that he is on the road of eternal progress. This is a song of spring, is it? We do not know, but this we do know, that the demand for rightness which is made of our youth is unwise, as it is impossible. Hazing is supposed to have a good collegiate side to it, for it hurries up the dull ones, so that they may wear the cap and gown of "finished" scholarship. So our schools are spoken of as finishing off places. The boy is always a better boy for his immaturity. No true boy ever passes the adolescent mark very far without having

fought a windmill—and possibly been tossed in a blanket of despair. Immaturity is it, and yet in it is knighthood! One of the most profound remarks of Herbert Spencer was made to a young billiard player. He had run out his rivals with a rush, but Spencer said to him severely: "To play billiards in an ordinary manner is an agreeable adjunct to life; but to play as you have been playing is evidence of a misspent youth." What Spencer evidently meant was, that the young man had turned recreation into a finished achievement, leaving out the idea of improving himself, and giving pleasure to other people. Modern science and its philosophy lay their emphasis on evolution.

The Altruism of States

Santo Domingo has had the best year in its history. It is the year in which the United States has assumed control of the finances and has guaranteed peace. Previously the receipts of the Government had been about $2,000,000; last year they were $3,800,000. Of that sum the United States, which does the collecting, turns over 45 per cent. for expenses of the Government, and keeps the rest, which amounted January 1st to $2,317,607, to pay the debt. It is a good deed done for a neighbor by the United States, a bit of international altruism, altho we get a little advantage out of it by the peaceful conditions in an island with which we have little selfish interest. We shall probably carry on this business for ten years to come, perhaps perpetually. Now we are doing much the same for Cuba, and the business interests are greatly afraid that we shall leave the island to be the prey of fresh disturbances. Indeed, while our Government is quite ready to withdraw, we strongly suspect that so many and strong are the interests that wish us to remain and maintain order, that were we to withdraw they would again start a revolution just to bring us back again. It seems to be manifest destiny that the United States should control the West Indies. We cannot regret it. We believe it is best for those islands, while we are by no means so sure that it is best for us to take the burden. But we believe that altruism, another name for unselfishness, is binding just as much on states as on individuals. What a man should do for others, even at some loss or burden for himself, is no more than one nation should do for another nation. And, further, that godliness which we are told is profitable for individuals, is equally profitable in the long run for states.

Debts and Peace

National debts pile up in time of war, and ought to reduce in time of peace. It is most satisfactory that Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, is able to announce, in his Budget for the year, a reduction of the permanent debt to the amount of $68,570,000. This is large, but it is not 2 per cent. of the total national debt, which is nearly four billions of dollars. Of this debt the war in South Africa is responsible for $795,000,000, of which $100,865,000 has been paid. Only France has a larger national debt than Great Britain, and her debt is nearly six billion dollars. That of Russia nearly approaches that of Great Britain, while that of the United States is over nine hundred millions, created by our wars, of course, and is being reduced in time of peace sometimes fifty millions a year. France has to pay nearly a hundred million dollars a year in interest, which is a terrible burden on its industrious inhabitants; and Russia will have to defalcate on the interest on her debt if she cannot, like the get-rich-quick concerns, borrow more money to pay more interest with. But France and the Jews are now refusing to lend her any more money. Bloated national debts thus become hostages of peace.

The Worst Spellings

Many of the friends of simplified spelling ask why the Board is satisfied with recommending so few words, whose simplified spelling you have a difficulty to find on a page of THE INDEPENDENT; and they ask for something more which will embrace the "worst spellings" in the language. The Board, at its late annual meeting, asked that such a list be made out. Have those who wish it considered what these "worst words" are? They are such as the following, *debt, doubt,* omit *b; indict, victuals,* spell *indite, vittles; island, aisle,* omit the *s; receipt,*

omit *p*. The words with *gh* are very bad, and fall in many classes. In such words as *aught, caught, daughter,* the *gh* could be left out to advantage, but the omission in *bought, brought, thought,* would still leave the spelling bad enough. If we omit the two intrusive letters in *eight, weight, freight,* we shall leave the words exactly phonetic, is in *vein, veil;* but *rough* and *tough,* and *cough* and *trough* cannot be amended by omission; they must be respelt. Probably the most annoying of all ill-spelt words are those that confuse us between *ei* and *ie,* such as *believe, siege,* and *deceive, receive;* omit the *i* in all of them. Then there are the words in which there are two sibilant letters for one sound, such as *scissors, scythe, scimetar, scent, scepter, science,* in which the extra *c* means nothing but nuisance, and, in the two last, a distant reminder to Grecians. The Grecians should also allow us to omit the silent *p* in such words as *pneumatic, psychology;* but when we come to *oblique* and *opaque,* the only remedy is to substitute *k* for *qu*. We do not expect these changes to be adopted immediately, but it is to be wished they might be.

Nullification in Florida

The Senate of the State of Florida has by the vote of 23 to 5, imagining itself to be the Supreme Court of the United States, declared the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution to be void, and has then past a bill to disfranchise the negro in that State. There is a certain beautiful originality in that action which we should not have anticipated, because we have not sojourned in Bedlam, and are not accustomed to track March hares. The resolution was introduced by one John G. Beard, of Pensacola, and we are told that the crowded gallery cheered the action of the Senate. We shall not be surprised if the Lower House shall agree with the Senate, for there is a contagion in mobs, with what the French call the *folie de foule,* and there is no quarantine to prevent the craze from passing to the other end of the Capitol. There is a bit of amusement in seeing the tail end of the country lashing itself against the body of the nation. We can hardly conceive the Supreme Court of the United States seriously taking into consideration the question of the validity of Amendments which have been accepted and adjudicated upon for forty years. There are other ways to get rid of negro suffrage, ways that have proved quite successful, which do not so squarely nullify the Federal Constitution. We shall look with interest to see if this madness will spread to other legislatures. What says Georgia, under its new Governor Hoke Smith?

Speak for Yourself, Priscilla

There used to be a game, popular among children, called "dumb orator," in which one boy made the gestures while another did the talking. This amusing spectacle was seen again on the platform of the National Peace Congress when the Daughters of the American Revolution gave a white-bordered peace flag to Mr. Carnegie. The Daughter who was chosen to make the presentation stood upon the platform, gracefully bowing, smiling, curtsying and waving her arms at the proper points while Mr. Hobson, late of the "Merrimac," who has a large round voice, made the presentation speech. No reason for this peculiar arrangement is apparent. It could not have been from any doubt as to the oratorical ability of women, for only the day before Miss Addams had, upon that same platform, given what many said was the best address of the session, both in thought and manner, and that, too, without raising her voice at any point to an unladylike pitch. Surely the Daughters would not have made such a blunder as to select for this mission a lady who could not address an audience. Besides, there was, unfortunately, no rule of the Congress requiring the speakers to make themselves heard in the top gallery. Several of the distinguished guests were "dumb orators" beyond the tenth row of seats, but at least they made their own gestures.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

The women teachers of New York City are making a plucky fight against unjust discrimination against them in salaries on account of their sex. It is

unfortunate that the metropolis cannot manage its own school business without interference from Albany, but the women have the sympathy of all lovers of fair play in their contest. To raise the old question of whether men or women make the better teachers in this connection is merely a political trick. Some women in some subjects and some grades are better teachers than some men and *vice versa,* and that is the only general rule one can truthfully make on the subject. In States where women vote they do not have to besiege the Legislature for their rights. For example, in Wyoming, which is "the Equality State" in more senses than one, the following clause is in the constitution:

"Art. VII, Sec. 10:
"In none of the public schools so established and maintained shall distinction or discrimination be made on account of sex, race or color."

Those in charge of the Jamestown Exposition have quite as much to do as they have time for. The grounds are in wretched condition, and it does not seem that Norfolk can show the "hustle" which transformed the St. Louis grounds in forty-eight hours. There is no effective arrangement of the buildings, the waterfront being the specialty, from which the buildings straggle back to the *one* trolley line which brings visitors and which has daily breakdowns. This sleepy country is not yet awake to the exposition's needs, but is alert for opportunities for exorbitant charges. The show of ships of war is ready, for the Government does its part in time, and there will be the biggest display of naval force ever seen in American waters.

That Cardinal Merry del Val is likely to be asked to resign his post as Papal Secretary of State is thus far only a plausible conjecture. Beyond all question his policy as chief adviser to the Pope has been most disastrous. It has been simply the repetition of *"Non possum,"* and that not in the most gracious language. We do not wonder that the old diplomats of the Vatican criticize sharply the young Spanish cardinal who has failed so completely in his dealings with France. The Vatican needs to show that better sense which the Scriptures assign to the wise men of Issachar who "had understanding of the times to know what Israel ought to do."

We welcome the Rev. C. F. Aked, D.D., to the New York pulpit. Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Episcopalians have hitherto been enriched by the coming of British preachers, and we are sure that the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church has added worthily to the succession. Dr. Aked is a man of both force and simplicity, and takes a progressive view as to theology and social movements. He has visited America before, and, we remember, has not hesitated to meddle with American concerns by hot words against lynching. His outlook will reach beyond the Baptist denomination.

Our American States which allow women to vote seldom elect them to the Legislature. But in Finland, which is a Russian State, the women have all suffrage rights, and as many as nineteen are elected out of two hundred members of the Parliament. That is because women have been so active and serviceable in maintaining the liberties of Finland. Thus Finland leads Europe, and what may we not expect when Russian freedom is achieved? We notice with particular pleasure that so many of the women elected are teachers.

One of the new words which we suppose we must have, and which is used in the Census publications, is *intercensal.* By all rules it should follow the Latin and be *intercensual,* but the word *sensual* would make suggestive confusion, and so we must submit to the solecism and let Washington have its way.

Mr. Bryan has come out for the Initiative and Referendum, and says that those who oppose it can do so only on the ground that American democracy is a failure. Mr. Bryan is right. The Initiative and Referendum is a great coming movement.

Insurance

The Mutual Life Ballots Counted

THE official count of the Mutual Life ballots, which began on December 18th, was finished last week, and the inspectors reported a sweeping administration victory. The greatest number of votes cast for any single candidate was 189,132 for Cyrus Curtis, publisher of *The Ladies' Home Journal,* of Philadelphia. William H. Lambert, of the same city, came next with 188,954 votes, and Charles S. Brown, of this city, was third with 188,949. George P. Miller, of Milwaukee; Hugo Baring, George C. Rand, Louis Stern, Henry Phipps, President Charles A. Peabody, H. Rieman Duval, Thomas M. Mulry and Emory McClintock, of New York, and LeRoy Springs, of Lancaster, S. C.; Sir Hiram Maxim, of London, and Emile O. Phillippi, of Paris, all received more than 188,000 votes.

President Peabody's place was eleventh in the list. All of the other twenty-one administration candidates, with the exception of Hamilton McK. Twombly, got about 185,000 votes each. Mr. Twombly's total vote was only 142,308, but this was due to the fact that Mr. Twombly had made it known after he had been nominated that he would not serve if elected.

The inspectors, who received $35 per day, cost the policy-holders about $18,000. Estimates made in insurance circles rated the cost to policy-holders of canvassing the votes at between $50,000 and $75,000. The International policy-holders' representatives have declared that the entire election, counting the time of the agents employed in the campaign, has cost the Mutual Life policy-holders not far from $1,000,000. Samuel Untermyer proposes to ask the Legislature to order a new election, with new restrictions as to ballots, non-participation of agents, etc. Mr. Peabody will be continued in his present office as president.

Taxation and Life Insurance

MODERN luxury and the growing demands of the States for revenue for their general purposes has led to the imposition of taxes or penalties upon the economy, the prudence and sacrifices of citizens to protect their families and estates located within the borders of the taxing States. Toll is now unblushingly levied upon a man's contributions to the losses of his corporate associates in the matter of life insurance. Taxation shows an ever-increasing tendency to place a premium upon improvidence, and the spendthrift goes free while his prudent and saving brother is made to pay taxes on the results of his thrift. John M. Taylor, president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., in his report to the members of his company, has touched upon the matter of taxation in connection with life insurance, and has strikingly set forth therein the fact that taxes were not taken into account as a part of the expenses in the primary assumptions of the life companies. No provision was made for them because none could be made, as they were wholly unforeseen. This era when taxes were a negligible quantity has long since passed, and because of the very much changed governmental attitude forty-one companies reporting to New York in 1905 returned to their policy-holders in dividends $35,741,701.09, and during the same year these companies paid into the treasuries of the governments and States in which they did business, in taxes, the sum of $9,212,334.39—equal to 25.77 per cent. of the entire dividends returned. If these taxes had not been laid the cost of insurance to the prudent policy-holders would have been just so much lessened. It is such things that ought to inspire careful thought on the part of those in whose hands the ultimate remedy lies.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN F. DRYDEN, president of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., who retired from his canvass for re-election because of illness, has now recovered his health. He returned to Newark last week from Atlantic City and was "at home" at the Prudential office. He will henceforth devote himself to his insurance interests. In an interview Mr. Dryden stated that the company had always tried to do more than the law required and that this policy would be continued with respect to new and pending legislation.

Financial

Ex-Comptroller Eckels

JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency from 1893 to 1897, and for the last nine years president of the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago, died suddenly in that city on the 14th, of heart disease. The end came while he was asleep in his bed. He had been dead for several hours when an attempt to awaken him was made in the morning. Mrs. Eckels had for some months been in Paris, where their only daughter was attending school. She was soon to return to her home.

Mr. Eckels died at the age of forty-eight, and he was only thirty-four years old when President Cleveland appointed him Comptroller of the Currency. He had won the friendship of Mr. Cleveland in Albany while a student in the Law School there. After graduation he practiced law in Ottawa, Ill. His nomination in 1893 surprised the financial world and was unexpected by Mr. Eckels himself. Confirmation of it was vigorously opposed at first by prominent Democrats as well as by Republicans, all of whom admitted in later years that Mr. Eckels's excellent service in the office amply justified Mr. Cleveland's good opinion of him. It is said that Mr. Eckels had never read the National Bank Act and had never had a bank account of his own. Immediately after he became Comptroller he was confronted by the panic of 1893. In the thirty years preceding only 212 national banks had failed; in the first ten weeks of his term 165 failed, and it was necessary to appoint receivers. It was a trying time for the young lawyer, but he acquitted himself well. Making some changes in the traditional policy of the office, he encouraged the broken banks to resume business. More than 100 of them did so, and nearly all of these remained sound thereafter. Mr. Eckels proved to be a Comptroller of marked ability. In later years he was a very successful banker, and at the time of his death he was interested in several prominent banking and manufacturing corporations. He was a forcible and instructive speaker and writer upon financial topics, and from the beginning was an earnest advocate of the gold standard. Ex-President Cleveland was deeply moved by the news that he was no longer living. "I was closely related to Mr. Eckels," said he, "and his death comes to me with a peculiar shock. In important public work I learned how intelligently and industriously he devoted himself to duty, and in the intimacy of close friendship I learned to know and appreciate his rare and attractive qualities of heart. In every relation of life, as a citizen, as a business man, and as a friend, he was earnest and whole-hearted. He illustrated the traits that make the best American citizenship."

....J. Pierpont Morgan was seventy years old on the 17th inst. He is in Italy, where, on that date, he received many cabled messages of congratulation. To one of these, sent by his partners and employees, more than 100 signatures were attached. It is reported that hereafter, content with the many notable achievements of his long and distinguished financial career, Mr. Morgan will lay aside many of the cares which attend active participation in business.

....The Beaver National Bank is the name of a new bank just started in this city. The authorized capital is $200,000. George M. Coffin, once Deputy Comptroller of the Currency and recently vice-president of the Phoenix National Bank of this city is the president; S. H. Vandergrift and J. P. Welsh are vice-presidents, and J. V. Loughlin is assistant cashier. The directors are the president and vice-presidents and Frank Bornn, of Bornn & Company, importers and exporters; John B. Fassett, president of the Citizens' National Bank, Tunkhannock, Pa.; Thomas A. H. Hay, president of the Northampton Traction Company, Easton, Pa.; Martin W. Littleton, ex-President of the Borough of Brooklyn; George Mercer, Jr., of George Mercer & Son; Thomas E. Murphy, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Citizens' National Bank, Johnstown, Pa.; Augustus K. Sloan, of Sloan & Company, jewelers, and Earl Vogel, of Gorham & Vogel, attorneys.

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Survey of the World

Mr. Roosevelt at Jamestown

The Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition was opened formally on the 26th ult., in the presence of about 100,000 visitors. On land much remained to be done, for almost all of the buildings were unfinished, but at sea the exhibition lacked nothing except the presence of a few foreign ships whose arrival had been delayed. In the fleet of thirty-eight ships of the United States, the growth of our navy was represented by various types, from the old cheese-box monitor, "Canonicus," to the "Connecticut" and other 16,000-ton battleships of the latest model. Among the twelve foreign ships (others are soon to arrive) were cruisers from the British, German, Austrian and Argentine navies. Early in the morning the "Mayflower," bearing President Roosevelt, joined the fleet and was greeted by the customary salute of twenty-one guns from the assembled ships and the adjacent fort. Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Cabinet Ministers and others came down from Washington on a large steamship. After the President had received the foreign naval commanders and reviewed the fleet, the opening exercises on land took place, beginning with prayer by Bishop Randolph. Harry St. George Tucker, president of the exposition, in his address of welcome, spoke first of the causes which led to the settlement of Jamestown. Then, after pointing to the evidence of the power and prosperity of the descendants of the early settlers, he said to Mr. Roosevelt:

"But, Mr. President, these are but as sounding brass or as tinkling cymbal unless the spiritual, the idealistic, the patriotic sentiments of our people are simulated and cherished. It has been your proud privilege to do much to turn the public mind toward high ideals, and we humbly trust that it may yet be your privilege to do much more for the cause of civil liberty. You have boldly challenged to battle those who, in your judgment, would curtail the ancient principle; the final outcome cannot be in doubt; an iron nerve, a dauntless courage—with which you are happily possessed—will be your support throughout the conflict."

In the early part of President Roosevelt's long address the most notable passage, perhaps, was that in which he heartily welcomed "the representative of the mighty island empire of Japan; that empire which, in learning from the West, has shown it had so much, so very much, to teach the West in return." He expressed an earnest wish for the welfare of all the nations represented:

"The world has moved so far that it is no longer necessary to believe that one nation can rise only by thrusting another down. All far-sighted statesmen, all true patriots, now earnestly wish that the leading nations of mankind, as in their several ways they struggle constantly toward a higher civilization, a higher humanity, may advance hand in hand, united only in a generous rivalry to see which can best do its allotted work in the world. I believe that there is a rising tide in human thought which tends for righteous international peace; a tide which it behooves us to guide through rational channels to sane conclusions; and all of us here present can well afford to take to heart St. Paul's counsel: 'If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.'"

The greater part of his address was historical. Toward the end of it he spoke of the "dangers that spring from popular self-government tried on a scale incomparably vaster than ever before in the history of mankind, and from an abounding material prosperity greater also than

anything which the world has hitherto seen":

"In industrial matters our enormous prosperity has brought with it certain grave evils. It is our duty to try to cut out these evils without at the same time destroying our well-being itself. This is an era of combination alike in the world of capital and in the world of labor. Each kind of combination can do good, and yet each, however powerful, must be opposed when it does ill. At the moment the greatest problem before us is how to exercise such control over the business use of vast wealth, individual, but especially corporate, as will insure its not being used against the interest of the public, while yet permitting such ample legitimate profits as will encourage individual initiative. It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past."

Burke, in his efforts for economic reform, had combined unshakable resolution in pressing the reform with a profound temperateness of spirit, which made him, while bent on the extirpation of the evil system, refuse to cherish an unreasoning and vindictive ill will toward the men who had benefited by it:

"This is the exact spirit in which this country should move to the reform of abuses of corporate wealth. The wrongdoer, the man who swindles and cheats, whether on a big scale or a little one, shall receive at our hands mercy as scant as if he committed crimes of violence or brutality. We are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing in the future; we have no intention of trying to wreak such an indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty. Our purpose is to build up rather than to tear down. We show ourselves the truest friends of property when we make it evident that we will not tolerate the abuses of property. We are steadily bent on preserving the institution of private property; we combat every tendency toward reducing the people to economic servitude; and we care not whether the tendency is due to a sinister agitation directed against all property, or whether it is due to the actions of those members of the predatory classes whose anti-social power is immeasurably increased because of the very fact that they possess wealth."

Other republics had fallen because the interests of a class had been considered before the interests of the whole. "We are resolute in our purpose not to fall into such a pit. This great republic of ours shall never become the government of a plutocracy, and it shall never become the government of a mob."——When Mr. Roosevelt touched the electric button very little machinery was set in motion, but a thousand flags were unfurled.

"Undesirable Citizens"

To the criticisms by labor organizations of his reference (in his letter of October 8th, 1906) to Moyer and Haywood as "undesirable citizens," President Roosevelt has made reply, in a letter addressed on the 22d ult. to Honore Jaxon, of Chicago, chairman of the Cook County Moyer-Haywood Conference, who, in behalf of that association, had sent to the President a protest, asserting that the latter's words in the letter of October 8th were "designed to influence the course of justice" in the approaching trial of Moyer and Haywood for murder. The President says:

"I entirely agree with you that it is improper to endeavor to influence the course of justice, whether by threats or in any similar manner. For this reason I have regretted most deeply the action of such organizations as your own in undertaking to accomplish this very result in the very case of which you speak. For instance, your letter is headed, 'Cook County Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Conference,' with the headlines, 'Death cannot, will not and shall not claim our brothers.' This shows that you and your associates are not demanding a fair trial, or working for a fair trial, but are announcing in advance that the verdict shall only be one way, and that you will not tolerate any other verdict. Such action is flagrant in its impropriety, and I join heartily in condemning it."

It is absurd, he continues, to suppose that because any man is on trial for a given offense he is therefore to be freed from all criticisms upon his general conduct and manner of life. He had spoken of Mr. Harriman, on the one hand, and of Messrs. Debs, Moyer and Haywood, on the other, as being equally undesirable citizens. This was not designed to influence either the trial of Moyer and Haywood or the suits against Harriman. He had neither expressed nor indicated any opinion as to whether Moyer and Haywood were guilty of the murder of Governor Steunenberg:

"But no possible outcome either of the trial or the suits can affect my judgment as to the undesirability of the type of citizenship of those whom I mentioned. Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Debs stand as representatives of those men who have done as much to discredit the labor movement as the worst speculative financiers or most unscrupulous employers of labor and debauchers of Legislatures have done to discredit honest capitalists and fair-dealing business men. They stand as the representatives of those men who, by their public utterances and manifestoes, by the utterances of the papers they control or inspire, and by the

words and deeds of those associated with or subordinated to them, habitually appear as guilty of incitement to or apology for bloodshed and violence. If this does not constitute undesirable citizenship, then there can never be any undesirable citizens. The men whom I denounce represent the men who have abandoned the legitimate movement for the uplifting of labor, with which I have the most hearty sympathy; they have adopted practices which cut them off from those who lead this legitimate movement. In every way I shall support the law-abiding and upright representatives of labor, and in no way can I better support them than by drawing the sharpest possible line between them on the one hand and, on the other hand, those preachers of violence who are themselves the worst foes of the honest laboring man."

The complainants, he adds, would be entirely within their right if they should merely express an opinion that Moyer and Haywood are "desirable citizens," altho in that case he should take frank issue with them "and should say that, wholly without regard to whether or not they are guilty of the crime for which they are now being tried, they represent as thoroughly undesirable a type of citizenship as can be found in this country," a type which existed among capitalists as well as among wage workers. He had been condemned by some capitalists, as well as by some labor men, for his reference to "undesirable citizens":

"I am as profoundly indifferent to the condemnation in one case as in the other. I challenge as a right the support of all good Americans, whether wage workers or capitalists, whatever their occupation or creed, or in whatever portion of the country they live, when I condemn both the types of bad citizenship which I have held up to reprobation. It seems to me a mark of utter insincerity to fail thus to condemn both, and to apologize for either robs the man thus apologizing of all right to condemn any wrongdoing in any man, rich or poor, in public or in private life. You say you ask for a 'square deal' for Messrs. Moyer and Haywood. So do I. When I say 'square deal' I mean a square deal to every one; it is equally a violation of the policy of the square deal for a capitalist to protest against denunciation of a capitalist who is guilty of wrongdoing and for a labor leader to protest against the denunciation of a labor leader who has been guilty of wrongdoing. I stand for equal justice for both, and so far as in my power lies I shall uphold justice whether the man accused of guilt has behind him the wealthiest corporations, the greatest aggregation of riches in the country, or whether he has behind him the most influential labor organization in the country."

——The letter has been greeted by a chorus of loud and bitter denunciation from labor organizations and leaders. There is a movement, originating in Milwaukee, for a general protest by parades and mass meetings on a day to be set apart for such a demonstration.

Land and Trust Cases

Senator Borah, of Idaho, who recently arrived in Washington, denies the published report that the purpose of his visit was to ask for delay with respect to an indictment said to have been found against him in Idaho. There has been, he says, no official announcement of such an indictment. District-Attorney Ruick, who was called to Washington, is said to have brought a statement of the evidence laid before the grand jury. It is explained that the Department of Justice sent for him in order that it might have information as to the condition of all the land cases in his district, where a change of judges was impending. The proceedings by which it is said that the Senator was affected excite interest because he has been employed as special counsel to prosecute Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. There is evidence of bitter factional differences in the Republican party of the State, and it is asserted that Mr. Ruick is attached to the faction which is hostile to the Senator. Some say that the proceedings before the grand jury may indirectly affect the coming trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, because Senator Borah was general counsel for the accused Barber Lumber Company, and the late ex-Governor Steunenberg was the company's agent.—— Binger Hermann, recently a member of Congress from Oregon, and for several years Commissioner of the General Land Office, was acquitted, at Washington, last week, at the end of a long trial upon the charge that with evil purpose he had destroyed thirty-five letter books of the Office. The jury was out twenty-one hours. Mr. Hermann is soon to be tried in Oregon upon an indictment for conspiracy in connection with land frauds involving the Blue Mountain forest reserve.——The Government appears to have won an easy victory in its proceedings against the associations of wholesale and retail druggists which

have been grouped under the general title of the Drug Trust. It is announced that all but nine of the ninety-two defendants have decided not to oppose the Government's application for an injunction. They were accused of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law.——As directed by a resolution of Congress, the Bureau of Corporations is engaged in a searching investigation as to what has been called the Lumber Trust. At present its agents are collecting evidence as to the large increase of prices in 1906 and during the last ten years.

Cuba

In an interview at Cincinnati, on the 27th ult., Secretary Taft said that owing to the satisfactory condition of Cuba, and to Governor Magoon's success in gaining the confidence of all parties, he thought that the United States could withdraw from the island not later than in September, 1908. ——For some weeks the 8,000 cigar-makers employed by the Trust have been on strike, and have been drawing funds for their support from the 5,000 employees of the independent manufacturers. These 5,000 were locked out on Monday last. In all, about 20,000 workmen are affected.——Governor Magoon recently invited the leading bankers to a conference, at which he suggested that they should put into circulation a part of the $14,000,000 which had accumulated in the treasury. They replied that they did not care to borrow the money, even upon easy terms, because they already had an ample supply. He has decided to use a part of the accumulated surplus in the construction of roads.

Peace in Central America

A treaty of peace was signed at Amapala, on the 23d ult., by representatives of Salvador and Nicaragua. It provides for a general Central American peace conference, to be held in the near future at some point in Nicaragua, and also for a commercial treaty to govern trade between the two contracting republics. In Honduras there will soon be a general election, at which a President and members of Congress will be chosen. The present provisional Government, set up there by Nicaragua, has appointed General Estrada, of Nicaragua, commander of the revolutionist forces, which are pursuing the remnant of President Manuel Bonilla's army. ——The two men from Guatemala who recently assassinated, in the city of Mexico, General Manuel Barillas, the exiled ex-President of their republic, have made to the Mexican authorities a full confession, asserting that they were sent from Guatemala, with orders to kill Barillas, by General José Lima, now the Guatemalan commander-in-chief and a prominent supporter of President Cabrera. They say that they were also hired and directed to kill General Toledo, but could not find him. The Mexican Government asks that General Lima be held for extradition.

Philippine Islands

The greater part of Iloilo, chief city of the island of Panay, was destroyed by fire on April 19th, and about 7,000 natives lost their dwellings. Owing to the efforts of the soldiers and the constabulary, the business part of the city was saved. Iloilo is an important port, from which large quantities of sugar and other products are shipped.——On the following day, the dwellings in the southeastern part of Manila were burned. An area of 100 acres was swept by the fire, and 4,000 Filipinos were made homeless. As on the preceding day in Iloilo, very high winds prevailed and the flames spread quickly.——The earthquake shocks on the 19th caused no loss of life and but very little loss of property.

French Labor Troubles

The most embarrassing thing that the French Government has now to handle is a complication of labor difficulties in many different forms. The general public is most concerned with the strike of the provision workers of Paris, who are attempting to starve the capital into compliance with their demands for increase of wages and better treatment. It began with a strike of the bakers on April 11th, which was intended to close all except the co-operative bakeries managed by the men themselves and the establishments of individual

bakers having no employees. The strike was not very successful, as only 600 out of some 2,500 establishments were closed. The Government made arrangements by which the military bakeries could be drawn upon if necessary. This was followed a week later by a strike of the waiters and some of the cooks in the cafés and restaurants. Sealed orders were sent out in the afternoon to be opened at 6 o'clock, so just before the rush of the dinner hour most of the restaurants found themselves without waiters. Some were obliged to close; in others the patrons waited upon themselves, with such assistance as the proprietors, maids and the messenger boys could give. The grievances of the *garcons de café* were that they had not been granted the weekly day of rest provided for by the new law; that they are refused the right to wear mustaches, and that they are robbed of their *pourboires* by the proprietors. The custom in the cafés is that all the tips received are turned into a box in the safe. Every fortnight or month the box is opened, and the value of all broken dishes and lost or injured table utensils is subtracted. Then the wages of some helpers and certain running expenses are taken out of the fund, and what is left is divided among the landlord, the *mâitre d'hotel* and the waiters themselves. Among the general expenses paid from the *pourboire* box are the letter paper, toothpicks, matches and billiard chalk used by the patrons of the café. After a few days the restaurant keepers agreed to relinquish their share of the tips, to give the waiters a day off each week, and to permit them to wear mustaches. But they still hold out against a recognition of the Waiters' Union, altho Premier Clemenceau advises them to recognize it and submit the questions to arbitration. A bill has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies forbidding any employer to restrict the right of his employees to wear mustaches, which were in ancient Gaul the sign of the free man.——Premier Clemenceau has not been entirely successful in carrying out his policy of preventing the employees of the Government from affiliating with the labor unions. The Department Council of the Seine, to which was referred the case of M. Nègre, secretary of the School Teachers' Union, decided not to dismiss him, holding that there was no formal law against the affiliation of the Teachers' Union with the General Labor Federation, which M. Nègre, in an open letter to M. Clemenceau, had advocated. M. Nègre pleaded in self defense that in signing the letter he was merely acting in his official capacity as secretary in obedience to the commands of the Union. The same question has come up in regard to the unions of the postmen and telegraph operators, who claim the right to join with other labor organizations and strike with them. M. Clemenceau's position is that the civil servant is not an ordinary working man, but a privileged person. He has a fixed salary and a permanent position, independent of supply and demand. His children are given gratuitous college education. He is allowed special railroad rates and receives a pension from the State. Therefore, according to M. Clemenceau, he owes the community certain duties, among which is the renunciation of the right to abandon work by concerted action. The postal employees, who signed the open letter to the Premier threatening him in impertinent language with a general strike, have been dismissed from the service.——A new organization which is assuming considerable power in France is that of the independent workingmen called the "Yellows," to distinguish them from the "Reds," or the socialistic and revolutionary unions. At a recent congress of the Yellows at Paris, 852 agricultural and urban organizations were represented. The president, M. Bièvry, announced that the object of the association was to oppose all monopolies, state as well as private, and to free the workingmen from the double tyranny of the employer and the Union. He said that the Yellows stood for decentralization, individual rights, private property and free association.

The Struggle of the Duma

In spite of threats and rumors the Russian Duma still remains in session. Whether it is accomplishing anything worth while remains to be seen. The finance committee is continuing its examination of the budget or Government

appropriation bill, notwithstanding the refusal of Premier Stolypin to allow them to ask aid of outside experts in their consideration of the bill. Even Prince Lvoff, the head of the famine relief commission, was refused admittance to the Tauride Palace; tho after a long wait he was allowed to go to the Secretary's office in company with a police agent to listen to the conversation. The finance committee has already cut down the Government estimates by $11,500,000. The trepidation manifested by the bureaucracy over any critical examination of the finances of the Empire has increased the suspicion with which foreign investors regard Russian bookkeeping, and if the Duma is dismissed now it may be difficult in the future to raise loans. From official figures it appears that since August 1,080 men and women have been hanged or shot by these summary courts-martial. During the same period 1,242 officials and policemen have been assassinated. Probably as many more innocent bystanders have suffered.——The committee appointed by the Duma to investigate the torture of prisoners in the Baltic Provinces confirm the rumors of horrible brutality. Men, women and children suspected of disloyalty or rebellion or of knowledge of such were shot or put to death by torture. Many of the details cannot be printed. Bones were broken, finger nails and hair torn out and salt rubbed into the wounds produced by flogging.——The Czar has adopted a new policy, that of personal interviews with the members of the Duma. He had a half hour's conversation with President Golovin on the work of the Duma and also received groups of the peasant Deputies. A more exact classification of the Duma according to party can now be given than that of Mr. Aladin published in our last number. According to their own declarations the members are divided as follows, beginning on the Left: Social Democrats, 64; Revolutionary Socialists, 34; People's Party Socialists, 14; Workingmen's Party, 100; Mohammedans, 11; Cossacks, 17; Constitutional Democrats (Cadets), 91; Polish, 46; Independents, 51; Moderates and Octobrists, 32; Monarchists, 22.

Foreign Notes

King Leopold on his return to Brussels found it impossible to induce Count de Smet de Naeyer to retain his position as Premier. He then called upon M. de Troos, who was Minister of the Interior in the late Cabinet, to form a new Ministry, but M. de Troos has not been successful in finding men who would take office at this juncture. The Liberal Radicals and Socialists have adopted formal protests against the action of the King in withdrawing the Mining Bill after it had passed the Chamber in an amended form. They contend that the bill was then in the hands of the Senate and the King had no power over it until its passage by the Senate, when he could have vetoed it. ——The election in Spain resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Conservative party, which is now in power. Out of 404 seats in the Chamber of Deputies the Conservatives will have 256, Liberals 61, Democrats 8, Republicans 32, Catalanists 17, Carlists 16, and minor parties 8. The Cabinet has passed the naval estimates, which amount to $10,000,000. This is an increase of $3,000,000 over the last budget, and the increase is to be maintained for eight years.——The Imperial Conference of colonial Premiers now in session in London has approved of the plan, tabled last week, providing for a General Staff of the Empire, which is to study the question of the defense of the British possessions, to furnish military information to the several Governments and to advise them regarding the training and organization of troops in order to secure greater unity and efficiency. On the question of imperial naval defense the Premiers declared themselves in favor of the discontinuance of the colonial contributions, which have hitherto gone into the general naval expenditure, and the substitution of a system by which the colonies may man and keep a certain number of ships to be supplied by Great Britain and undertake to maintain stations for coaling, ammunition and food. General Botha wants the Transvaal Government to be permitted to raise and equip a force of 40,000 men to keep order among the natives.

The Hawaii of Today

BY SERENO E. BISHOP, D.D.

Senior Surviving Missionary of the American Board in Hawaii.

MORE than six years ago Hawaii entered the national system of the United States as a Territory. As such it has continued to fulfil its part in an orderly and efficient manner. This fact implies that it did not at that time need to be Americanized, having already taken on the qualities of Americanism. It had previously become American in its republican form of government and in its social as well as political institutions and the dominant form of sentiment pervading them. It was already well prepared as a community to take its place as one of the constituent portions of the great Union. What Hawaii now needs, therefore, is not to be Americanized. That has already been accomplished. She now needs to be strengthened, confirmed, permanently established and solidly rooted in that character against all interfering and conflicting tendencies.



SERENO E. BISHOP

That Hawaii is a community characteristically American is at once apparent to the traveler arriving at Honolulu from whatever direction he crosses the ocean. If from California, the visitor still finds himself in an American atmosphere and not in an alien one. The town is American in aspect, the customs and institutions are American. The leading and prominent elements in the community are markedly American, notwithstanding a numerical preponderance of brown Asiatics and Hawaiians, besides Portuguese. The current speech is English of the American accent. The newsboys cry American papers. The street cars are swift American trolleys. The vehicles are of American style. American stores and warehouses line the streets. The law, medical and other offices bear American names. Familiar American churches point upward their spires. The vegetation only is that of lands without frost — palms, bananas and flame-trees. And the easy-going Hawaiian rides the billow on his surfboard, or lithely capers in his questionable hula.

If the tourist has come from the Orient he finds an anticipation of the home land in this American Hawaii. He has struck America's great outpost in the Pacific! If he comes from the Australian colonies he finds himself not among Britishers, but among people of the somewhat strange American tone and fashion of life, as well as of Yankee accent of speech, people who say "lay-dy" and not "ly-dy," "today" and not "to-die." Honolulu is a very markedly American town. Somehow the process of Americanizing has been most efficient and successful. Its color and hue have



TEACHERS AND PUPILS IN ONE OF

sunk deep into the life of the community with clear and permanent tone.

The American character of Hawaii is obvious to notice in the type of men who conduct its affairs, who are mainly Americans. Such are nearly all the professional men. The lawyers are almost exclusively Americans. Such are all the judges of the various courts, except in rural district courts, where native Hawaiians often preside. The medical men are usually American, altho a number of Japanese doctors minister to their own people. The great majority of school-teachers are Americans, altho many natives and part whites teach in lower grades of country schools. In like manner, aside from Asiatic trade, only white men, chiefly Americans, conduct mercantile and banking business, except that in the lower grades of trade Asiatics, Portuguese and part-Hawaiians are much employed. But all these use our English tongue as the organ of business.

The commercial life of Hawaii is mainly American, altho some leading British and German houses of long standing continue prominent. The sugar plantations provide the great backbone of our business; and these are predominantly in American hands. Subordinate labor on the plantations, however is mainly other than American, being largely Japanese, then Chinese, Portuguese and Hawaiian. The lower grades of mechanical labor thruout Hawaii have also largely fallen into the hands of the Japanese.

In nothing has the Americanizing of Hawaii become more complete than in our educational system. That system began to be organized by our missionaries at a very early period of their labors. The leading schools are almost entirely in American hands, with a few teachers of British origin. The sole medium of instruction is the English language, which the children of all races are required to learn. A number of Chinese and Japanese schools are maintained, which are taught at later hours than the Government schools. Our two advanced academies, the Honolulu High School and Oahu College, annually graduate many pupils of both sexes into American colleges. Besides these are a number of ably conducted boarding and industrial schools, for both sexes of native Hawaiians, which are on private foundations. All of these are under American teachers, with the exception of a few hundred girls under English sisters and French nuns.

Probably nothing is more completely significant of the high and clear American character of our community than



THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF HONOLULU.

the style and tone of our three English daily papers, the other daily being Japanese. Journalism necessarily conforms to the prevailing sentiment of the community. The papers have to talk as the people think and feel. If the ethical and social tone of the public is high and clean, then such is the tone of the papers. The tone of our three Honolulu dailies is as clean as in any town of Massachusetts or Iowa. It habitually expresses the ruling sentiment of a Puritan community. Read our papers, and you realize that we are effectually American, ethically, socially and politically.

It is by no accident that Hawaii has become thus wonderfully Americanized, and fitted for its place in the American Union, altho it is not a result of definite human design working for that specific end. It has rather been the result of a very marked Divine Providence, marshaling potent influences in succession. The process began with the wonderfully prosperous effort, commenced in 1820 by American missionaries, to Christianize the Hawaiian pagans. That work rapidly prevailed under the marvelous nourishing of the Divine Spirit, and in thirty years had transformed the ignorant barbarians into a Christian nation, with a liberal constitutional government, a well ordered judiciary and a strong educational system. The missionaries were Americans, and imparted an American tone to the new Hawaiian institutions. They naturally attracted to themselves other Americans of ability and similar character and sentiment. The sudden growth of an American State in the neighboring California then arose to confirm Hawaii's American tendencies. The American dominant community thus grew up, and has gradually shaped everything in commercial, political, social and religious life to the American type and tone. So now, after nearly ninety years of this progressive work, you find, flung far out here in the mid-Pacific, a strong American community dominant in Hawaii, and shaping everything here to its own form and likeness.

And yet it cannot be confidently asserted that this dominance of Americanism is wholly out of danger from internal tendencies. It rules supreme in all the upper strata of the social system. But it still lacks what is so very needful—a cooperative support from the majority of the laboring classes and from rural communities. Unfortunately, those classes and communities are largely Asiatic and alien to European and American origin. In the absence of any very recent census of the rapidly changing population of these Islands, I may give the following

as a rough estimate of the various nationalities composing it. There are:

Of English-speaking people, as follows:		
Anglo-Saxon	10,000	
Teutonic	2,500	= 22,500
Part Hawaiians	10,000	
Of races in general American sympathy:		
Pure Hawaiians	30,000	
Portuguese	25,000	= 55,000
Of Asiatics:		
Japanese	60,000	
Chinese	25,000	= 85,000
Total		162,500

It is thus apparent that over one-half of our population mainly of the laboring class, are Asiatic, and practically incapable of assimilating to American ideals, altho of great ability and practical capacity. Their sympathies and ideals are quite unlikely to become converted to an American type.

The Portuguese immigrants, altho illiterate, are a superior laboring class, of great intelligence and of Christian ethical ideals, especially as to sexual morals. They readily incline to Americanization, and will make valuable American citizens. They tend to rapid increase, both by immigration and by great natural fecundity. But there is needed a considerable rural population of genuine American character, to be in close contact with these Portuguese, in order to mold them into the right shape.

It becomes increasingly evident that, for the maintenance and progress of healthy Americanism, Hawaii requires a large influx of American farmers. We need the creation of a large number of rural American communities thruout our Islands. Of farming communities of such a character we have as yet only one of any size. Twenty miles north of our city, at Wahiawa, has grown up a fine little settlement of less than twenty American families, who are very profitably engaged in the culture and canning of pineapples. They are connected by railway with Pearl Harbor and Honolulu.

In the adjacent district of 50 square miles of moist, cool and fertile upland, lying at from 600 to 1,200 feet altitude, is room for 1,200 white families to engage prosperously in farming. That land is now unoccupied except for pasturage of cattle. It is too dry for sugar cane, which requires abundant moisture thruout the year. Pineapples would prosper on that land, and abundant winter and spring crops of produce would be profitably cultivated. Farmers in that district would enjoy an immediate prospect of a profitable sale of ordinary produce by cheap transportation to Honolulu, but more especially to the large town which is certain in a short time to grow up at Pearl Harbor, half way between them and Honolulu. I am figuring on the certainty of an enormous development of steam traffic consequent on the opening of the Panama Canal, as well as earlier from the Tehuantepec Railroad. This will speedily render Honolulu harbor inadequate for the increased shipping and compel a rapid growth at the neighboring port.

Other favorable localities for American farmers abound on this island and on Mano and Hawaii. I have no doubt that within ten years satisfactory locations could be secured for the occupancy of five thousand enterprising American families in cool and healthy upland districts. Many products have already been proved to be profitable for exportation. Besides pineapples and bananas, which are somewhat perishable, the canning of pineapples is profitably carried on; there is a successful production of sisal fiber of the highest grade, for binding twine; there is a very superior quality of coffee, and there is tobacco. Of common farm produce, it is enough to say that the larger part of our pigs and poultry are imported, as well as of our butter, altho these can be produced here nearly as cheaply as in California, were the skilled and industrious farmers here to do it. The citrus culture is wholly undeveloped in Hawaii, and there is a large import of oranges and lemons from California, altho oranges and limes are among the easiest of fruits to produce here. Hawaii ought to supply all the citrus fruits needed from Oregon to Alaska, and will ultimately do so. Our difficulty has been that "Sugar is King" and has usurped all our agricultural energies.

Here should be emphatically presented the fact that our Hawaiian climate is exceptionally adapted to the outdoor labor of white men. Altho within the tropics, Hawaii knows nothing of the continual

sweltering heats of the rest of the torrid zone. While we have no frost, our climate is much cooler than the summer climate of New England. In Honolulu, during summer, the mercury ranges between 70 degrees and 85 degrees, and in winter between 52 degrees and 75 degrees. Of the usual torrid heats of from 90 degrees to 100 degrees we know nothing, altho common in American harvest days.

The cause of our exceptional climate is our unvaryingly cold ocean, which, unlike all other tropical seas, steadily maintains a temperature at from 50 degrees in winter to 70 degrees in summer. This temperature is unvaryingly produced by a copious and uniform cold current from the California and Oregon coasts, where thruout all the summer afternoons the citizens of San Francisco have to wear overcoats to fend off the chill draft from the sea. Hawaii shares something from that Pacific Coast climate of America, and thereby is cooled unlike any other tropical latitude on this globe. It is this exceptionally dry and cool climate which favors our Americanization. From this cause our uplands possess the most delicious climate in the world. At altitudes of from 500 to 2,500 feet can be created the most charming homes, with nearly all the fruits and grains of the temperate zone.

There are on these islands as much undoubtedly as 500 square miles of desirable agricultural lands suited to the needs of enterprising American farmers, which are now unoccupied by any tillage, and are capable of handsomely supporting twenty civilized families to the square mile. Very little of this land, however, is at present open for purchase, being in good demand for sheep and cattle pasturage. The larger half of such lands are subject to private ownership, and much of the rest is held in long leases from the Government. As such leases fall in, it is understood to have become the policy of the Territorial Government to put homesteads upon the market at moderate prices to



HONOLULU HIGH SCHOOL.

desirable American settlers. It is also to be expected that some landowners will exercise a generous policy toward such settlers.

There are also in the hands of the large sugar estates many excellent tracts of the lower lands, which would, from fertility and climate, be very desirable for farmers. From these owners also a generous policy is desired and hoped for. There is thus much ground for anticipating a large addition to our American rural population during the next decade or two, such an addition as should establish our American character upon a solid basis.

Leading indications, however, of the near future point to a very different source of change in the status of Hawaii. The early future of these Islands seems likely to become overwhelmingly commercial rather than agricultural. Being the central cross roads of the North Pacific, all the great commercial routes of this ocean seem necessitated to converge here. Great steamer lines must very soon cross the Pacific from Panama to the Orient, carrying a traffic which will outdo that now crossing the Atlantic. Honolulu lies midway exactly in the path of that colossal traffic route which is nearly 10,000 miles from Panama to Hongkong. Many large freight steamers daily must call here to replenish their fuel supply. Both Pearl Harbor and Honolulu will become crowded with those freighters and fuel supply ships. They will in a few years become large commercial cities.

The immense commerce thus created here will call for food supplies from a teeming back country of busy and prosperous farmers. The agricultural resources, not only of Oahu, but of all the Islands, will be heavily drawn upon, and capable American farmers will flock here for profitable employment. One may well anticipate that not many years hence the twenty-five thousand acres of crowded cane fields along our Oahu shores will have disappeared and given place to produce farms. And the mighty pumps which drive two hundred million gallons of artesian water daily over the broad fields will nourish the tillage of a thousand produce farmers instead.

Hawaii may, therefore, well be regarded as now only in embryo. A populous, busy and wealthy State looms up in front of us as dwelling here in another generation. This new and giant future of Hawaii needs to be well provided for now, economically, socially and spiritually. America should at once diligently fortify Hawaii, not only strategically, but in all respects. Hawaii's early destiny is to be the great Headlight of Americanism and Christianity in the Mid-Pacific.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Ver

BY CHARLES L. O'DONNELL

SANDALED with violets, adown the breaking way
She cometh, misty-eyed with hopes of May;
The changing splendor of the morning skies
Holds less of promise than her waiting eyes.

Across the black, ploughed fields her scarf of rain
In floating folds enwraps the leaping grain,
While 'neath the velvet press of her thin feet
Quickens to growth the blade of dormant wheat

And as she dreameth, down the blue, far rills
Rise windy banks of unborn daffodils.—
Soft! is it growing grass or young birds' call
Lisping to her, the Mother of them all?

BROOKLAND, D. C.

Americanizing Hawaii

BY HENRY B. RESTARICK, D.D.

Missionary Bishop of Honolulu.

THE United States has had, for nearly ninety years, men and women here who represented all that is best in American life. While there had been American traders coming and going for some years before, yet the Americanizing of Hawaii really began when the men and women sent out by the American Board landed in 1820. No one can understand, in even a faint way, the history of these islands who is not familiar with the story of these missionaries and their consecrated service for the people.

There were other influences here, but the chiefs and kings selected missionaries as their friends and advisers. The missionaries have been blamed for taking an interest and part in civil affairs, but the situation was peculiar, and the chiefs showed that they had at heart the good of their people when they selected missionaries instead of adventurers.

Under American influence the chiefs and kings gave privileges to the people which other nations had purchased by years of bloody strife. The Declaration of Rights in 1839, the proclaiming of a Constitution in 1840, the giving to the people in fee simple lands which they cultivated in 1848. These were accomplished under American influence, as was the drawing up of a code of laws by William Richards and the development of them by John Ricord, and the placing of the judiciary system on a good basis by W. L. Lee, who, on his way to Oregon in 1846, was induced to remain in Honolulu. In the forties and fifties a remarkable set of men came to Hawaii who sympathized with all that was done for the uplifting of the nation. The Scotchman, R. C. Wyllie, devoted his remarkable talents to procuring for the little kingdom just and fair treatment by the European Powers. Hawaii, thru the efforts of Mr. Richards and Sir George Simpson, of the Hudson Bay Company, had obtained a recognition of the independence of the kingdom by the United States in 1842, by England and France in 1843, but petty grievances still occurred.

Hawaii was most fortunate also in the men who went into business in the islands. They were not all Americans, but they were men who in a remarkable way were interested in the development of the islands and in the raising of the social life of the people, and so far in sympathy with the missionaries. In the period of the forties and sixties men came whose names stand at the head of large business houses, and they, with the missionaries' sons, who went into planting or merchandise, have for ability, foresight and integrity put the business of the islands upon a high level. Among those who came were Charles R. Bishop, American; Paul Isenberg, German; Theodore H. Davies, Englishman. Long ago, since 1826, the American house of Brewer & Co. and other firms had carried on trading business, but now came the opening days of the sugar industry and the coming in of the alien population.

There was strife in all these years as to whether British or American influence should prevail, but the Americanizing of Hawaii went on. Hawaiian born Americans kept up their patriotism, and the Fourth of July was, in the boyhood of men now old, kept as a holiday in the old-fashioned way, and Thanksgiving was celebrated with turkey and pumpkin pie.

In 1854, in order to protect himself against foreign aggression, the King Kamehameha sought annexation, and for a while it looked as if it were to be brought about. At the close of the Civil War the great Secretary Seward sent a secret agent here to make inquiries as to the purchase of the islands by the United States. This gentleman told me that so secret was the matter that in sending letters he directed them to his father, who forwarded them to Washington. He said that he believed that the purchase

could have been accomplished at this time, but that Seward had been so criticised for the acquisition of Alaska that he decided that the American people were not prepared for another addition of territory at that period, and so the matter dropped. Seward had a vision of the development of the Pacific, but he was ahead of his time. But at last the inevitable happened and Hawaii was annexed and became a Territory of the United States.

Now let us glance at the results of this Americanizing which has been going on so long. Until annexation, to be entitled to vote, a citizen must be able to read and write English or Hawaiian and have paid his taxes. There was a property qualification from 1864 to 1874. It has been said that the suffrage here should have been restricted by the Organic Act, and that it was a mistake not to have done so. In my opinion, it is no more of a mistake than elsewhere in the United States. I believe that the Hawaiians exercise their suffrage as intelligently and with a greater desire to do the right thing than is shown by the exercise of suffrage by mobs of newly naturalized citizens in the United States. It is true that race prejudice plays a large part, but so it does in other parts of the United States.

The Hawaiians have become thoroly American in their practice of politics, and the idea seems often to be that one chief function of government is to provide offices for as many as possible and provide work at good pay on roads and public works for voters. But, then, I have seen that idea prevalent on the mainland, and perhaps it is a part of the Americanism they have adopted.

It is true that many Hawaiian officials have proved defaulters; it has been in part the result of loose methods of the past, but even this feature with accompanying graft they may have learned from reading that such things exist or have existed in various parts of the United States. Speaking one day of the men who had brought Hawaii thru troublous times, men who had the genius of government and the ability to organize, men who were associated with Sanford B. Dole, who, however much the objects of party dislike, yet were known to be upright, strong and capable, the gentleman to whom I was speaking said: "They have no idea of Americanism. This country will be good for nothing until it is Americanized." I said: "In what way do you want it Americanized? If you mean by Americanizing that we should be better by getting under the control of corrupt political bosses, instead of under the influence of men who were born here and have built up the country; if you mean the inauguration of graft and the control by corrupting



BISHOP RESTARICK.

methods of great corporations; if you mean the importation here of methods which have prevailed in San Francisco ever since I have known it, then I would rather go on as we are, with men in politics who are not after place or graft."

No one can study the question without coming to the conclusion that the Americanism of the men who made these islands has been the Americanism of Washington, rather than that of Boss Buckley or the Philadelphia Ring.

The fact is, these islands have too much government. The last census gave

for the whole group 154,000 population. Of these 9,013 were white people other than Portuguese, of whom there were 15,675. There are Federal officials; then there is a full Territorial Government with its House of Representatives and Senate. Until two years ago the schools, public works, health, etc., were conducted by appointed boards. But it was considered American to divide the Islands into four counties—they wanted five at first. This made many new elective offices, and the places are nearly all filled with Hawaiians.

Mark Twain said of the Hawaiian monarchy that it reminded him of the machinery of the "Great Eastern" in a sardine box. In Americanizing Hawaii they have crowded more machinery into the sardine box. Under the conditions existing here I believe that a commission of three or five business men, as in Washington or Galveston, could manage all affairs and give a better and far cheaper government than this complicated system, with its many officials, now in vogue.

As one who has the privilege of being on terms of delightful friendship with the descendants of the missionaries I wish to say something, and any criticism which I make will be known to be friendly.

There is a feeling of despondency among many who have been or are engaged in Hawaiian religious work. They do not see the results for which they hoped. In that feeling I do not share. There are many disappointments, but when I consider that Christianity was brought here only a little over eighty years ago, I constantly marvel at what I see. It is true that "Kahunaism" is believed in, and that the moral ideas of many are not ours. But there is superstition in the States of the Union and there are classes whose moral ideas are low on the mainland.

The hope is with the generation now growing up, which has advantages which their parents had not, and in hundreds of homes you see the result. Speaking of those whom I know most intimately, because so many are under my care, the part-Hawaiian girls are particularly promising. As wives, mothers, teachers, etc., they become a credit to their training and race.

The expectation that Hawaiians should regulate their lives by Puritan standards was hard on a primitive people. The Roman Catholic Church, with long experience in dealing with such races, was more "human," if I may express my idea by that word. I mean, they had no commandments such as "Thou shalt not smoke," and made greater allowance in their discipline of their Hawaiian children. The missionaries had a great revival, but the Roman Church went on its way training the people, and made large gains.

When, in 1863, the American Board partially withdrew, and the churches were graduallv handed over to native pastors, the Roman Catholics, with their hard-working white men, their attractive service and their assertion of authority, had a great advantage, and the churches which had been under the American Board began to decline. This was accelerated by the overthrow of the monarchy, in which many sons of the missionaries were naturally implicated. The Congregational system was not favorable to the discipline of the native pastors, and the Island "Associations" have really exercised the powers of presbyteries. Still, it was hard at times to enforce discipline on a stubborn congregation.

Then the Mormons, who had been working here for some time, had white elders who lived with the Hawaiians. They were not hard upon "Kahunaism" and are supposed to have quietly favored a plurality of women for one man. Mormonism was more like the old religion of their fathers, as a Hawaiian said to me, and so the seed grew, not by appealing to the highest, but by pandering to weakness. It has drawn from the Protestants largely, but two Roman Catholic priests have told me that they believe that half of the Mormons in Hawaii had been Roman Catholics. Again, the Hawaiian Board finds it hard to get Hawaiian pastors. I must say that I do not wonder at that. On Kauai, for example, a sustentation fund assures the pastors $25 a month. This is not sufficient to support a man who is to be a leader of his people.

As a friend, I would say that it has seemed to me that my brethren have, in putting so much of their money into Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese work, left the original work somewhat a prey to other influences. This, however, the Hawaiian Board is seeking to remedy by renewing white supervision and other energetic means.

The Anglican communion came here in 1862, and, severely criticising the Protestant work, set forth a purpose to show those here just why there had been failures and how to deal in the right way with the natives. Its schools did good, but it never had a large work among the natives. For the forty years of its existence here, before the American Episcopal Church took its place in 1902, it was so engaged in unhappy disputes that aggressive effort was impossible. How far these various religious influences have aided in Americanizing Hawaii depends upon what one thinks. The Roman Catholic priests—devoted men—are all from the Continent of Europe. The Utah Mormons are not, I judge, enthusiastically American in the sense we use it. Yet for all this, the strong influence affecting all others has been that of the American and Hawaiian Boards.

But there are other people than the Hawaiians to consider. Many of the Scotch, English, Colonial and Germans here are not naturalized American citizens, nor do they intend to become such. This is unfortunate in many ways; still, the children of numbers of these are Americanized by birth, and I have heard lively discussions in families between Americanized children and foreign parents. A curious feature of these Islands is the number of children in private schools, the number amounting to about 30 per cent. of the whole. A large number of these are in Roman Catholic schools, and the lay teaching orders are American.

In the public schools, in which are the large majority of Hawaiian, Chinese and Japanese children, the "Americanizing" goes on, and here is one of the most interesting phases of the matter. The Chinese children are being saturated with American ideas. The theory that the Oriental mind is essentially different from the Occidental mind no one who teaches in Hawaii would consider for a moment. The environment being American and the teachers so largely Americans, the children have become possessed with a patriotic spirit, and curiously enough this, lighted by American patriotism, then burns for the enlightenment and progress of China. The officers of these Chinese institutions write back: "Your boys are leaders in studies, in sports and societies for advancement of religion and civil life. They burn with zeal for China and they impart their spirit to others." They are Americanizing the Orient. The Chinese here get ideas of the treatment of women and of Christian ideals of life. Last night I left a room where a hundred of our Hawaiian boys and girls, well mannered and perfectly at ease, were enjoying a Thanksgiving party. I walked over the Cathedral grounds, and seeing lights in our Chinese Sunday school rooms, I went in. There, with the young minister and the young warden present, were thirty or forty Chinese young women and men playing games. They were laughing at the efforts of a blindfolded girl trying to pin the tail on the donkey. Could such a scene be witnessed anywhere else in the world? Chinese young women and men of marriageable age enjoying themselves together! In China never speaking to each other until married, here getting to know each other, and, I presume, to love each other in a rational way! One couple there I knew were engaged. In the rear room I saw preparations for refreshments, American ice cream and cake! Americanized indeed! Why, I was at a Chinese home the other day and saw a young man call and hand a girl a box of American candy. We all know that the Chinese girl is chaste and modest, and she is so when she gets out of seclusion as well as when in it.

The Japanese are not so readily influenced by American ideas and life. In the first place, they are, when they come here, intensely patriotic, while the Chinese have little idea of any patriotic feeling. Then the Japanese use every means to keep their children Japanese in spirit. After the public schools close at 2 p. m., Japanese children are sent, if possible, to a Buddhist priest and taught

the Japanese language and patriotic principles. In order to hold the Japanese, the Buddhists adopt the Christian methods of Sunday schools and Sunday preaching services, besides night schools. Still the Japanese are influenced, the women especially being impressed with the conditions of women here. "I like Hawaii," I heard our Japanese woman say to my wife. "In Japan, man he up high, woman down low; in Hawaii, woman she up high too all same man." The children also, when they go back to Japan, as perhaps most of them do, will take some of the Americanizing which they have gained here, and it will not be lost. What makes all our work so important here is that under peculiarly favorable conditions we have an opportunity of teaching the Orientals something which they could not gain in their own land. It will all tell, and is telling, in the uplifting of the race.

The Portuguese young people take an interest in politics, and are learning American ideas. The Portuguese are a frugal and industrious people, and have a desire to vote for the best as far as they understand it.

The chief idea of President Roosevelt at this time as regards Hawaii is to Americanize the Islands by getting Europeans here. It is recognized that for white labor on the plantations the peasant of Italy or Portugal is the only available supply. The desire of the President is to get these people here and to assure each family the possession of a lot of land which will induce them to become stable residents. The plantation managers have spent immense sums of money in order to get the labor needed, but the only available kind since annexation has been Japanese, and these Islands are being thoroly Japanned. They are excellent laborers, but they do not stay on the plantations nor islands, and Hawaii is becoming a mere stepping stone for California. Besides, they have a way of crowding into trades, professions and mercantile pursuits and driving white people away. It is not cheap labor that Hawaii has. Men in the cane fields are getting $19 a month and upward, with a house, fuel, water and necessary medical attendance. This is considerably better than a dollar a day, which so many thousand laborers get in the States, and then the men here can work all the year round. Many of the Portuguese laborers have a house with a yard, in which they keep chickens, a pig, etc. With the work of their children they are enabled to lay by money, some of them several thousand dollars. Then the father looks around for a piece of land which he can get and on which he can make his living. Homestead lots have been taken by many in the Hamakua district, but from personal conversation with the Portuguese there I have yet to find one who is able to make a living on a homestead by growing anything which at present can be raised. In the Kula district, where they grow corn, they are more successful.

We want these homesteads occupied, but what can the people on them raise? Coffee will not pay; they have tried it and abandoned it. Pineapples must be near a cannery, and the market may easily be overstocked. Bananas must have a ready market. Some raise cane for the plantations and some grow corn. People theorize on paper about Americanizing Hawaii by getting people to go into small farming. I have yet to see one white man other than Portuguese who has succeeded or one practical man who believes it can be accomplished. I know of one white man who grows wheat for hay. When cut, he has to haul it six miles to a place where there is less rain so that it can be cured. Outside of a few who raise pineapples (employing Japanese labor), there is no crop which has paid on the Islands but sugar, and much has been spent in trials. A certain place, Wahiawa, is often quoted as having white men who raise pineapples. I was there the other day, and found that the original fourteen families have dwindled to five, some having leased and some sold out. Since then, the growers have organized a joint stock company with a capital of $400,000. While it is the opinion of the practical men of Hawaii that small farming by Americans will not succeed, there will be a number of small plantations where pineapples, sisal, rubber and tobacco will be grown. These are and will be owned by white men or companies of white men and worked by such labor as they can

get. To grow sugar requires a certain class of labor, a class content to remain laborers. This may be an un-American outlook, but it is the condition, and no one can deny it. It is the history of every tropical country in raising staples, and to disregard history is a folly. It is all very well for Americans to think: "History or law does not affect us; we are great enough to disregard them." So the old greenbackers argued, so the silver men said, but it does no good to "buck against" the laws of nature as proved by history and experience.

The President says he is decidedly against Orientalizing American territory. That is all very well; Hawaii was Orientalized long before it became American territory, but will the problem be solved by Latinizing, and incidentally Romanizing, American territory? The Portuguese, we know, are industrious people; they are law abiding, and their women are chaste. The Italians may be good; but to fill the Islands with them, whatever it may do from a labor standpoint, having a Latin peasant class here will not mean Americanizing the Islands. The Roman Catholic priests on the Islands are a fine set of men; I admire their devotion, and I like them personally, but I am simply stating facts when I say that the Roman mission here is carried on by the Society of the Sacred Heart, whose priests are chiefly Belgians and French. The coming of the Italians and Portuguese to take the place of the Orientals, who number three-fifths (perhaps now three-fourths) of our population, with the children attending, as far as could be provided, parochial schools, would this solve the problem of Americanizing these Islands? Or would it long solve the labor problem? We should educate the children of these people as far as we could in the American way, and then they would not want to work on the plantations. They would want to go into a store or get a political job. The old Portuguese know this, and they, themselves illiterate, say: "If the children are taught too much they won't work." As laborers, they mean, and, judging by the effect of our education on other races, their opinion, I believe, is correct.

In talking of Americanizing these Islands, we must remember that the staple product is sugar. A large capital is required to carry on a plantation, and there are years of loss as well as of gain. To start a plantation takes millions of dollars, some plantations employ over 2,000 men, and there are others on which the expense to pump water is $1,000 a day. Large irrigation systems cost hundreds of thousands. If sugar could not be grown here there would in a very short time be not one thousand white people here and few of any other races on the Islands. Many of the Hawaiians would leave, as they would not be content to go back to primitive conditions. There must be care lest Americanization means depopulation. Leases of large bodies of land soon expire. What is to be done with the lands? "Divide them up as homesteads," said a visiting Congressman to me. "What would the people grow on the land?" I asked. He did not know, neither does any one else. Nearly all the land now in sugar cane was previously cattle ranges, of which it took several acres to supply feed for one cow. Costly irrigation has made the change; destroy plantations and the land would revert to its former condition.

As to small farming, the Chinese and Japanese can make a living on land where no one else can. They are here putting the lava rock in piles and growing crops between. If white people go into small farming they have to compete with Orientals now here who do not intend to move. On the slopes of Haleakala are some hundreds of families raising corn; here is the only successful small farming which I have seen on the Islands, but no white man other than Portuguese, and few of these, can make a living there. I have for years lived on American farms and I know of what I speak.

In Americanizing the Islands we should show true American fairness to those who were brought here and who have by their labor so largely made the Islands what they are. We should show that Americanism means justice and fairness in our treatment of all men. I was in the family of an educated Chinese the other day, and two men, very intelligent, said: "How is it, Bishop, that

Americans who believe in Jesus Christ can be so unjust and unfair in their treatment of the Chinese? There are men on these Islands who came here in good faith before annexation and left their wives and small children in China, intending to send for them later. Do you think it Christian to separate families, to subject us to humiliation, to disregard the Constitution and compel Hawaiian-born Chinese-American citizens to get expensive papers before they can go to the mainland?" I told them, as they talked of these things, that some day the United States would suffer for this injustice. Some day China will have a navy and she will not forget. The boycott originated here and I was a witness of the act which first suggested the boycott. I saw the look on determined faces as they said to me, "We will write to Hong Kong and Canton and Shanghai about this." And another said, "We will urge them to buy no more American goods." Many of us here know that a Hawaiian-born Chinese, educated and Christianized, will make as good a citizen as a man of any race. Only Eastern people who do not know put the Japanese as superior to the Chinese in mental or moral qualities.

I hope that in Americanizing Hawaii we shall not do as we have done in Americanizing the Indian. However, let it be understood that true Americanism exists here in true American hearts, and yet many of us do not believe that, because a system works well in New England, it should be forced upon Hawaii or the Philippines, or that it will be forced upon them. If Britain adapts her government to conditions and races, why should not we? We have here American labor laws, exclusion laws, tariff laws, etc., and if any one suggests that these are not applicable here, his talk is said to be un-American. If Britain adapts her regulations to local conditions under the great principle of fairness, justice, expediency, why should not the United States do the same? The Americanization of Hawaii may be made to mean the ruination of Hawaii. Why is it American to have laws here put upon the Islands by Congress in the Organic Act which mean disaster? One law per-



PORTUGUESE GUAVA PICKERS ON THE HAWAIIAN EXPERIMENT STATION.

mits planters to lease Government land for only five years, and yet it takes nearly two years to mature a crop, and as crops come on and are harvested for nine to twelve months of the year, they have to be prepared for on the land for years ahead. Why is it American to prohibit corporations from acquiring over 1,000 acres of land when that acreage is not sufficient with which to conduct a plantation as things are today? These laws only invite schemes to get around what would otherwise mean ruin to the industry.

If the United States is going to hold foreign territory, let the Americanizing embrace great principles and their just application, and not the imposition of restricting laws and regulations, suggested by statesmen from the labor unions, or by men from Arkansas or Oklahoma, who know as much about Hawaii as they do about the moon.

Let Hawaii be Americanized by the application of great principles rather than by the application of selfish regulations such as the coastwise shipping law applied to these Islands 2,000 miles out in the ocean, and the tariff regulations made to protect industries in Pittsburg or in Lowell. The people here are all susceptible to true American principles. I am not pointing out a plan; I am describing conditions. Professor Willis, of Chicago, recently wrote of the government of island territory: "The American people seem prepared to accept hope rather than expediency as the basis of their policy." I believe that the people here who have brought this country to its present state could best solve its problems if given power to do so. At present laws are passed for us, imposing upon the Islands conditions against which our fathers rebelled in the thirteen colonies.

I do not believe that people in Washington who never saw the Islands and were never in the tropics, who know nothing about Orientals, nothing of our sole industry, nothing of our labor problems—I do not believe it is American that they should try to solve problems of which they have no conception and who put forth theories instead of recognizing facts. I believe that the Islands would be best Americanized if, under the control of the United States, we could work out our own salvation, and have the $1,000,000 or more a year which we now send to the United States from duties collected here over and above what is returned for salaries, etc. I believe that Hawaii can best be Americanized by the Americans here, who have made Hawaii a delightful place in which to live, where there was no need for a poorhouse, no beggars; where, as in no other land, races have lived together on good terms of sympathy and respect; where law was administered justly and without delay; where life and property were safe. This was Hawaii as Americans made it and as they handed it over to the United States.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Is the Hawaiian Making Good?

BY DOREMUS SCUDDER, D.D.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONS.

RACIALLY he is dying out. But what of our ancestor the Briton? It would exhaust the resources of ethnological mathematics to calculate, in the case of any American of English forbears, the correct proportion of Briton, ancient Roman, Norseman, Dane, Saxon, Norman, Hollander and Huguenot-French in his hopeless upmix. Hawaii drifted into the interracial stream so late that the gradual absorption of a comparatively pure stock is happening before our very eyes. There is this added factor, that civilization had had time to originate some very virulent diseases and to establish in her own bailiwick a considerable degree of immuneness before she invaded this Paradise. Hence

her first contact with the non-immune Hawaiian was cruelly fatal. But he has practically recovered from this shock. He is now following the historic trend by blending into the common human family rather than by fading out of existence.

He is making good in the process; that is, he improves with miscegenation. It is not a one-sided transaction, for he gives as well as gets. Marry a Hawaiian to a Chinese and the resultant is every way a finer product. The output gains thru the Polynesian mother rare social charm, is more cosmopolitan, more approachable and courteous than the Celestial father, while the trick of making ends meet, industry, frugality and business sense gratefully testify to the hoary Asian heredity. This cross is universally liked and climbs high in positions of trust.



DOREMUS SCUDDER.

The white Hawaiian does not derive quite so much evolutionary stability from his father, who may have been a degenerate. But some of America's best blood has been imparted to the Islander, to say nothing of the sturdy European, who has done his share of intermarrying. These "half whites," as they are called, are a steadily increasing factor in racial evolution here. They are harder to manage than the pure Hawaiian, but are a distinct advance upon him. A goodly number of our most capable people—trusted, successful and in every way an honor to Hawaii—are "half whites."

When the race shall live only in past history it will be seen to have left behind a gentleness of disposition, a courteous dignity of bearing and an open-handed friendliness sorely needed by us sterner, more abrupt and selfish products of colder climes. In losing his racial life the Hawaiian will sweeten the cosmopolitan man now in the evolutionary alembic.

For eighty-seven years the best of Occidental civilization has focused itself upon Hawaii. Coincident with that best and preceding it for forty-two years, the world also turned loose its worst in the Islands. The little handful of missionaries who came hither to bring Christian ideals, reinforced by a few other foreigners of high character, were always far outnumbered by those whose evil lives issued a constant appeal to the Hawaiian to remain in savagery. This disparity so strongly affected that noble Christian naval officer, Captain Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, of the United States sloop-of-war "Peacock," in 1826, that in writing of the famous "trial" of the missionaries, in the house of Chief Boki, he said: "I own I trembled for the cause of Christianity and for the poor benighted Islanders, when I saw, on the one hand, the British Consul, backed by the most wealthy and hitherto influential residents and shipmasters, in formidable array and prepared, as I supposed, to testify against some half a dozen meek and humble servants of the Lord, calmly seated on the other, ready and anxious to be tried by their bitterest enemies, who on this occasion occupied the quadruple station of judge, jury, witness and prosecutor." In all the discussions as to the capacity of the Hawaiian for civilization it should

never be forgotten that from 1820 until today he has consistently, as a people, made choice of the better, when confronted first with Christianity and his own debasing superstitions; second, with universal education and continuance in ignorance; third, with constitutional government and absolute monarchy; fourth, for every man, woman and child of that race.

In 1890 one person in every eleven of those of Hawaiian blood, counting all sexes and ages, owned real estate; in 1896 the figures advanced to one in every eight; while in 1902 they reached one in every six. The national census of 1900



NATIVE GRASS HOUSE.
Mongoose trap on left of picture.

with acquiescence in annexation promising the Islands peaceful development and reactionary race hatred; and, finally, with lofty ideals of citizenship and the spirit of graft. This he has done in the face of sinister counsel, always ably presented by representatives of superior civilization.

So much for general historic statement. How is it with the Hawaiian of today in his approach to twentieth century motives? We Americans are keen for testing the staying power of a race by its industrial development. Up to 1839 the personal property sense did not exist in Hawaii, and it was not until 1848 that the native commoner came to own real estate in fee simple. In 1902, just fifty-two years years after the Great Mahele, or division of lands by the King, we find 37,656 Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians taxed for real estate valued at $12,817,278. This would be equivalent to a holding of the value of $340 shows that 43 per cent. of Hawaiian families owned their own homes, as against 28 per cent. for Caucasians living in the Territory, while for the entire American Union the figures are 44 per cent. But 85 per cent. of the homes owned by Hawaiians are unencumbered, while only 65 per cent. of those owned thruout the United States are recorded as free from indebtedness. After all that has been written concerning the exploitation of Hawaii by whites this is a suggestive showing.

Bulletin No. 66 of our National Bureau of Labor presents certain tables of occupations, wages, hours of labor and nationality of employees in a number of the industries of Hawaii in 1905. The report states that "No attempt was made to cover all establishments in the Territory, but in certain industries nearly all establishments of any importance are included in the table." Out of a total of 51,616 employees tabulated, there are

2,271 Hawaiians and 112 part-Hawaiians, or 2,383 in all. Of these, 1,557 are classed as laborers, while 826 are employed in occupations requiring more or less skill. These 826 are found in almost all of the trades, *e. g.*, engineers, firemen, carpenters, woodworkers, painters, paperhangers, plumbers, blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists, molders, compositors, linotypers, pressmen, proofreaders, conductors, brakemen, motormen, ticket agents, freight clerks, electricians, linemen, masters of steam vessels, first and second mates, pursers, foresters (one), shop and gang foremen, etc.

As a general rule the white employee, whether American or North European, is paid higher wages than the Hawaiian, tho there are not a few exceptions. The four Hawaiian motormen and four conductors on the Honolulu electric system are paid the same wage as their white fellow workman. The highest wages paid to Hawaiians are $5.74½ per diem, received by the masters of two steamers, the seven American masters averaging $5.84 and the five other white captains $5.75. The two Hawaiian first mates, however, receive an average of $3.83½, while six Americans and two Germans of the same rank are paid only $3.45½ and two Englishmen $3.64½. Board is also added in the cases of these masters and mates. A careful study of the tables seems to indicate that where skill does not more largely determine the wage, the Hawaiian employee is apt to be paid on a basis regulated by the scale of living. Hence he receives less than the white American or North European, a trifle less than the Portuguese and more than the Asiatic. Doubtless for a like reason the part-Hawaiian is apt to receive more than his full-blooded brother. Where, however, skill is determinant of wages, the Hawaiian who excels may be even better paid than the white; thus a Hawaiian pile driver receives $3, while three Americans average only $2.33½; twelve Hawaiian painters on plantations (where free house rent is added) are paid $1.51; a German of the same craft $1.25. In the skilled trades, as a rule,



TYPICAL NATIVE HAWAIIANS.

however, the Hawaiians have not yet had time to become as proficient as their white competitors. Considering their heredity and the meager incentive in their environment, all luring toward the fitful activity incident to fishing and tilling the soil in the old-time way, together with the dearth of opportunity to learn modern trades, the record of 1 adult male in every 12 employed as a skilled laborer is most creditable. Out of 396 steam engineers in the Territory, no less than 59 are Hawaiians and 5 part-Hawaiians. There are 76 native overseers and 1 head overseer on the sugar plantations.

The report does not include mercantile establishments or Government offices, where a constantly increasing number are employed as clerks, bookkeepers and typewriters. Out of a total of 414 teachers in the public schools of the Territory in 1905, no less than 154 were of Hawaiian blood, as against 250 whites. The fierce competition that marks modern business practically shuts out the Polynesian. There are very few merchants among them. There are, however, a number of successful lawyers and many earnest, faithful clergymen.

The American people are probably more interested in the experiment of giving the franchise to the new races that annexation has brought into the Greater United States than in any other one feature of the expansion problem. There can be no doubt that Hawaii is shedding new light upon some of the details of this question. Two very important factors present here should not be overlooked. The first of these is educational preparation. At the very outset of their campaign the early missionaries began to teach the Hawaiian nation to read. Within a few years of their landing in 1820 it seemed as tho the entire population were mad with the fever to learn. As a result after one or two generations illiteracy was practically unknown on the Islands. The Hawaiian is a born booklover and delights to discuss what he reads.

Again, as early as 1840 a constitution was proclaimed by the King, and the people began to elect representatives. There were but seven chosen popularly out of fifteen in a single chambered legislature. In 1852 a second constitution instituted two houses, the members of the upper being appointed by the King, while those of the lower were chosen by universal suffrage. In 1864, under a reactionary sovereign, the pendulum swung back to a single house and a suffrage conditioned by a slight property qualification and by the ability to read and write. In 1887 a revolutionary movement substituted a fourth constitution with a ministry responsible to the legislature, two houses, the upper with members chosen by electors possessing a moderate property qualification and the lower a popular assembly. Thus Hawaiians were prepared for the present era of manhood suffrage by many years of progressive training in citizenship.

At annexation strong influences were brought to bear upon Congress to secure a Territorial Senate based upon restricted suffrage, but without success. Gloomy forebodings of native misrule were given wide currency, and the first few years under the Organic Act seemed to justify them. The first Legislature was shamefully bad, and the second hardly an improvement, while a number of Hawaiian officials proved corrupt. Yet nothing better could have been expected as the outcome of lost sovereignty, President Cleveland's doleful policy and the flocking together of cheap native demagogs and carpet-baggers from the mainland. The wonder is that the recoil from the strict control of the Provisional Government and the Republic to the laxity of Uncle Sam's gentle oversight was not more upsetting. The experience was salutary in convincing good men, both whites and Hawaiians, that the racial friction aroused by the Cleveland-Blount-Willis episode had no ground for existence, and that union for good government must prevail. The one commanding Island statesman who made this possible was Judge Sanford B. Dole, whose consistent policy, first as head of the Provisional Government and Republic and next as first Territorial Governor, ideally embodied justice to all. The man of the hour who seized the happy moment in 1904 to speak the word that brought Hawaiian and white into happy co-operation was our present Governor,

George R. Carter. The election of that year gave a Legislature that would suffer by comparison with none on the mainland. Finally, last November, in Oahu County, the opportunity was granted the Hawaiians to decide between a graft-corrupted machine, identified with the Republican party, to which they had begun loyally to turn, and independence of political action. Thus the crowning test of ability to wield the ballot in obedience to twentieth-century principles was clearly applied to the native race. They came forth from the ordeal triumphant. The machine was buried past resurrection and that by Hawaiian votes. The history of the past six years reveals a power of self-government in this race of a quality scarce believable. The historical student, however, sees in it no miracle. Not only did his previous political history affect his capacity for self-mastery, but his church polity also even more fundamentally trained this power. In 1863 the Hawaiian churches were freed from missionary control and set forth on a career of self-government. Modeled after the Puritan pattern they taught this people how to think, debate and vote from conviction. Tho the Church did not gain so much from this experiment, the State did, and is now reaping its results.

In fine, it is not too much to say that the hope of honest government for this Territory lies to no small degree in the Hawaiian, and that there is the best of reasons for believing that he will justify expectations. Congress made no mistake in granting manhood suffrage to its mid-Pacific Territory.

Superficial critics are wont to speak slightingly of the religious life of the Hawaiian, and the assertion is not uncommon that the Christian native is but a whitewashed pagan. Not a little may



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AN AVENUE OF ROYAL PALMS IN THE SUBURBS OF HONOLULU

be urged in support of this contention by those who have not wide and deep acquaintance with the Islanders or who are devoid of historic sense. A pretty volume could be made out of the topic "American Pagan Superstitions." Yet

The test of Christian character, however, resides more in the upbuilding of positive virtues—honesty, chastity, kindness, peaceableness and the like, which go to make up brotherhood—than in a total elimination of the background of



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A GROVE OF COCOA PALMS.

we have had more than one thousand years' start of Hawaii in Christian heredity and environment. Intimate connection with the natives excites only wonder that less than one hundred years should have taken so completely out of their lives the debasing conceptions which ruled their great-grandsires. When one recalls the success in America of innumerable quacks, "Indian" doctors and nostrums galore, to say nothing of the extremes of faith cure, Christian Science, divine healing and the like, the exceptional Hawaiian, in his resort to a Kahuna (witch doctor), seems not so unreasonable. Occultism will take generations to kill, and in this regard the American has no right to cast a stone.

fears inherited thru untold ages of ancestors. It is here that the Hawaiian is giving surest evidence of the radical change wrought in him by our common religion. So far as assemblies, preaching, singing and other emotional manifestations of a belief in God go, the Islander is of course the peer of any people, but this is not the question.

Is he truthful? To answer this inquiry in the case of any race is not easy. Are Americans truth tellers? The reply will vary with each one's knowledge of individual Americans, or his acquaintance with certain circles of finance. Yet it cannot be doubted that as a whole Americans are truthful. We are still evolving as truth speakers and have by

no means reached the goal. It is entirely unreasonable to expect in a people but eighty-six years removed from savagery as complete an average development of the idea of truth and of obedience to the ideal as we show. When this is said, it can be added that the degree of truthfulness evidenced in ordinary affairs by the Hawaiians is a remarkable tribute to the power of Christianity. There is simply no comparison between him and the Italian as pictured by Macaulay in one of his famous essays. He will falsify under stress, but then, what average man of any race will not? It is largely a question of the degree of stress. With the Hawaiian the breaking point is fairly high, taking the whole human world into consideration.

How about honesty? Secretary Taft, in an address at his alma mater not long ago, sketched vividly the agelong development of the idea of personal property. As has been remarked, until a half century or so ago, the Hawaiian commoner never conceived the notion, except as a dog does his bone. Since that time he has advanced centuries in decades. The tendency to breach of trust in spending funds for which he is responsible is all too common. It is not, however, evidence of criminal intent, as it would be with us, but rather of lack of the property sense. That progress in the acquirement of this idea is being made with rapid strides, particularly since annexation laid wider responsibilities upon Hawaiians, is a matter of common observaton. The race is steadily making good in honesty.

A more vital inquiry relates to chastity. Before the advent of Christianity here this was absolutely unknown and unguessed on these Islands. Promiscuity ruled supreme. Here, it seems to me, the triumph of the moral ideal has been more marked than anywhere else, especially when it is borne in mind that Mormonism has been present with its deadly poison for decades, and that since the early days of discovery the unprincipled white man has fought every step of the way to purity of home life with a fierceness of which our American mainland knows nothing. Besides this, the Hawaiian home is exposed to the frightful assaults of the horde of young, unmarried Asiatics, themselves devoid of chaste ideals. How any upbuilding of pure family life could be expected under this combination of conditions passes human wisdom to conceive. Yet it has been and is being done. Young girls subjected to temptations unguessable in the States are being trained to resist. Pure homes are growing in number, and with increasing frequency lapses in youth are followed by reformation both lasting and of wide influence. Christianity undertook its mightiest task in the endeavor to frame in this climate, out of the most unworkable materials, an ideal of chaste living, and it is succeeding.

In the other virtues Hawaiians need fear no comparison with us who boast a Christan ancestry many fold longer. They are determined to spare no pains to lift themselves still higher. They do not begrudge expenditures for education which would give serious pause to legislators on the mainland. The total school attendance of children of native stock has steadily increased from 7,911 in 1903 to 8,267 in 1906. Little by little the ambition to be worthy of the new century is getting its grip upon their hearts. Not a few are beginning to leave the Territory for higher education on the mainland. Any serious-minded student of human progress who thoughtfully transports himself back one short hundred years must confess that one of the miracles of history has been enacted on these faraway islets, and that the Hawaiian has justified many fold the gifts which civilization has made him.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.



SANFORD B. DOLE.

Land Settlement in Hawaii

BY SANFORD B. DOLE, LL D.

Ex-President of the Hawaiian Republic and Judge of the United States District Court of Hawaii.

IN this paper I desire to discuss the subject of the disposition of such public lands as are suitable for settlement purposes.

The Land Act of 1895 indicates a pronounced policy toward the use of such parts of the public lands as are suitable for settlement, for the project of increasing the number of small proprietors who shall either own their lands, or, under the homestead lease system, control such lands as may be taken up by them so long as they and their descendants may occupy and use them. Professor Alexander's statement of the public lands is briefly as follows:

Area, 1,720,000 acres, divided into the following classes:
Waste lands, approximately 500,000 acres.
Forest lands, approximately 600,000 acres.
Grazing lands, approximately 400,000 acres.
Agricultural lands, approximately 220,000 acres.
Wet lands and sugar lands, approximately 25,000 acres.

I am informed by the Commissioner of Public Lands that the Government now holds about 669,548 acres of public lands not subject to leases, and that out of this amount 10 per cent. approximately, or about 67,000 acres, are now available for settlement as agricultural and pastoral lands, and that with necessary roads the proportion of agricultural to grazing lands in this area would be very largely increased.

Old leases are expiring from time to time, thus constantly adding to the extent of available lands suitable for settlement purposes. I do not purpose to discuss the policy of using lands hitherto occupied by the sugar plantations in the cultivation of sugar cane, for the settlement of small proprietors, under the ex-

pectation that such proprietors will continue the cultivation of sugar cane thereon, to be reduced to sugar on shares or purchased outright by the neighboring sugar factories, but it would appear from the figures given above that at present and for a considerable time to come the important enterprise of establishing small proprietors on the public lands can be carried on without interfering with the operations of the sugar plantations in relation to such public lands as they have hitherto occupied under lease.

The immigration of over a thousand Portuguese within the last few days from the Azores has attracted much interest, both here and at Washington, and it must be regarded as an enterprise of great importance to this country, and as one which, if successful, is likely to lead to the introduction of a larger number of similar immigrants. The arrangements which have been made to furnish those of these immigrants who may be employed by the sugar companies with small holdings suitable for homes and the cultivation of products to be consumed by themselves and perhaps sold to some extent, the fee simple of which holdings they may acquire, are full of promise for the permanent establishment of these immigrants on the plantations on which such holdings are situated. There is little doubt but that if such a plan had been adopted by the sugar plantations at the time of the first introduction of Portuguese immigrants, twenty years ago, a much larger proportion would have been contented to remain and perform field work on the plantations than has been the case.



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THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING.
Formerly the palace of Queen Liliuokalani, Honolulu

Altho the children of such immigrants will be educated in the public schools, they will be attached to the homes be-

longing to their parents, and a considerable proportion of them will in all probability remain and perform work of various kinds for the plantations. This enterprise will fulfil two objects, a supply of labor and a substantial addition to the Portuguese element of the population of the country, a class noted for thrift, economy and law-abiding tendencies, whose capacity for citizenship increases with each generation. Allowing to this enterprise all the advantages which the most sanguine may claim for it, it is yet evident that the work of recruiting citizens for Hawaii should go farther. The cosmopolitan character of the population of the Territory is well known. Large numbers of Japanese, a smaller number of Chinese, Koreans, the Portuguese referred to, the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, and scattering representatives of other races and the comparatively small number of persons who are of Anglo-Saxon descent, make a showing which only needs to be studied to produce a strong conviction that in order to develop a citizenship here that will be always improving in those characteristics which are recognized as the highest attributes of American citizenship, it is essential that the class referred to as Anglo-Saxon should be largely increased, and particularly that it should be increased by the introduction of persons from the mainland who have acquired by long residence and particularly by inheritance and position the qualities of citizenship above referred to.

As yet but little has been done in the way of introducing Americans from the mainland to these Islands. Altho the preparation of the Act of 1895 was distinctly made with that object in view, together with the general purpose of furnishing small farms to such inhabitants of the Territory as were landless and desired them, there were obstacles. At first, the small amount of available public lands not subject to leases, and always the want of suitable roads connecting otherwise suitable lands with the main public roads; the difficulty also of organizing a system of inducing such migration has doubtless led to delay and



A FIELD OF CORN ON THE LOW LANDS AT KULA MARIO.

to the easier alternative of disposing of such lands to persons already in the Islands.

About seven years ago there was a demand for a small piece of public land on the Island of Oahu, known as Wahiawa, of an area of about 1,400 acres, by persons from Southern California, one of whom investigated the ground and organized a colony for its settlement. This was accomplished under the provision of law known as a Settlement Association, by which a number of individuals, over six, may apply for holdings in one locality without competition from others. This provision is particularly convenient and even necessary as a scheme of inducing immigration from the mainland, because otherwise the absent applicants for land would have no guarantee of performance, but would be in disadvantageous competition with persons resident in the Islands. Some fourteen persons, most of them with families, took up this section as a settlement association under the right of purchase system. The land was appraised at five dollars per acre or less, and the colonists proceeded to build houses and improve their holdings and to live thereon. This land was regarded by those acquainted with the lands of the Island of Oahu as inferior. The colonists experimented with different kinds of fruits and vegetables, and struggled along for several years without finding anything that was especially profitable as a standard crop. At length they experimented with pineapples, and these were found to grow luxuriantly and to produce heavily. They had a small market in Honolulu and a large market on the Pacific Coast. Canning factories were at length set up, and these colonists began to make money from the sale of their pineapples to the canneries or in conducting the business of canning and exporting. The land which they originally procured at five dollars an acre or less is now selling for over two hundred dollars an acre. These colonists were Americans, were enterprising, persevering and industrious, and their great success is, I think, attributable largely to these qualities. Colonists of a different class might eventually have reached a similar success, but would have taken a longer time to do it. Altho this experience is not likely to be exactly duplicated in other parts of the Islands, yet there are available at the present time considerable



FLUMES AND RAILROAD FOR CARRYING SUGAR CANE TO THE MILL.

areas of fertile soil within practicable reach of the public roads, where American farmers could raise all of the usual American farm crops and produce substantially everything required for their own use except dry goods, hardware, flour and some of the groceries.

Altho wheat can be raised, it cannot be grown profitably, as the flour produced is inferior to American flour. Substantially all of the forage crops can be successfully raised.

The farmer needs a money revenue, however, and what this shall be would depend somewhat on the locality of his farm. Coffee has long been profitably raised. Tobacco has been experimented with and promises to be a most profitable crop. Rubber is being grown with every promise of success. Sisal is being produced and manufactured of fine quality and does well in localities where the rainfall is comparatively slight. Bananas have long been profitably exported to the mainland. It is probable that such farms as will be conveniently within reach of the large seaports will be able to do a profitable business in raising and shipping vegetables and fruits to the Pacific Coast during their winter months, when the home supply is at a standstill.

Colonel Hepburn, of the House of Representatives, who spent some months in the Territory last year in going around the Island of Oahu, was much impressed with the appearance of the land in the neighborhood of the Wahlawa Colony referred to above. It impressed him as land upon which his neighbors in Iowa would be able to make a better living than at home, and stated, as I was informed, that the farmers of Iowa, or in his neighborhood in Iowa, did not net more than seven or eight dollars an acre per annum—probably meaning in addition to what they themselves consumed on their farms. People in these Islands engaged in agriculture would consider that such profits were not far removed from failure.

From a business standpoint the settlement of American farmers in this country is most important in that, as compared with settlers of other races, they are greater consumers and more largely patronize the mercantile establishments of the place. Agricultural implements, lumber, dry goods, groceries, flour, furniture and many other things are required by them, and the colony, like the one referred to, is of no small value to the business of its nearest city.

Even greater than this is the importance of such an addition to our population to the political condition in these Islands, where voters of the Anglo-Saxon race are comparatively few, as shown by other papers in this number. Japanese and Chinese children, as well as those of other races, are becoming a large element in the schools of the Territory. The majority of them have been born here, and therefore the boys on coming of age will be entitled to the franchise. Altho these boys going thru the course of education in the schools of the Territory, public and private, and associating in the schoolroom and on the playground with the pupils of the other nationalities, will be, as a rule, good American citizens, yet with their own race traditions and their attachment to their own people in the home land, it is evident that a strong and numerous element of boys and girls from American families is indispensable for the continuous and best growth of American sentiment. Socially this American element is no less important as furnishing a powerful influence in favor of Anglo-Saxon ideas of family life and social customs and precedents. Five hundred American families contentedly living on farms owned by them would go far toward safeguarding the social and political future of this community, and one thousand of such families would be a most satisfactory guarantee for the future development and progress of the best element of American citizenship.

Fortunately after annexation the Federal administration very definitely indorsed the existing policy in favor of the settlement of the public lands, so far as practical, by those who should own and cultivate the lands occupied by them. This makes the work of the Territory in this direction comparatively easy, for it has always behind it the backing and insistent desire of the Federal administration that such policy shall be energetically continued and carried out.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Hawaiian Judiciary

BY WALTER F. FREAR, LL.B.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

WHEN Hawaii was annexed to the United States, on July 7th, 1898, she already had as an independent sovereignty a full-fledged constitutional government. This, moreover, was republican in form, and the constitution under which it had been organized, on the Fourth of July just four years before, was one that was as remarkable for its adaptation to the unique and complex conditions that it was designed to meet as it was for its embodiment of much advanced thought on constitutional subjects. The circumstances manifestly required that legislation by Congress concerning Hawaii should proceed upon the principle of adaptation and growth rather than of preconceived theories of government. Accordingly the existing government was allowed to continue for two years, and meanwhile the commendable course was pursued of leaving to a commission, consisting of representatives from both the United States and Hawaii, the framing of the necessary legislation. The natural result was an organic act composed largely of borrowings from the constitution of the republic of Hawaii, with such changes as seemed called for by the new relations into which Hawaii had entered, and a Territorial Government of a type higher or more nearly approaching that of a State than any that had been created previously, altho the act as drafted by the commission was not passed without several amendments of a retrogressive character.

The principal changes in judicial organization and procedure consisted in the transfer of the appointment of the Supreme and Circuit Court judges from the President, now Governor, of Hawaii, with the consent of the local Senate, to the President of the United States, with the consent of the National Senate; the reduction of the tenure of the Supreme Court justices from life to four years and of the Circuit judges from six to four years; the introduction of the grand jury; the requirement of unanimity in the verdicts of trial juries; the abolition of racial and mixed juries; and the creation of a distinct Federal Court, namely, a District Court having also the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court. The principal jurisdictional change resulted from the creation of the Federal Court, whose



W. F. FREAR,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

jurisdiction naturally was to extend over certain classes of cases, such as admiralty and bankruptcy cases, which had previously been within the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian courts; but, on the other hand, the latter were to be called on to decide incidentally many questions arising under the Federal Constitution and laws. Of these questions the one that excited greatest interest was whether the Constitution followed the flag to Hawaii immediately upon annexation,

and particularly whether the provisions relating to customs duties and grand and trial juries were applicable to Hawaii during the transition period between annexation and the establishment of Territorial Government. The view of the Territorial Supreme Court that those provisions were not applicable during that period was afterward sustained by the Federal Supreme Court.

As compared with other Territories a higher status of organization and self-government was allowed to continue in Hawaii, by providing, as in the several States, for distinct local and Federal courts, instead of having, as in other Territories, only one set of courts to exercise both local and Federal jurisdiction; by permitting the local courts to continue with a Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction and distinct superior courts of original jurisdiction presided over by different judges, instead of providing, as in other Territories, for only one set of judges to sit singly as superior courts for the trial of cases in the first instance and together as a Supreme Court to hear appeals from its own members; and by providing that cases might be taken on writ of error to the Federal Supreme Court from the Territorial Supreme Court as from a State Supreme Court only when a Federal question was involved, thus leaving the local Supreme Court the final arbiter in local cases, instead of allowing, as in other Territories, appeals also in local cases involving over $5,000 in value. Recently, however, a mainland corporation, which had lost a case in Hawaii, procured the enactment of an amendment to the organic act so as to permit an appeal in all cases involving more than that amount, and moved for a rehearing in Hawaii so as to suspend the judgment for the purpose of taking an appeal after the passage of the amendment. The amendment was rushed thru in the closing days of a session of Congress and Hawaii learned of it for the first time after it had become law. It is, of course, a splendid privilege to be allowed to take a case to such a court as the Federal Supreme Court, and yet it may well be asked why the burdens of that court should be increased by cases of purely local concern, and why such cases should be taken to that court from a Territory—especially one that is the successor of an independent sovereignty—any more than from a State.

The Hawaiian judiciary, however, was not the creation of the constitution of the republic. The change from monarchy to republic was less marked than that from republic to Territory. The former scarcely affected the judiciary. Hawaii had already reached a high plane of constitutional government—and all by a process of evolution. She, indeed, presents a complete history of a growth from absolute government by a despot to constitutional government by the people.

The Territorial judiciary comprises the usual three grades of courts—a Supreme Court, superior courts of record, called Circuit Courts, five in number, and inferior courts, called District Courts, twenty-nine in number.

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice and two associate justices. It holds one term a year, beginning on the first Monday of October and continuing until final adjournment, which is usually about the beginning of the following summer. Its jurisdiction is mainly appellate. Its original jurisdiction is confined chiefly to claims against the Territory, county election contests (formerly legislative election contests), writs of habeas corpus, and extraordinary writs directed to other courts. In case of the absence or disqualification of a justice his place may be filled by a circuit judge. The decisions of the court have been published during the last sixty years in reports, of which there are now seventeen volumes. During the last few years, such has been the increase in the work of the court, a large volume has been published annually. A proposition to increase the membership of the court from three to five has been much discussed during the last few years. This originated from a supposed necessity for an increase to enable the court to catch up with its calendar, but this was accomplished some time ago, and now the argument for an increase is based on the greater satisfactoriness of a decision by a larger court, especially if one member should dissent. It would also obviate in some degree the supposed necessity of appealing to Washington in cases



THE JUDICIARY BUILDING, HONOLULU.

which do not involve Federal questions. The Circuit Courts sit at regular terms with a jury, unless jury is waived, for the trial of original law cases not begun in the District Courts and in cases appealed from the District Courts. The circuit judges sit without a jury thruout the year in equity, probate and divorce cases; formerly they sat also in admiralty and bankruptcy cases. Each circuit has one judge, with the exception of the first, which, owing to the large amount of business in that, has three judges, who sit separately.

The District Courts, sitting without a jury, have criminal jurisdiction over misdemeanors, and civil jurisdiction in cases, except certain classes of cases, involving values up to $300. By consent the accused may be tried in the district in which he is arrested, if that is different from the one in which the offense was committed. If the offense is not of a serious nature he may be summoned to appear, as in civil cases, without arrest.

There are several courts of a special character that deserve notice.

A court for the registration of land titles under the so-called Torrens system was established a few years ago. Registration is optional and applications have been comparatively few in number, but are gradually increasing, as the benefits of the system come to be better understood.

Juvenile courts also have been established recently. These, however, are not distinct courts, but the jurisdiction is exercised by the Circuit and District Courts. These are authorized to appoint probation officers, under whose supervision delinquents under the age of sixteen years convicted of any offense punishable by not more than two years' imprisonment may be placed, instead of being sent to an industrial school, the sentences to be meanwhile suspended. Juveniles under that age are required to be kept separate from older offenders when under arrest and to be tried at a differ-

cut time. The results of the law have been highly satisfactory, especially as administered by the District Court of Honolulu, where alone it has been operative to an appreciable extent.

There have been for half a century special courts for the adjustment of private ways and water rights. When the feudal system had reached its full development and was finally converted into an allodial system by the issuance of awards to all rightful occupants, it was found that many lands were entirely surrounded by the lands of others over which rights of way were needed. The Hawaiians anciently developed elaborate systems of irrigation, by which water was led from streams in ditches and distributed by quantity or time among those entitled to water, the method of division varying in almost every valley. These two matters were deemed to be of such importance and of such a character as to require a separate tribunal for their adjudication. The jurisdiction is equitable in its nature, but of greater elasticity than the ordinary jurisdiction of a court of equity. The present incumbent for the district of Honolulu is a part Hawaiian woman.

The jury system, as it existed before annexation, presented several interesting features. Trial by jury was introduced in capital cases as early as 1825, on the advice of Lord Byron, a cousin of the poet, and in civil and other criminal cases in 1842. The jury consisted of the usual number, twelve, but a verdict could be rendered by nine, except that until 1847 unanimity was required in capital cases. In a criminal case against a Hawaiian or a civil case between Hawaiians, the jury was composed of Hawaiians. Similarly, in cases affecting foreigners, it was composed of foreigners. In a civil case between a foreigner and a Hawaiian it was composed of foreigners and Hawaiians in equal numbers. Foreigners for the purposes of jury duty included all persons of foreign descent, whether aliens or citizens, and Hawaiians included part as well as pure Hawaiians. The practice of dispensing with unanimity worked well, and much regret was felt that it had to be abandoned on the extension of the Federal Constitution to Hawaii; but the racial feature, which was abolished by the Organic Act of the Territory, had long survived its necessity and would probably have been abandoned soon in any event. Now juries are composed indiscriminately of citizens who understand the English language, whether of Hawaiian or other blood. Most Hawaiians understand English. They make conscientious jurors as a rule. The grand jury never existed in Hawaii until the establishment of the Territorial Government.

The Supreme Court justices and Circuit judges are appointed, as already stated, by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate; district magistrates are appointed by the chief justice of the Territory. The former hold for four years (before annexation the terms were for life and six years respectively); the latter, for two years. No judicial office in Hawaii has ever been elective. The chief justice receives $5,500 a year; associate justices, $5,000; circuit judges, $3,000; magistrates from $120 to $2,400. The members of the Supreme and Circuit Courts have long been of English or American descent. Recently a member of the Supreme Court was a Portuguese. At present one of the circuit judges is a Hawaiian. The majority of the district magistrates are Hawaiians. At present the members of the Supreme Court are Yale and Harvard men. The Hawaiian judiciary, during most of its sixty-six years of constitutional history, has been free from politics to an unusual degree; public opinion has insisted that this branch, at least, of the Government should be kept independent and above suspicion. For these and other reasons judicial office has been held in high esteem. Good and able men have usually been willing to serve, and the ablest and best available have generally been appointed. The bar is composed of two classes—those who may practice in all the courts and those who may practice in the District Courts only. The former are mostly whites, the latter mostly Hawaiians. A high standard is required for the admission of the former. The members of the bar, ever since the arrival of the first lawyer in 1844, have been in large part men of ability, high character and public spirit, often sacrificing lucrative practice for longer or

shorter periods to serve the public interests. Owing to the cosmopolitan character of the population, made up as it is of large numbers of Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Porto Ricans, Portuguese, Americans, English and Germans, as well as smaller numbers of other nationalities, there is not only much racial variety among judges, jurors and lawyers, but still more among parties, witnesses and interpreters.

The practical administration of justice has usually been characterized by simplicity, directness and dispatch. Procedure is based on English common law and equity practice, but with the omission of useless forms and fictions. There has been no fusion of law and equity cases, altho some features of the code pleading and practice have been introduced. The same circuit judges sit in both classes of cases, but as distinct courts, each with its own procedure. All the courts are practically up to date in their work, and a case may be put thru all its stages in both original and appellate courts with expedition, little expense and the assurance of an impartial decision. The proverbial law's delays are not serious in Hawaii. The first Circuit Court, it is true, has been unable to keep pace with its calendar for some years, and this was true of the Supreme Court for a few years recently, but that condition is now a thing of the past. Juries have usually performed their duties well; Hawaii's annals are comparatively free from the classes of verdicts that in many places have tended to bring the jury system into disrepute. The percentage of convictions in criminal cases is large. Corporations stand about as good a chance with juries as private persons. There has been an increasing tendency of late to prolong trials, with a corresponding tendency toward the view, which seems to prevail in many States, but which has not made much headway in the Federal and English courts, that a trial judge is a mere dummy, or at most a weak umpire to preside over a play between counsel. As long as fourteen years ago a statute was enacted forbidding judges to comment on the evidence, but that may be invalid now under the view that the right of a trial judge to advise the jury on the facts is an essential element of trial by jury as preserved by the Federal Constitution. The Legislature also, at its last session, expressly authorized trial judges to exercise greater control over the examination of jurors on their *voir dire*, for the purpose of shortening the time wasted by counsel and preventing the exclusion of the better class of jurors. It also expressly authorized trial judges to permit juries to separate during intermissions in capital as well as other cases, in order to save expense to the Territory in long trials and lessen the inconvenience to jurors. No bad consequences have resulted. The doctrine of a "scintilla of evidence" does not obtain, and judgments *non obstante veredicto* are granted on the evidence as well as the pleadings, and for the defendant as well as the plaintiff when the material facts are undisputed. The doctrine of presumed prejudice from error is given little weight; the Supreme Court does not readily grant new trials unless there is good reason to believe that injustice may have resulted from error commitment by the trial court. The number of cases, for various reasons, is rather large in comparison with the population. The Supreme Court disposes of about 125 cases, mostly civil, a year; the Circuit Courts, about 1,000 civil and 500 criminal cases; and the District Courts, about 2,000 civil and 10,000 criminal cases.

The law, both written and unwritten, administered by the courts is much what one might look for on the mainland, with such differences due to local conditions as are found in the various States. Formerly the written law consisted of the Constitution, treaties and statutes. Now there are no Hawaiian treaties, and there is no constitution aside from the Federal Constitution and the organic act of the Territory. The constitutions were always confined to a bill of rights and frame of government—not elaborated into little codes, as in many States. Treaties were held of superior force to statutes, thus rendering it impossible for the legislative branch of the Government to break faith with other nations; and, as a matter of international comity, criminals were delivered up upon a proper showing, in the absence of treaty provisions on the subject of extradition. As to statute law, there has been no attempt

at general codification. The code procedure has not been adopted. There is no civil code of substantive law. Penal offenses, however, are wholly of statutory definition. Anciently, statutes were enacted orally, proclaimed by heralds and preserved in the memory of specially trained persons — living statute books. The first printed law was published in 1825; the first compilation in 1842. The first laws strictly on modern lines in form as well as in substance were the comprehensive acts of 1845, 1846 and 1847—drafted by one learned in both the common and the civil law—organizing the several departments of Government and containing much other matter. These were largely declaratory of what had already been evolved with little aid from statutes and have been the basis of Hawaiian organic law ever since. In 1850 a modern penal code was adopted. The last compilation and revision of all the statutes was enacted in 1905. Conservatism has been the rule in legislation. Statutes, passed at annual and later biennial sessions since 1839, have been comparatively few and simple and have in large part been borrowed from the best Federal, State, English and colonial laws. Case law likewise does not differ much from what is found in America and England. English and American cases are cited in decisions just as they are elsewhere. The Supreme Court library contains more than 8,000 volumes. Many novel questions have arisen, it is true; but, as a rule, it has been found possible to decide them by the application of old principles. Until 1892 the courts were authorized to decide according to natural law and reason, and to resort to the reasoning and principles of the laws of other countries, but in practice they usually followed the common law. In that year the common law was enacted except as changed by Hawaiian statutes, judicial precedents or usage. Perhaps Hawaii cannot be said to have a parent State in respect of her law, but she has followed that of Massachusetts, both statutory and judicial, more than that of any other one State.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Honolulu

BY WALTER GIFFORD SMITH

EDITOR OF THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

WHILE Honolulu has not lost its earlier and distinctive charm, it has grown into a city of modern aspects and facilities. What survives of native ways of living is not much seen in either the ground plan or architecture of the place, tho it may be felt in certain existing customs and modes of hospitality. A stranger searches in vain for the grass hut and the half-naked savage of the postal cards. It is much easier to find the adobe house and the Mexican vaquero in California. Honolulu, in its chief characteristics, belongs as much as do any of the American coast cities to the twentieth century.

This is one of the first thoughts of the sea traveler on approaching it. Honolulu, save for its palm plumes and its background of extinct volcanoes, might pass for any prosperous American summer capital and small commercial port. There are the busy tugs and coasters in the harbor, the moored deep-water ships, the docks, marine ways, warehouses, oil tanks, the brick and stone business section, with six-story structures here and there, and beyond are the shaded villa homes, stretching over a plain, where church spires now and then emerge from trees, climbing the slopes of hills and lined up along a nearby curving beach, where the suburban hotels and bathing resorts abide.

Fifty years ago one landed in Honolulu from an outrigger canoe, manned by swarthy natives, who had paddled a mile or more to meet the ship. Now an ocean liner ties up at a fine dock, one of many, and the passenger, after giving his

checks to the baggage man, steps off into a waiting hack or automobile. He rides to his hotel thru macadamized streets, which are also traversed by electric cars. He sees telephone, fire alarm and electric lighting wires, and notices that people are buying and selling the same classes of goods, save those inhibited by the climate, that he saw last in the store windows of Chicago and San Francisco.

One thing especially suits his ideas of what a city should be—the general cleanliness of streets and people. And that is one of modern Honolulu's best points. Sometimes a Northern town may let dirt accumulate without having men decay — a tropical one, never. A Southern seaport, especially, must be always on its guard against diseases of the torrid zone, which are left by ships that touch and go. It took some years and some punishishments to teach Honolulu the gospel of sanitation, but it has learned the lesson, and now the city finds itself complimented in the report of the Surgeon-General of the Army as being the second healthiest post in which United States troops serve, Alaska appearing as the first on the list.



W. G. Smith.

To specify some details of interest in brief form: Honolulu has from 45,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, about 7,000 of whom are of unmixed Caucasian blood, the rest being Hawaiians, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Porto Ricans and negroes (the latter being few); 150 miles of well-cared-for streets, which are lengthened, in some instances, by macadamized highways, reaching far into the country. There are five parks. Few modern comforts or public utilities are wanting in Honolulu, whose people, being wealthy and public-spirited, have not been willing to lag in the path of progress. Long before the telephone came into general use elsewhere it was operating here, and its system now covers not only the capital city, but all the Islands of the group. All the Islands of the group are connected with Honolulu by wireless telegraph, and Honolulu with the world by cable. An electric car system of the most modern kind gives the city rapid transit, and the greater part of the island behind it is served by a railroad. Two electric lighting plants and one gas plant exist, there are three ice factories, two iron foundries, three daily newspapers in English, receiving Associated Press cablegrams twice a day, and about twenty-five other publications. The banks number seven, three being Asiatic branch establishments. There is a stock and bond exchange, various trust companies, a paid fire department, a growing system of waterworks, and well-drilled police and militia, backed by a garrison of regular infantry and marines. Honolulu is governed by county supervisors. A place of education, religion and refinement, Honolulu has twenty-four church edifices, a college doing really useful work, public schools accommodating 4,289 pupils and private schools serving the intellectual needs of 3,110, the attendance being wonderfully mixed as to race; a public library and museum, a historical society, four social clubs, one being of university derivation; the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; Young Men's Institute, two cathedrals, branches of all the principal secret fraternities; six or more charitable societies, two opera houses and two well-endowed hospitals; and the list of material and ethical belongings of Honolulu might be consid-

erably lengthened if space permitted. The dominant white population of the city is of very high class. It has its foundation in New England missionary stock, but to its solidity and its polish many other strains than those represented in the American religious pioneers have contributed. Commerce and the professions have winnowed the civilized world to give of their best to Hawaii, and this despite the importunity of wider fields. It is natural that the great capitals should claim the ablest men, but the health-seeking impulse is one that often takes from the metropolis its choicest spirits to enrich the smaller places where nature is benevolent. There is no better society anywhere than that which is dominant in Southern California and in Hawaii. It is largely college-bred; it has shown itself to possess the right ideals of civic duty; it has a taste for great things in commerce and in all other forms of legitimate industry; it nourishes self-respect and a wholesome patriotism. Good lawyers and preachers, skilful physicians and surgeons, authors, painters and musicians, scientists and poets, captains of industry, are found in any place which gives them an honest hope of longer life and usefulness. Distant, therefore, as Honolulu is from the centers of civilization—its group of islands being farthest from other lands of any in the world—it still does its part in passing on the lighted torch. In the labor of enlightenment it not only receives, but it confers; and it possesses and is rearing a race worthy of the best traditions of the countries from which it sprang.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.



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BIRDSEYE VIEW OF HONOLULU.

Literature

The Law and Justice

THE arraignment of crying social or economic evils in fiction is no new thing. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" remains the most striking instance of its potency, with Charles Dickens probably in the second place. But the list may be extended almost indefinitely, both into the past and into the restless, vociferous present. Victor Hugo was sometimes maudlin in "Les Misérables," but he, too, succeeded in making his readers reflect as well as feel; Daudet raised his voice time and again in protest against social injustice. Zola, and our contemporary writers, whatever their nationality, are too fond of offering the universal cure — socialism — along with their exposure and protest. Tolstoy's later work is but frankly propaganda for his own essentially Slav Utopia; Upton Sinclair's "Jungle," the most productive of immediate results since Mrs. Beecher's protest against slavery, was, in the first instance, designed as a socialistic tract. The tolerant, ironic Anatole France alone, of present-day writers, has been artistic enough, and wise enough, to present to us without comment or explanation or panacea the dumb bewilderment of "Crainquebille," the Parisian huckster, brought face to face with the inhuman ways of the law, which is assumed to be the instrument of human justice.

Mr. Brand Whitlock adds to this fiction of protest his new novel, *The Turn of the Balance.** It is a book that will have weight with its readers, and influence. The many injustices of our method of administering justice are the subject of his tale, which takes us into the underworld of honest poverty and of crime, bringing us face to face, at certain significant moments of contrast, with the well protected, thoughtless upper crust. The whole machinery of the law, from the policeman to the judge on the bench and the jury in its room, is passed in review. What Mr. Whitlock tells us we all know, but he links it together in a chain reaching from top to bottom. The tyrannical, irresponsible power of the police, their venality and stupidity in their relation to the fostering of crime as well as its punishment are exposed; it is shown how criminal trials often become but a contest of skill between public prosecutors who seek convictions, and defending lawyers, whose only aim is acquittal, regardless of the truth and the justice of the case; the intelligence and conscience of juries have long been a byword and a jest; and justice on the bench, so Mr. Whitlock believes, is very human indeed, and errs often, sometimes because of influences more or less subconscious or direct.

One law for rich and poor we have in theory, says the author, but not one application of it to both. The poor man who takes a first false step is lost beyond reclaim. He is hounded into crime by the "watchful," vindictive policeman, and either pays tribute or is "railroaded" for offenses he may, or may not, have committed. The son of rich parents who goes wrong is protected by money, by legal talent, by influence, by his environment.

A serious book this, convincing even while one looks for the other side of the picture—one of the most striking of the many indictments of society of recent years.

* THE TURN OF THE BALANCE. *By Brand Whitlock* Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50

Egyptological Researches

Prof. W. Max Müller, of Philadelphia, and Professor Breasted, of the University of Chicago, and Professor Reisner, of the University of California, are at present our only three American scholars of international repute devoted to Egyptology. They are all of them enthusiastic and productive students. Professor Müller has written mainly in German, altho now for a dozen years resident in America, and his name is familiar to readers of German Oriental journals. He represents his department in the work of the Carnegie Institution, and has made more than one visit of investigation

to Egypt. This volume* is the fruit of his first expedition. He devoted himself to the careful copying of inscriptions previously imperfectly copied or in danger of fading away or being destroyed by vandalism.

Prof. Max Müller had first gained reputation by his elaborate study of the references to Europe and Asia on the Egyptian monuments, and later by his fresh recension of the famous treaty with the Hittite king, so that it is natural that he should give especial attention to monuments that bear upon such foreign relations. Accordingly, he carefully sought the geographic lists by which the Pharaohs commemorated their Syrian victories and diplomatic connections. Most interesting for the history of art is his discussion, with photographs and colored drawings, of the earliest known representations of the Ægean or Mycenean art objects, the vases figured on the tomb of Sen-mut. The author insists, as against earlier authorities, that two of these beautiful vases are not earthen, but of silver and gold. He may be right, but the color does not make it certain. The Ægeans were admirable workers in metal, even at this early period, about 1500 B. C., as well as in ceramic art. We should not call the angular markings on the first of the vases carried as tribute on the shoulder, "rope pattern," as Professor Müller suggests. The rope pattern came considerably later, and was a simple abbreviation of the helix pattern shown on another of these vases, while this angular pattern is very early, if not archaic. The bucranion figured on one of the vases probably represents the long-horned aurochs, now extinct. On plate 40, a naos, with the figure of a Syrian deity on a lion, Max Müller follows Maspero's Catalog in calling the deity a god. The square hat usually indicates a goddess, as does the lion, on which, on plate 41, an indubitable Syrian goddess stands on a lion. The deity on plate 40 is not clearly bearded, and has weapons, but weapons might be carried by the goddess. These studies of Syrian deities are valuable for comparison with those on Syro-Hittite bas-reliefs and on seals. The majority of the plates, however, are copies of inscriptions, and ten of them are a fresh copy of the famous great list of what were originally 270 names of cities in Syria conquered by Thothmes III., with corrections of the copies of Mariette and Golenischeff. Four others cover the list of rebellious Palestinian cities punished by Rameses II. In this list, which was made before the Exodus, we have Jacob-El and Rosh-Kodesh, that is, Holy Headland, which may be the Head (*Rosh*) of Pisgah or Carmel. A new name found is that of Samson. Equally valuable are the eleven plates of the list of the biblical Shishak, of the time of Rehoboam. Max Müller is able to add some new names, as Jordan, and he thinks he proves that some of them indicate the existence of the Phenician alphabet, thus antedating by a century the evidence of the Moabite Stone. Two final plates will be of interest to physicians, as they give the first illustrations hitherto known, and the earliest, of Egyptian surgery. There is represented the opening of a boil in the neck, also operations on the foot and hand, and two cases of circumcision of youths on reaching the age of puberty. We congratulate the Carnegie Institution on being able to publish so valuable a volume.

* Egyptological Researches. Results of a Journey in 1904. *By W. Max Müller.* 4to, pp. 62; plates, 106. Washington: The Carnegie Institution. $2.75.

The Religious Value of the Old Testament

Now and then a book comes to light which seems to express with force and clearness that which others have stammered about, and which clears the air and dissolves the haze which has hung around a subject of much interest and importance. Such service is rendered to the question of the relation of recent criticism to practical religious faith by the brief essay* of Mr. Vernon, who for the past few years has been Professor of Biblical Literature in Dartmouth College and Pastor of the College Church, and has recently accepted an appointment to the Yale Divinity School to suc-

* The Religious Value of the Old Testament in the Light of Modern Scholarship. *By Ambrose White Vernon.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 90 cents.

ceed Professor Brastow. Mr. Vernon lays no claim to being an expert Hebraist, but he has certainly studied the problems of the Old Testament with conscientious thoroness, with painstaking use of the best literature, and with a singular faculty of discerning salient and significant facts and assembling details into a consistent picture. He is master of what the higher criticism has to teach concerning the development of religious faith in the ancient Hebrew people, and he has set forth the religious values embodied in the Old Testament with such intensity of enthusiasm that one wonders how he has held so well the even proportion of truth.

After a brief introduction describing the change of attitude on the subject, Mr. Vernon discusses the grounds on which the Old Testament was held valuable according to the older view. The book was thought to contain proof of the existence of God and of the divinity of Christ, and also to furnish infallible direction to the believer in all matters of faith and conduct. The author has fixt upon the real reasons why the former generations prized the Old Testament, and it is to his credit that he does not claim that the newer criticism will simply change a few notions as to dates and authors, but make no difference in essential doctrine. That important beliefs have lost support which once proved most helpful to them, thru the changed attitude toward the earlier portions of the Bible, is unquestionably true. The older view, however, was not in all respects profitable to vital religious faith, and Mr. Vernon has exhibited some of the disadvantages under which religion suffered from a mistaken conception of the Old Testament. He shows how the older view prevented sympathetic and truthful appreciation of the better elements of Jewish piety, and its real force and beauty. He demonstrates that the uncritical use of the book encouraged an external and mechanical type of faith, not so fresh, vital, and warmly spiritual as is nourished by the modern historical conception. With eloquence also he declares the larger, worthier God whom the newer studies set forth for men's reverence and devotion.

Mr. Vernon proceeds to show that the older view not only often leads to wrong ideas of piety, but that it is untenable on the basis of fact. He then takes up the task of making clear the grounds on which the Old Testament, as scholars understand it today, is so highly appreciated, and in this section of his essay the author's enthusiasm is most intense and his vision of essential religious truths most clear. He finds that the chief value of the Old Testament is in its men, and that in its "transcendent service in presenting characters that incite profounder reverence it is as enduring as virtue and is utterly independent of changing scientific and philosophical views." The characters chosen to illustrate this fact are David and Jeremiah, and Mr. Vernon's portrayal of these mighty men, who were so different in spirit and achievement, yet alike so genuinely brave and human, should be sufficient to convince the most obtuse of the value of critical studies. The treatment of these great personalities is sufficiently full for the author's purposes of illustration, yet one cannot restrain the wish that he had gone more into detail, with fuller discussion of difficult incidents and larger suggestion of the



PROF. A. W. VERNON.
Author of "The Religious Value of the Old Testament."

method by which the results were reached.

The second reason for high estimate of the Old Testament is found in the fact that "it records the discovery of our fundamental religious truths." That belief in the sovereignty of God and trust in the loving God were neither elements of an original revelation nor the possession of any imaginary "Natural Religion," but rather faiths which came slowly to realization in the souls of mighty men, Mr. Vernon makes clear by recital of the spiritual experiences of Amos and Hosea and by description of their contribution to the creed of humanity. That the religious appreciation of these truths is served by sympathetic contact with the men thru whom they first came to be, is a fact sufficiently clear on Mr. Vernon's pages.

The final section treats the relation of careful knowledge of the Old Testament to the correct understanding of the Founder of the Christian faith. Here the statement is that "it is as impossible to understand the purpose and spirit of Jesus without something of his reverence for the Old Testament and something of his intimacy with it, as it would be to understand a proposed amendment to a constitution without a knowledge of



HAWAIIAN GIRL OF THE OLD REGIME.
From Thrum's "Hawaiian Folk Tales."

the original constitution." The pages in which this striking statement is substantiated are again too few, but they are suggestive and marked by real insight.

To some this vigorous, enthusiastic appeal for higher estimate of the Old Testament on this basis of modern scholarship may seem radical, and its declarations of opinion unnecessarily assertive. The author is one who can write innocently of "the greatest evil of an infallible Bible," and some will be inclined to fling his book out of the window before they have read many pages. Nevertheless, the essay, in our judgment, is truly conservative, exhibiting in documents many have begun to question elements of permanent worth greater than those which had been sought for under the older view, and setting forth the indispensableness of the Old Testament to the larger faith of the days to come, and the reasons for thinking that its position as the first text-book in religion is fixt and permanent.

Hawaiian Folk Tales. A collection of Native Legends. Compiled by Thomas G. Thrum. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.75.

In the case of Hawaii, as of most other primitive communities submerged by civilization, we have to regret the irreparable loss of many of the native legends. When some are preserved, like fossil leaves indicative of a vanished type of life, it is difficult to estimate the degree of their purity. Of this collection some are obviously sophisticated and treated in a literary manner, others are crude and dry. It is, therefore, a book intended more for the general reader rather than the professional student of "the science of fairy tales." Most of the tales have been previously published in *The Hawaiian Annual*. The most interesting, from a literary standpoint, is the "Legend of Kanikaniaula and the First Feather Cloak," by Mrs. E. M. Nakuina. Among the other contributors are the Rev. A. O. Forbes, Dr. N. B. Emerson, J. S. Emerson, W. M. Gibson, Dr. C. M. Hyde and the compiler. The photographs of the localities to which the legends are attached add to the value of the book for the tourist or resident in Hawaii.

In Our Town. By William Allen White. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

There are at least two country editors in the State of Kansas who have the spirit of the man who preferred to be the first citizen of a village rather than the second in Rome; they have resisted all temptations to bring their brains to New York; and Ed. Howe and William Allen White remain in Atchison and Emporia writing bright things which the metropolitan press is glad to copy, and enjoying the delights of life in a limited but loving circle. *In Our Town* is an album full of kodak snap-shots at the fellow-citizens of William Allen White, in Emporia. Sometimes he catches them, off-guard, in ludicrous attitudes and situations; he allows them no time for "making up" for their portraits, but tho he shows them to us just as they are, in everyday garb, and with no flattering concealments, we feel that he loves his fellow-townsmen well, and we, too, find them lovable. The young reporter with a sixth sense for sham; the society editor, Miss Larabee, with her woman's wit and loyalty to the paper; the lonely young man who constituted "the leisure class"; and the other pleasant faces on the pages of the album look at us out of wistful eyes we seem to have seen before; they are like "our own folks," these people who inhabit Mr. White's country town; and he writes of them, for the most part, tenderly and with sympathetic appreciation, tho not without a humorous twinkle in his eye at their peculiarities and patent absurdities, especially when these take the form of social shams. It is a clever and a wholesome book about people large and small who live in a little city.

A Midsummer Day's Dream. By H. B. Marriott Watson. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A *tour de force*, this, carried thru to the end with consummate skill. A masque, as the title indicates, the story is carried to great length, yet it never palls, because the author's spirits never lag, and his inventiveness never grows stale. Mr. Watson is a master of dialog that sparkles and amuses; he turns it, gives it grace and charm, yet never twists it violently for the sake of effect.

Add to this a romantic setting, an eighteenth-century formal garden, with its labyrinth, in the park of an English country house; imagine gathered there a merry company of well-bred amateurs rehearsing for an open-air performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and add to this the adventurous search of the hero—Lysander—for the owner of a tiny slipper found by the side of a spring at midnight, and you have the ingredients of a comedy that will keep you entertained thru all of its 366 pages.

My People of the Plains. By Ethelbert Talbot, D.D. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.75.

The bishop of Central Pennsylvania was for twelve years missionary bishop of Wyoming and Idaho. Readers of Owen Wister's Western tales will recognize the bishop whom the cowboys approved; and the people whose confidence he won by a rare combination of tact, humor and devotion are the subjects of his book, *My People of the Plains.* It is a vivacious and veracious transcript of a fascinating stage in the evolution of the West, a life that is fast becoming a memory, and Bishop Talbot has rendered a service in preserving some of its more picturesque features and characters in his story. Many towns in his former diocese are no longer the ones he found twenty years ago, and in a very few years more the distinctive types of cowboy, miner and hunter will have disappeared forever. The "Newer West" is a most breezy and refreshing reality, but it is not *outré,* nor are its denizens grotesque. Hence these *genre* pictures have a value, historical and retrospective, as the only record we may have of a bygone social state.

Literary Notes

....MM. P. H. Eykman and Paul Horrix, whose joint article entitled "Internationalism and the World's Capitol," appeared in THE INDEPENDENT, July 26, 1906, have just issued the first number of their new *Review of Internationalism.* The magazine will be issued every other month in an English, French, German and Dutch edition, and is published at Amsterdam [New York agent, G. E. Stechert & Co., 129 West Twentieth street, New York.] The object of the *Review* is "to give an idea of all that has been done and thought in the field of Internationalism, but more especially of what still has to be done in the future." The idea of this magazine is a great and noble one, and as one of the signs of the times it is highly significant, but whether it is in the proper hands or not cannot be foretold from the first number.

....The March number of the *Kansas University Science Bulletin* contains the report of some interesting experiments by Prof. Marshall A. Barber on heredity in bacilli and yeast. He finds that unicellular organisms like larger and more complex plants form mutants or sports, and by picking out a single eccentric cell with a microscopic pipette and starting a colony with it he is able to obtain new and permanent races, in some cases capable of competing with the parent stock and more resistant to unfavorable changes of environment. This may explain the sudden changes in the virulence of disease which often perplex the physician in an epidemic.

....*The Philippine Journal of Science,* which has been issued in monthly numbers during the past year, and has comprised papers on all the lines of scientific investigation conducted by the Philippine Government, will be divided for 1907 into the following separate publications, not to be issued at stated intervals: (a) *General Science,* including papers on chemistry, geology and mineralogy, zoölogy (including entomology and ornithology), and a series on ethnological and ethnographical subjects; (b) *Medical Sciences,* devoted to tropical medicine. studies in bacteriology, pathology, and work on serum production and therapy; and (c) *Botany.* Subscriptions will be received for the separate series, or for the publications as a whole. The Macmillan Co. are New York agents.

....*Second Report of the Wellcome Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum.* By Andrew Balfour, Medical Officer of Health. Published by Department of Education, Sudan Government, Khartoum. It is barely twenty years since Gordon lost his life at Khartoum, and most of us are not apt to associate the name of the city with advances in science, and, above all, sanitary science. The recent volume, however, like its predecessor, the First Report, gives ample evidence of some of the best medico-scientific work with regard to the conveyance of disease by winged insects that is being done anywhere in the world. Libraries that make a feature of collecting the results of original investigation in medicine cannot well afford to be without it. Those who are interested in the various parasites of man or in tropical diseases will find it full of precious suggestive information. The staff of the laboratory are certainly to be congratulated, and the civilized world is being put under a distinct obligation by the work of these men who are making large portions of the globe, previously uninhabitable because of various infectious diseases, not only livable for the white man, but actually able to afford him opportunities for reasonably happy existence under what have been deemed up to the present time as impossible conditions.

Editorials

More Railway Regulation

It is known that in his study of railway questions the President has become deeply interested in the relation of stock and bonds to the value of the railway property upon which they are based, or to the sums actually invested in this property. This question is one which involves overcapitalization and stock watering, and, possibly, an appraisal of the property by Federal authority. Some weeks ago, owing to the expressed anxiety of some persons as to his purposes, he permitted it to be known that he had in view no recommendation for legislation that would disturb existing securities, but that his policy concerning this matter related to issues of securities in the future. It is now asserted by journalists who have enjoyed his confidence that his views with respect to overcapitalization and an official appraisal will be made known by himself in an address on the 30th at Indianapolis.

There was no direct reference to this subject in his remarks at Jamestown last week, but it is probable that he had it in mind when he said:

> "It is our business to put a stop to abuses and to prevent their recurrence, without showing a spirit of mere vindictiveness for what has been done in the past. . . . We are unalterably determined to prevent wrongdoing in the future; we have no intention of trying to wreak such an indiscriminate vengeance for wrongs done in the past as would confound the innocent with the guilty. Our purpose is to build up rather than to tear down."

This was in accord with what was said at the White House, "by authority," concerning his views about overcapitalization when he replied, on the 2d ult., to the invitation from the Illinois Manufacturers' Association.

Owing to current reports that he is soon to express his opinions on the subject, certain recent events and utterances become quite interesting. It is asserted, and also denied, that John F. Stevens, formerly Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, has been employed to make a valuation of the physical property of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, as a kind of experiment that may test the wisdom of the President's policy. On the 22d ult., a committee of the Minnesota Senate submitted a long report as to the value of the property of the railroad companies owning lines in that State. The committee estimated the value to be $215,000,000, or about $27,000 per mile on an average, while the capitalization is $400,000,000, or about $50,000 per mile. One company, the Chicago Great Western, was severely criticised. In this case the average value per mile was said to be $28,000, altho the capitalization per mile, in stock and bonds, was $143,668.

At a meeting of three hundred railway officers in Pittsburg last Friday, an address was made by Melville E. Ingalls, a prominent and successful railway man, formerly president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, and now chairman of its board. Said he:

> "You must have legislation providing that no new railways shall be built or new stock or bonds issued, except with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I know this will cause a storm among some railway promoters, but, gentlemen, you have got to submit, and you might as well make up your minds now that you are no longer a private industry. He who is not prepared to manage his railway as a public institution, in accordance with law, should resign and seek other business."

Such approval of future issues by the Commission is, we are told, a part of the President's plan. This veteran railway financier and manager not only foresees that it will be required, but also believes that it is demanded in the interest of the railways and the public.

But this was not all that Mr. Ingalls said in what must be regarded as one of the most remarkable public addresses of these days. He narrated the history of the consolidation movement which culminated in the Northern Securities Company. Securities of the roads, he said, had drifted to Wall Street and "were controlled by cliques who used them perhaps not for investment so much as for counters in the great game of speculation

they were playing." "Some six or seven of these men" conceived the idea that they would buy a controlling interest in practically all the roads, and thus by joint ownership cause a maintenance of rates. They quarreled among themselves, "the skeletons in their closets were exposed to the public," and the Government sued for a dissolution of the Northern Securities combination:

"If it had not been for that suit, a few men would have controlled the great transportation interests of this country. While they would have maintained rates, they would have made and unmade statesmen, would have controlled Congress and Legislatures, and no one knows what the result would have been."

After the decision of the courts, he continued, these men would not accept the situation, but sought to avoid the decision by subterfuges. He himself urged that the railways should join in with the people and obtain legislation fair to both. "But the railways had not then learned that the people were supreme and that they had better bow to the inevitable." In 1905, they persisted in their unwise course and were beaten again:

"The end has come. There are to be in the history of this country no more secret contracts, no more rebates, no more free transportation.

"You cannot settle the condition of the railways by running to Washington and claiming the protection of the President. I admire the stand taken by the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, when he said he had no cause to go to Washington to confer with the President—that his company desired to obey the law. This is what all the railways must do—submit to the law.

"It will not do to have forty-six States passing forty-six different acts. So far as possible, all legislation in reference to rates should be left to Congress.

"You must have legislation giving you authority to make agreements among yourselves which can be enforced. But these agreements must be public and must be passed upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The Commission must be strengthened. It should be enlarged, and the salaries of its members should be increased."

It is refreshing to see a veteran railway chief, still in harness, so clearly reading the signs of the times. If there be any plot of the reactionaries to prevent by political intrigue a just regulation of the railways, those who have made it will get no help from Mr. Ingalls.

The Middle of the Pacific

We are very fortunate this week in being able to give our readers a very valuable series of articles about our new Hawaiian possessions. We need add nothing here as to the worth of these Islands to us, or as to their importance as the halting place for all commerce which must cross the Pacific Ocean. That commerce has but just fairly begun. In a hundred years the Pacific commerce will equal or surpass that which crosses the Atlantic. San Francisco or Seattle will be as large a city as New York. Then Hawaii will hardly be large enough to find room for all the steamers that must stop in its ports. The country which holds Hawaii will hold control of all that commerce.

We are very glad to learn that our Congress made no mistake when it insisted on universal democratic suffrage for the Islands. The wise men of Hawaii doubted. They would have restricted suffrage to the educated and the well-to-do; but with no small courage we said that we must trust the people at all hazards. The hazards seemed too great for a few years; but now the wise men tell us that the native Hawaiians are just like other people, amenable to the teachings of experience, lovers of honesty, and that an honest government is now achieved. They are poor ethnologists who imagine that only Anglo-Saxons can become fit to rule the world.

So we pass from these matters, so fully argued by our Hawaiian contributors, to ask a question which not one of them has here raised, but which one of them, Dr. Sereno E. Bishop, an authority on volcanoes, has elsewhere asked and answered—Where did the Hawaiian Islands come from? How came they there, left alone, in the middle of the great Pacific?

That carries us back many millions of years. What is the cause of the deep hollow of the Pacific Ocean, which covers half the globe? One likely answer is, that when, in the course of the evolution of our solar system, the moon separated from the earth, flew off from it, it escaped from that side of the earth where now is the Pacific Ocean. Then,

say some astronomers, the outer crust of the earth had begun to harden, the equator bulged much more than it now does, and the velocity of revolution was much greater than now, and the separation of that portion of the earth which has made the moon caused the first great breaking up of the earth's crust and raised the great Eastern Continent opposite the hollow left to be filled by the waters of the Pacific, while a portion of the crust that remained broke off from Asia and moved westward to form the American continent.

The specific gravity of the rocks on the surface of the earth averages about 2.7, while that of the total earth is as high as 5.6. This shows that the lighter portions of the earth are near the surface, and the heavier are toward the center. Now, the specific gravity of the moon is 3.4. When the moon was flung off from the earth, at a time when the earth's shape was much more ellipsoidal, and it was revolving in four hours instead of twenty-four, the centrifugal force which threw off the material of the moon must have taken a considerable portion of the lighter crust, and not a little of the heavier portion below it, so as to bring up its specific gravity to 3.4. Now, to return to Hawaii, we find that the specific gravity of the upper part of the mountain, Mauna Loa, is 2.1, while that of the lower part is 3.7. This may be explained from the fact that this material comes from the lower level of the crust of the earth, left under the ocean when the moon escaped, while the upper portion comes from volcanic scoria. The volcanoes of Hawaii are caused by the thinner crust of the earth under the ocean, just as those along the edges of the continents are due to the cracks in the breaking of the strata that had their first origin when the continents were created by the pushing and crowding and moving of the crust of the earth when the moon was flung off.

The authority for this theory of the origin of the Pacific Ocean is our most distinguished astronomer, Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard Observatory, who in these conclusions develops the researches of Prof. George H. Darwin, and whose discussion may be found in a late paper entitled "The Place and Origin of the Moon." Just now it interests us for Hawaii's sake. It has been flippantly remarked that it must not be suggested that, because the moon came from Hawaii, the people of those Islands are lunatics, for all the lunacy was carried off, and there was left only what is sane.

A Right or a Charity

If socialism should ever be established as a practical reality, the peculiar mental operations of some Deep Thinkers who are now opposing it will have contributed something to the result. The lectures of Mr. Mallock were a pretty fair offset to the defeat of municipal ownership and Mayor Dunne in Chicago, but as a socialistic missionary Mr. Mallock is an amateur in comparison with what the Hon. Jacob W. Mack might be if he were to devote himself seriously to the business.

Mr. Mack, we may explain to those who may not know about it, is chairman of the Committee on Education of the City Club of New York City, and he "has a concern," as our Quaker brethren would phrase it, about the proposition to provide eyeglasses for school children whose eyesight is defective. He acknowledges that a serious evil exists, and admits that the Board of Education ought to see to it that defects of sight and hearing, adenoid growths and other physical troubles that interfere with mental growth are, as far as possible, cured before children suffering from them are put thru the school machinery. "But it is an entirely different matter," Mr. Mack protests, "to alleviate any of these conditions at the expense of the municipality. This smacks of socialism, of a paternalism which is threatening to creep into our political system, and which should be strenuously opposed."

Of course there is only one way in which the Board of Education can provide eyeglasses, surgery, and so on, for children whose parents are unable to pay for such things if the municipality may not be called on to pay the bill. Private charity must be appealed to, and Mr. Mack accepts the alternative. He says:

"Let it be made known that there are so many children who need eyeglasses and whose

parents are unable to furnish them (others should be compelled to), and I have no doubt that the needed eyeglasses will be provided promptly, without difficulty, and without calling upon the public treasury."

A more clean-cut presentation of the chief reasons why socialism appeals to multitudes of the poor has never, so far as we know, been put into print, and probably nothing was further from Mr. Mack's thought and intention. In our modern complicated social system case after case arises where, in the interest of the whole community and at the demand of common humanity, a choice must be made between creating for the poor a right which they shall share with others on terms of perfect equality with others, or making them objects of private charity and thereby marking them off from others in a way that brings home to them their dependence and humiliation. American commonwealths from the beginning of our history have taken the ground that education must be regarded as a right and not as a charity. In England a large proportion of the well to do and cultivated class still believes that education should be provided for the poor as a charity, and backs up its belief with the same argument that Mr. Mack applies to the eyeglass question. Education at the expense of the general public would "smack of socialism" and a "dangerous paternalism."

We do not care at the present time to discuss the question whether, all things considered, it would be more just or more expedient or more paternalistic or more socialistic to saddle the eyeglass bill upon the public treasury than to leave it to private charity. We are merely calling attention, as we have said, to the mental operations of those who make use of Mr. Mack's argument, and upon the impulse which they undoubtedly give to the socialistic movement, while curiously imagining that they are sweeping it back with their brooms. Such thinking reveals the fact that a large class of educated men still thinks of the poor as constituting what the Englishman calls "the lower orders," and still deludes itself with the notion that "the lower orders" accept their "station in life" as proper and providential, and as carrying with it a semi-religious obligation to be grateful for charity and never bother their poor heads about such things as rights.

It just happens, however, as a mere matter of fact, that "lower orders" of this description have disappeared from the population of the United States, and that practically all the people now living here who have the misfortune to be poor would prefer not to be compelled to accept private charity. We strongly advise the gentlemen who are afraid of socialism to open their intellects to this proposition and to reflect upon it with such sapience as they can bring to bear.

"Undesirable Citizens"

They say—those that try to explain President Roosevelt's popularity—that he is a most astute politician and knows how to cater to the public feeling. He may be very shrewd as a politician, able to beat them all, just as the women teachers who went up to Albany to get their salaries made equal to the men's, proved vastly better lobbyists, on their first attempt, than the professionals. Possibly they succeeded because, without any evasion or crookedness, they went right at their point, and that is the way that Mr. Roosevelt does. But politician as he is, he seems to be perfectly free to say and do things that are likely to anger a large number of his supporters. His action on the Brownsville case has estranged the bulk of the Northern negro vote and may very well turn some States over to the Democrats at the next Presidential election, while the Southern negroes, so far as they can control the delegations, are likely to be captured for Foraker, or any one else that will only punish President Roosevelt. The President thought he was right and he went ahead, and apparently did not care if it turned every negro vote against him or his candidate.

Another case is his letter to the Italian novelist, Fogazzaro, praising his famous story and asking him to visit the United States. But that novel has been put on the Index, and the letter will offend the Catholics who so swelled the vote which elected him. The accepted politics would have kept him silent.

Equally impolitic—as politics goes—was his frank expression that Harriman and Debs and Moyer and Haywood are "undesirable citizens." Without any regard to its effect on votes the President exasperates Mr. Harriman and his very wealthy co-trustees—men who could put into a campaign against him those five million dollars which a Senator said, after the champagne, would be spent to defeat any Presidential candidate who would represent his views as to the restraint of railroad and other rich misdemeanants. And with Harriman he classed certain labor leaders who have no small following, calling them by name, and thus making them intensely angry and vindictive. When they protested, preparing to send a delegation to deal with him, he replied in one of those hard-hitting, caustic letters which he knows so well how to write, and which made them angrier, if possible, than before. Not one of their followers would vote again for him or his man; but the President does not seem to care a rap what they say or do. It is fine; it is right; he said just the hot truth; but it was not what other politicians would call good politics, for it drives off a considerable class of votes.

Yet, after all, is not frank, plain, straight-out, hard-hitting action what the people like? Do they not think they see in it the square deal of honesty? Even if he makes a mistake, as perhaps he did in the Brownsville case, do they not like the man who has positive convictions, and sticks to 'em. Is it not really high politics, which is, on the whole, better than low politics?

And who are "undesirable citizens"? Have we not here a little lesson for the people? We have been taught, largely by such philosophers as Dennis Kearney, who died last week in California, that they are the empty-handed immigrants from other lands, European and Asiatic, who come here to get a living by hard work. We have been told that their honest toil impoverishes us, and that, if they are yellow, or especially if they have a sure job engaged, they must be shut out by those whose fathers came a few years earlier. And the Dennises and Debses have talked so threateningly that Congress has obeyed and our laws are drawn up chiefly to exclude such "undesirable" immigrants. We have quite too many citizens, native and adopted, born here or who came in under our laws, who are much more undesirable; and President Roosevelt has told us who they are. They are those who plot murder to enforce the decrees of their juntas, the murder of men who will not join their agreements, and the murder of judges and governors who execute the laws. They are the sort of men who now are threatening the court which is trying the men charged with the assassination of Governor Steunenberg, and who are getting up monster processions to intimidate and defy the execution of law. There are few more undesirable citizens. These are enemies of honest labor, organized or unorganized.

No less undesirable citizens, and no less dangerous, are the Harrimans of robber finance. The President has made Harriman the example of a class. It must not be thought that Harriman is alone in the nefarious proceedings which have made his name notorious. He was not the only director who had a vote in the Union Pacific board, nor are the Harriman railroads the only sources of private spoliation. The terrible exposures made by Governor Hughes in the insurance investigation have astonished and shocked the country, and drove out of office those who had been regarded as past masters of high finance. If there are any in the country, these are "undesirable citizens." They are the men who give point and color to the tirades against thrift and wealth. They are the tyrants of business, like those other tyrants of labor, and it is their crimes that provoke and encourage the lawlessness of Debs, Moyer and Haywood.

The Red Flag or the Blue Ribbon

The vulnerable point of the Russian Government is its finance. The Czar shows no inclination to confirm the newspaper rumors by resigning, and if he did there are plenty of grand dukes ready to step into his shoes. The Cossacks are

as willing as ever to shoot or be shot at. There is no lack of office seekers notwithstanding the high premiums charged by the insurance companies on members of the bureaucracy. But the amount of money to be wrung from the people by taxation is limited, and foreign financiers are wary of advancing more money unless the Duma approves of the loan. With a heavy war debt to pay, with a constant drain upon the treasury for maintaining the semblance of order and ferreting out nests of revolutionists, with a large part of the country devastated by famine, and with commerce and manufacture crippled by strikes and hard times, the Russian Government would be practically bankrupt if it were not for one branch of the revenue which has brought in increasing instead of decreasing returns—that is, the tax on alcoholic spirits.

Marie Antoinette showed a psychological insight for which she has never received credit when she asked of those who told her that the peasants had no bread, "Why don't they eat cake, then?" That is just what the Russian people are doing now. Deprived of the necessities of life, they have taken to its luxuries. Thrown out of work, they devote themselves to play. Travelers tell us that the capital was never more gay. The higher classes are lavish in expending money on balls, theaters and dinners, and the lower classes are imitating them so far as their means permit or farther, by indulging more than ever in gambling and drink. From the latter habit the Government reaps a double harvest, the internal revenue tax on liquor and the retailer's profit, for Count Witte, the Tillman of Russia, made the sale of vodka a Government monopoly. In 1906 the vodka shops yielded a net profit of $284,219,000, and the Minister of Finance, in presenting the budget to the Duma, estimated that this year the revenue from that source would be $362,500,000. To this must be added the revenue from the tax on spirits, which in 1906 was $15,407,000. Tobacco also can be classed with vodka as a similar not indispensable luxury. The tax on this produced $24,339,000 in 1906. Altogether this makes nearly a third of the total ordinary revenue of the Russian Government, which in the same year was $1,013,929,000. The first Duma broke with the Government because it demanded that the crown domains be given to the people, yet the revenue from the lands and forests of the State was only $38,392,000, less than a tenth of that derived from the liquor traffic.

Evidently, then, the Russian people have in their own hands a more powerful weapon than assassination, strikes or mutiny. In a perfectly peaceful manner they can, if they will, throw the Government into bankruptcy and force it to grant their terms. When the Czar dissolved the Duma most of the members went to Viborg and called upon the peasants to revenge them by refusing to pay taxes. By this act they put themselves in a revolutionary attitude and ruined their political careers and risked their lives and fortunes, because it gave the Government an excuse to prosecute them in the courts and cut them off from the second Duma. By this act they accomplished nothing, for the peasants do not pay any direct taxes to amount to anything. If instead of their *jeu de paume* oath they had signed the temperance pledge and called upon the peasants to do likewise, they might have accomplished something. It is claimed that nine-tenths or ninety-nine hundredths or some such fraction of the peasants are in favor of the revolution. If so they ought to be willing to drink water for a while for the good of the cause. It would also cool their blood.

Probably it would not be necessary for them to abstain for more than a month or two. A week to show their power, as they did in the strikes of last year, might be sufficient, for the mere threat of depriving the revenue of something like $400,000,000 would produce a greater effect upon foreign bondholders than the pleadings of revolutionist emissaries and the resolutions of American mass meetings. Let the terrorists organize Bands of Hope and lodges of Good Templars instead of bunds and conspiracies. Let them import and circulate temperance tracts instead of anarchistic literature. Let them manufacture ginger ale and soda pop instead of bombs. So long as the peasants and workingmen of Russia refuse to boy-

cott the vodka shop, which is their worst enemy, both nationally and individually, they will not gain the sympathy to which the righteousness of their cause entitles them.

We began our revolution that way. Our great-grandmothers drank sage tea to spite old England. Anybody who has tasted it will appreciate their sacrifice. And the Indians of Boston threw overboard—but we do not wish to encourage any violent acts. Still it may not be treasonable to suggest that the force of personal persuasion which the revolutionists now exert on the conservatives and their recalcitrant comrades could be most profitably employed in making them teetotalers. It is better that the gutters run red with wine than with blood. Russia needs a Carrie Nation more than a Charlotte Corday.

A Country Problem

THE following letter from a professional man is worth space and a reply in the columns of THE INDEPENDENT. The writer says:

I am a professional man, with wife and four children, and have been reading the articles in THE INDEPENDENT with great interest. I can arrange my work so as to have two months' continuous vacation in the country or its equivalent in periods of two or three days scattered thruout the season. My wife and children can spend six months of the year in the country. Now, what I want to ask you is, if I should buy a farm and stock it, say, for three thousand dollars; then, after raising all the fruits, vegetables, etc., that we would need for our table, would there be enough left over to pay for the keep of a man, to run the garden and care for the horses with the cow and the chickens? I, of course, would be willing to give all my time to working on the place when I am in the country, and my wife would help in a small way. I cannot afford to buy a country place if I am to lose money on it, but if I am to come out even I can afford to do so. I have got past the time in my life when I want to spend my vacations in the country just killing time and spending money. I will get just as much pleasure and value in running a farm as in playing golf, and it will be a great blessing to the children. Can such a thing be done?

"So much depends," as the logical countryman is likely to say—so much depends on a man's makeup for work, as well as upon his executive tact, and that of his wife also, that it is not easy to give a sure reply to this letter. If you are very raw on managing things, making ends meet, looking out for trifles, etc., we shall be afraid to look at your ledger at the end of five years. But you will be an exceptional wonder if you even balance accounts for the first three years on a farm. What do you expect to raise? One hired man cannot plow and sow and reap wheat, oats, corn, potatoes and general crops of all sorts, at the same time grow small fruits, like berries and currants, and attend to the cultivation of orchard fruits, besides all sorts of marketing. While it is true that the grains can be sown the first year, you will need five or six years after planting trees before you can begin to get apples and pears; three years before you get plums and cherries, and two to three years before you get currants and berries. You will get enough for home use inside of three years, and if there is attention to bushes and trees, fighting all sorts of insect pests and fungoids, there will be a market surplus of the smaller fruits soon after that. This surplus ought to be increasing every year, but it will involve an increase of work.

You talk of horses and a cow; you had better say one horse and one cow. Unless you are a man of considerable means, as you say you are not, you must cut off the flourishes. With a trolley near by, and bicycles for all the family, you ought to be able to get around fast enough and far enough for both pleasure and beauty. "Chickens" sounds all right, and a pig might be added—we prefer, however, to double the number of chickens; but do you know that chickens will eat their heads off with ordinary and amateur care? They will lay eggs when eggs are 10 cents a dozen, and will lay off when eggs go up to 40. You have got to learn how to even feed chickens in order to get broilers or eggs.

What you do want is not what you are talking about, but something of this sort; a small place, and not more than twenty acres; half of which is immediately put to groves and orchards. Better yet, make it ten acres and work on the same plan. Then get in a good garden of small fruits, so planted that the cultivation can almost all of it be done with horse power. Besides this have a very small vegetable garden, in which you

grow the very choicest vegetables, buying those things which cost a great deal of labor to grow. If you cultivate flowers, let it be the easily worked sorts, and those that are entirely hardy, such as tropeolums and sweet peas, with a few of the choicest roses and phloxes and geraniums—these last if you have a dry soil and hot summers. A shrubbery, consisting of the finest native shrubs mainly, costs least work and gives most satisfaction. What you want in the country is to begin at the beginning and not in the middle of a big job. If you really want more land, cover it with woods and more orchards. Keep your gardens very small for the first few years, and let them grow as your experimenting passes into experience.

That is you have from ten to twenty, or possibly thirty acres; two-thirds of it meadow, orchards and groves. One acre can be divided between shrubbery and tree lawn. One-half acre can be planted to small fruits, to flowers and to vegetables. To begin with, you may plant even less than this, and will get more results than if you planted twice as much. Do not kill your ideal hired man the first year. These fellows are more often spoiled, not by hard work, but by too many kinds of work. It makes them dizzy. Your tree planting is mostly on paper as yet, and only slowly to be transferred to the land. You do a little each year. Your children must be trained up to lend a hand in every direction. There are plenty of bright lads that can be adopted into a family and trained up to usefulness. (It may cost you more hard thinking than your garden crops.)

Now with a modest beginning and economic plans you are sure of a country home. Those who undertake much more than this at the outset generally find out that they have undertaken too much. It is easy to become the slave of a horse and tied up to a cow. Plan for fun as well as work. Your groves will not net cash until they bear nuts or give you timber, yet they will be very soon grand to lie down in. A beech grove is the healthiest spot under the blue sky. The therapeutic value of some trees is not thoroly apprehended.

Take into account what nature offers. Is there a brook? Let it do what it can to give you companionship, friendship and rest; but use the water in your barnyard or to run labor-saving machinery. You must learn how to do these things and be patient to learn and do a little at a time. Get a few hobbies. Waste a little on them; but by and by make them tell. Learn how to let some things alone; for instance, such crops as your neighbors are making money with. Grow nearly all that you eat, but there will be some things that it will not pay to grow. All this while you will remember that you have not only a man to run the place, but you have got to run the man. It would be a good deal better if you had a place near the city, where you could go every night and go back to your city work in the morning.

When you locate there are three or four things to look out for, and the horticultural editor is inclined to place retirement first. What you want is to get away from folk. You need to make acquaintance with trees and plants, birds and bugs and bees. In these days there are no outlaw sections; nor outposts even. We are all linked together with rural free mail delivery, rural telephones and trolleys; you can hardly escape these if you try. Your second point of divergence from the city is to get beautiful landscape, which you can always see and enjoy. Build your house not to shut this out, but to let it in. When you come to estimate some of these points you will find that you can do what your letter says you cannot do; that is, afford to live in the country, even at considerable loss, financially. We have tried to answer your letter so frankly that you will not be misled into a plan of farming by proxy. Do not undertake to patronize agriculture; but undertake just what you can do and no more.

The Moyer Incident

In his letter of October 8th, 1906, to Congressman Sherman, the President remarked that Mr. Harriman's reported boast of his ability to buy legislatures, Congress and the judiciary disclosed "a deep-seated corruption" which made a man "uttering such sentiments at least as undesirable a citizen as Debs, or Moyer, or Haywood." Two of these

men were then in jail awaiting trial upon a charge of murder, and there was room for doubt as to their guilt. They could reasonably ask that no prejudice against them should be excited by the public utterances of a President whose opinions have so much weight with a great majority of the American people. It seemed to us that the President might with propriety admit that he had spoken hastily in a letter not necessarily intended for publication. It is quite clear, however, that he had no thought of affecting the decision in the cases of Moyer and Haywood, or of "influencing the course of justice" in the proceedings against them. This cannot be said truthfully of the numerous labor organizations which have made such a noise about the arrest and imprisonment of the two men. The President's severe criticism of them in his vigorous letter to Mr. Jaxon is well-deserved and just. It will be a blunder for labor unions to denounce this letter and to express disapproval of it by mass meetings and parades.

The Yale Corporation

Secretary Taft is not talking politics just yet—he lets his brother do it; but he talks freely on any other topic. Thus he attended a Yale Club dinner last Saturday night in Cincinnati, and talked only Yale. He happened to hit on trustee meetings, and he is a new trustee. He told them that Yale is not sectarian, even altho by charter a certain number of the trustees must be Congregational ministers, and some people have imagined that if Yale ever has a slow streak it is the fault of these clerical members. But Mr. Taft said:

"I was very much enlightened on this point at the last meeting of the corporation by a discussion with reference to the theological school at Yale—a discussion naturally carried on by the clerical members—and I was gratified to find the broad, tolerant view which was taken by all the clerical members of the corporation with reference to the liberal instruction that should be given to those seeking a theological education at Yale. My father when on the corporation had said to me that if ever I became a member I would find that the clerical members of the corporation were the most liberal ones, and I think the discussion to which I have referred fully vindicated his judgment."

Objecting to Church Union

Of course there are and will be those who object to the proposed union of the three Churches. That is to be expected, but ought not to frighten any one. Of all objections the last and least is that union will increase the number of denominations, because a few will hold out. But those remnants don't count, hardly for temporary mischief. In *The Congregationalist,* Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, answers as follows the question what would be the effect if the action of the General Council of the United Churches in Chicago should be ratified:

"1. It will work no change in the existing creeds or standards of faith of any denomination or any church in any denomination. It establishes no new standard of dogmatic theology.

"2. It will disturb no vested interests in property.

"3. It will so unite the forces of those denominations in common Christian service that there can be confidently expected both a great gain in efficiency and a great saving of expense."

If so, there can be no valid objection to the union; and Judge Baldwin has been a potent and conservative factor in all the negotiations for union thus far, and few men are as well qualified to express a judgment as is he.

General Botha

In public as well as private affairs a generous, liberal policy pays better than a timid and suspicious one. A most admirable example is in the liberty of self-government given by Great Britain to the Transvaal, as a result of which General Botha, a principal Boer leader in the South African War, is now Prime Minister, and is visiting London with the Prime Ministers of other colonies, and is received with the warmest expressions of regard. Yet the self-government given to the States with which Great Britain was at war was bitterly opposed, and it required courage and faith for the Liberal Government to trust the people with whom it was so lately in conflict. General Botha expressed the gratitude of his people in a brief address in reply to the Minister of

War, at a dinner given to the Prime Ministers. He said:

"The manly, courageous confidence shown by the British in the people of the Transvaal is the best seed ever sown in South Africa. We will prove by our acts that we are worthy of this confidence. Our Government is as jealous of the honor of the British flag as any other colony of the Empire. The message from the Transvaal is that she wants to strengthen the bonds of co-operation and love and unity of the Empire."

It is with a people as with individuals; giving them trust makes them trustworthy. This is a lesson which the Conservative governments of England have never been able to learn in their treatment of Ireland. They have engendered nothing but hatred. Gladstone's proposal to trust Ireland with a local parliament the Conservatives would not allow. Now this Liberal Government is determined to trust the Irish people, and only in that way can the long feud come to an end, a feud which involves the good will of the United States and of Australia, as well as of Ireland itself.

In a statement recently issued, the Railroad Commission of New York directs attention to a remarkable increase in the number of broken rails on the roads in this State. For the three months ending with March 31 the number reported was 3,014, against only 826 on the same roads in the corresponding months of 1906, and 1,331 in the first quarter of 1905. On the New York Central the number this year was 1,244, against only 288 a year ago. It is pointed out that a majority of the defective rails found since January 1 were manufactured within the last three years. Prominent manufacturers have been moved by these figures to assert that no better rails have ever been made than those recently produced in American mills. This is not a convincing answer, nor can the figures be blotted out by the remark, heard in some quarters, that the roads seek by such statistics to force the manufacturers to produce rails by the open-hearth method rather than by the Bessemer process. Official reports of this character should cause thoro investigation.

English is fast becoming a world language. An illustration is given in Egypt by a visitor to the Christian Brothers' school work. He was told that they had been asked to open a school at Khartûm, but could not do it for lack of teachers. When he asked why not employ some of the Christian Brothers expelled from France, the answer was that "Frenchmen are of no use. The Arabs are mad to learn English and will have only English-speaking teachers." The official returns show 3,233 candidates last year to teach in primary schools. It is optional for them to be examined in either English or French, and 3,063 chose English and only 171 French. A Catholic writer, in the London *Tablet*, from whom we gather these facts, says that the American mission schools (United Presbyterian) are "excellent and ubiquitous," "apparently supplied with unlimited funds," and "certainly doing a great work for civilization." "Every dragoman and donkey boy I met in Upper Egypt told me he had learned English at one of these American mission schools."

We had the other day an illustration in a court in this city of mob violence protected and approved, such as might be expected only in Hoodlumton. An Irish play was on the stage, and ten Irishmen attended it for the purpose of violence. They hurled rotten eggs and other disagreeable things and made a noisy disturbance until they were arrested; but the judge dismissed the charge on the ground that the play was "indecent," "vulgar" and "shocking in the extreme," and a performance such as no Irishman would sit still and witness. Then why did they witness it? They went there for the very purpose. They could have kept away. Their act was in principle just the same as any mob law or lynch law.

Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, has given a million dollars to Dr. Washington, of Tuskegee, and Dr. Frissell, of Hampton, as trustees, but it is stated that the income of the fund will be used, not for these two schools, but for the smaller rural schools, such as are carried on by the graduates of Hampton and Tuske-

gee. It is an admirable and useful gift. Without in the least disparaging its value, may we suggest to the next large donor that, while much has been given for the lower education of the negroes, and the Southern States are giving almost exclusively to that, the higher institutions, which try to give what will make educated leaders, have been much neglected. Teachers of really competent character have to be supplied chiefly by those so-called colleges, which are even yet below full college rank, but which are the best that the South possesses, and which are supported by Northern benevolence. It is these that do the most good and are most in need.

Mr. Taft is not able to assure the Porto Ricans that they shall have citizenship. They ask for it, they have a moral right to it; but he says "there are difficulties in securing the passage of such a law thru Congress." That is true, and it is a severe indictment of Congress. Congress is unwilling to give free entrance of Philippine products into the United States, from fear that our sugar and tobacco producers may suffer an infinitesimal loss. We are not even enriched by such selfishness. There is neither altruism nor profit in our course. We do not wonder that Secretary Taft is annoyed at the repeated requests of the Porto Ricans for citizenship. He can only tell them that the President has asked Congress to give it; and he adds that they have most of the advantage without the name. But they want the name, as do we; and they have the right to ask what will later assure admission as a Territory within the United States.

It has been said that there would never be another meeting of the United Confederate Veterans, as the men are getting old and feeble, and the meeting has degenerated into a general jollification in which the veterans had only a second part. But there is a chance for it, as orders have been announced that the girls will not be invited. Every local body of Veterans has been allowed to send one or more "sponsors," or "maids of honor," and they have filled the hotels and streets, and it has been a great time for these smart young girls and their admirers, to the neglect of the old, frayed soldiers. The only way to give the old men a chance for glory and memory is to close the matrimonial market.

There is a plenty of money to be given for good causes—never more—if one goes aright for it. The last appeal is from the New York City Federation of Churches, which wants an endowment of a million dollars. This Federation has done admirable work in showing what a religious census ought to be, and it has thus strengthened not a few churches. It proposes to carry on its work by fifteen helpers on fellowships, giving them a year's work on the religious problems of a great city. There are no better business men in the city than Harvey E. Fisk, banker; President E. R. L. Gould, of the Thirty-fourth Street Bank, and ex-Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, who make the appeal.

Why should not Belgium want a republic? It is not strange that the people should be dissatisfied with the sort of king they have, whose character has not been impeccable, who has quarreled with his family, who has disgusted the world with his rule of the Kongo Free State, and who has now provoked his citizens by withdrawing from the Chamber of Deputies a bill after it had been adopted. The Liberal and the Socialist members have protested against this infringement, and, at a meeting of the Workmen's party, speeches were made favoring such a republic as exists in France. It may come.

"Imperial unity, coupled with and based on local autonomy," is what Premier Laurier tells the Home Government that Canada and the other colonies want. True; then why not allow as much to Ireland? Indeed, a bill to establish an Irish Council is to be introduced in Parliament next week, and an Irish Council will be a sort of Parliament. Now, here are the Polish members of the Russian Duma asking for such autonomy as Finland has. That is not a bad way to initiate reforms for the whole Empire.



BROADWAY FAÇADE.



SIDE ELEVATION, CHAMBERS STREET.

The Chemical National Bank and Its New Building

THE Chemical National Bank, one of the oldest and most conservative banking institutions, has just yielded to the modern custom of providing banks with new banking houses. The Chemical's new building is perhaps the finest of its kind in the United States. It is located on the site of the bank's old quarters, No. 270 Broadway, where it has done business since 1849. Before that the bank was at 216 Broadway, where it began business in 1824. The bank was an outgrowth of the New York Chemical Manufacturing Company, which came into incorporated existence in 1823 for the purpose of manufacturing drugs and chemicals. Granite, with Pavonazzo, Chippelino, and white-veined statuary marbles quarried in Italy, enter largely into the building structure, the fittings of which are in bronze. The whole has an exceedingly simple, but very rich, finish. For many years the Chemical had larger deposits than any other bank in the United States. Its stock is today the highest priced of all bank stocks in this



GENERAL VIEW OF BANKING ROOM.

country. The original capital of the bank was $300,000, which was increased only last January to $3,000,000. The bank's present surplus fund is $5,000,000, and it has undivided profits of $364,710.59. The bank's gross assets, according to its most recent statement, are $38,568,256.85. William H. Porter is president of the bank, J. B. Martindale vice-president, and Francis Halpin cashier. The directors, in addition to the president and vice-president, are Frederic W. Stevens, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Augustus D. Juilliard, George G. DeWitt and Robert Walton Goelet.



THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK OF BOSTON.

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....The National Shawmut Bank of Boston, which until 1898 did business under the name of The Shawmut National Bank, formally opened its new building in Boston on the 1st of April. A picture of the building, which has many interesting and very attractive architectural features, is printed on this page. The bank has a capital of $3,500,000, a surplus fund of $4,000,000 and undivided profits of $618,372.93, which gives the bank ample resources with which to do a conservative and strictly legitimate banking business. Many Boston banks have been merged into the Shawmut Bank, including:

The Boston National Bank, The Eagle National Bank, The Columbian National Bank, The National Bank of North America, The National Revere Bank, The North National Bank, The Market National Bank, The Harvard National Bank, The National Bank of the Commonwealth, The Second National Bank, and The National Exchange Bank.

The officers of the Shawmut are: James B. Stearns, president; Francis B. Sears, Harold Burdock, Abram T. Collier, vice-presidents; and Frank Barbour, cashier.

....John C. Winston, the head of the publishing house of John C. Winston Company, has been elected president of the People's Trust Company, of Philadelphia, whose authorized capital is $750,000.

....The Knickerbocker Trust Company has published an instructive pamphlet concerning the devolution of real and personal property, transfer taxes on the property of decedents, and the administration of estates.

....In 1905, a recent Census bulletin says, there were 104 petroleum refineries in this country. They were capitalized at $136,280,000, and the value of their output was $175,005,000.

Insurance

The Constituency of the New Board of Trustees of the Mutual Life

THE newly elected Mutual Life board of trustees met last week and re-elected Charles A. Peabody president and Emory McClintock vice-president of the company. The board of trustees, as the result of the election just decided, is composed as follows, viz.:

John W. Auchincloss, New York, merchant; trustee of company since 1885. George F. Baker, New York, president First National Bank of New York, trustee since 1879. Hugo Baring, New York, banker; recently elected trustee. Charles S. Brown, New York; recently elected trustee. Dumont Clarke, Dumont, N. J., president American Exchange National Bank of New York; trustee since 1902. Frederic Cromwell, Bernardsville, N. J., formerly treasurer of the company; trustee since 1880. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia, Pa., president and director Curtis Publishing Company, publishers *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Saturday Evening Post*, director Merchants' National Bank; newly elected. Julien T. Davies, New York, counselor at law; trustee since 1882. Charles D. Dickey, New York, Brown Bros. & Co., bankers; trustee since 1896. William P. Dixon, New York, counselor at law; trustee since 1884. H. Rieman Duval, New York, president American Beet Sugar Company; recently elected trustee. Charles R. Henderson, New York, Henderson & Co., bankers; trustee since 1883. Augustus D. Juilliard, New York. A. D. Juilliard & Co., dry goods commission; trustee since 1888. Major Wm. H. Lambert, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly general agent for Pennsylvania of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, president of the Department of Charities and Correction, Philadelphia, 1892-9, director of City Trusts (Girard Estate, etc.), director Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, Western National Bank, member the Union League Club (director and secretary), the Art Club, manager Saving Fund Society of Germantown and vicinity; newly elected. Harlow N. Higinbotham, Chicago, Il.; newly elected. James N. Jarvie, Montclair, N. J., Arbuckle Bros. Coffee Company; trustee since 1896. Charles Lanier, New York, Winslow, Lanier & Co., bankers; trustee since 1899. Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, London, England, member of well known gun manufacturers, Vickers Son & Maxim; newly elected. Emory McClintock, Morristown, N. J., vice-president and actuary of the company; recently elected trustee. George P. Miller, Milwaukee, Wis., counselor at law; recently elected trustee. Theodore Morford, Newton, N. J., president Sussex National Bank of Newton, N. J.; trustee since 1886. Thos. M. Mulry, New York, president Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, of New York; recently elected trustee. Charles A. Peabody, New York, president of the company; recently elected trustee. Emile Oscar Phillippi, Paris, France, merchant; newly elected; Alfred M. Shook, Nashville, Tenn; newly elected. Leroy Springs, Lancaster, S. C., capitalist; recently elected trustee. George C. Rand, New York, member of firm of Hard & Rand, coffee merchants; recently elected trustee. Louis Stern, New York, merchant; recently elected trustee. Henry W. Taft, New York, counselor at law; recently elected trustee. Benjamin F. Tracy, New York, formerly Secretary of the Navy; newly elected. Wm. H. Truesdale, Greenwich, Conn., president Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; trustee since 1900. Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York; trustee since 1902.

CABLES from St. Petersburg state that an unnamed American insurance company has sent circulars to the members of the Duma in the attempt to interest them in life insurance. These circulars call attention to the many recent casualties that have occurred in Russia, and mention thirty-one prominent victims of the Terrorists during the past three years. Among those whose families have benefited by means of the insurance principle applied through the circularizing company were Minister von Plehve and Baron Meydel, whose beneficiaries have been paid the amounts of their respective policies.

SOME of the ways whereby plate glass is broken are tabulated by the Pennsylvania Casualty Company as follows, viz.: Settling of building, expansion or contraction of frames, defective setting, warping of frames, high winds, sleet and hail storms, slamming of doors, falling of various objects against the glass, including awning fixtures, step ladders, etc.; window cleaning casualties, runaway horses, reckless automobilists, drunken and fighting men, ball playing in the street, pistol shots, bean shooters, stones thrown by children, stones struck by horses' hoofs, stones snapped from under the wheels of traction and other speeding cars, snowballing, malicious mischief, careless employees, and the fool with his diamond, not to mention a long list of other "moving causes."

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Survey of the World

National Politics

Owing to the utterances of prominent men in favor of his renomination, the President is said to be considering the expediency of repeating the declaration which he made in 1904. At the White House, a few days ago, to several persons who predicted that the delegations from their respective States would ask and vote for his renomination, he said: "If I were to accept a renomination after what I have said on the subject, I should be historically disgraced." Henry Watterson asserts that at a meeting of journalists last winter the President made the following remarks:

"Why can't you trust me? I tell you that if the next National Republican convention nominates me and adjourns it will have to reassemble, because I will not accept the nomination."

A letter asking for the views of Republicans, "whether for or against President Roosevelt," and for other information, was sent to 3,500 men in the State of New York by the League of Republican Clubs. Speaking of the 2,138 replies, the League's president says that in all of them it seemed to be taken for granted that Mr. Roosevelt would not accept another nomination, altho nine-tenths of the writers desired that his policies be carried forward. Secretary Taft has formally been placed in the field by the managers of his canvass in Ohio, who are completing their organization and appealing to local politicians by letter and otherwise. It is now asserted that a majority of the members of the Republican State Committee are in favor of the Secretary's nomination, altho nearly three-fourths of them were claimed by the opposition a few weeks ago. Senator Dick, George B. Cox and other friends of Senator Foraker, have recently argued against any such test at the primaries, this year, as was proposed by the Senator, and the latter now explains that he never desired or suggested that there should be a primary test before the elections of November next or in connection with them. It is said that the negroes and the organized working men of Ohio oppose the candidacy of the Secretary. His friends are confident, however, that he has already won the support of his party in that State.

Railway Questions

It is expected that several prominent railroad companies will cause a valuation of their physical property to be made by experts, thus forestalling a similar valuation by the Interstate Commerce Commission if the Commission should decide to make one. It seems to be admitted that President Mellen (of the New York, New Haven & Hartford road) and some other railway officers think that there should be such an appraisal, and that Mr. Stevens (recently Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal) has really been employed to do the work on Mr. Mellen's road. The assertion is made that many roads are undercapitalized, and that proof of the fact will assist in marketing additional stock or bonds. Valuations having been made, there will rest upon the Government the

burden of proving that they are excessive. There is some discussion of the question whether the present value or the original cost of terminals and land should be accepted. Evidently the companies will accept the present value. In some instances, land acquired as a gift from communities is now worth many millions. The cost of replacing existing terminals in large cities would be enormous. It is understood that valuation is one of the subjects to be considered by the President in his address on the 30th. Another is the supervision of issues of securities hereafter to be made. It is noticeable that President George J. Gould recently said that he would not oppose a judicious supervision of new securities by the National Government. ——During the recent Harriman investigation there was disclosed an agreement, nearly four years old, between the Southern Pacific and the San Pedro (Senator Clark's) road, binding the latter to adopt the rates of the former, and not to change them without the former's consent, for a period of ninety-nine years. This was held to be a clear violation of law. It is now announced that the agreement was cancelled on April 15th. Mr. Harriman was not questioned as to this subject, and therefore he did not acquire immunity from prosecution. It is said that the Commission intended to prosecute. The penalty for the offense alleged to have been committed may be both fine and imprisonment. The Department of Justice is soon to ask the courts for an order requiring Mr. Harriman to answer the Commission's questions which he refused to answer during the investigation.——In the rebate cases against the Beef Trust, the judgment of the lower court has been affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, which rejects the pleas of the defendants. This is the first case of the kind to be decided on appeal, and the decision probably foreshadows the action of the court upon those which are to follow.——The Atlantic Coast Line refused to obey an order of the North Carolina Commission that it should make a connection with another road at Selma for the convenience of the public, upon the ground that the resulting passenger business would be done at a loss. At Washington, the Supreme Court now upholds the Commission's power to enforce such an order, saying that a road may be compelled to furnish adequate facilities to the public even if as an incident there be some pecuniary loss on that part of its service directly involved. The decision is regarded as one of considerable importance in its bearing upon the power of a State Railroad Commission.——It is expected that several companies will test in the courts the recent railway legislation of Minnesota, which includes laws reducing passenger and freight rates.

The Idaho Murder Cases

At a meeting of the Central Federated Union of New York City on Sunday last, a committee appointed to call upon the President and to talk with him about his criticism of Moyer and Haywood reported that they had had a frank conference with the President for an hour and a half, and that he had prepared a letter addressed to their chairman. It appeared when this letter was read that the greater part of it was an extract from another letter, written by the President on March 25th, 1906, and addressed to the Attorney-General, in which he urged that Moyer and Haywood should have "exact justice." He wrote as follows:

"Our duty is (if it should ever happen that we had any power in the matter) to see that exact justice is done these men. There must be no condonation of lawlessness on our part, even if the lawlessness takes the form of an effort to avenge the wrongs committed by the lawlessness of others. The sole question as regards Haywood and Moyer must be the question whether or not they can be shown to be guilty of this particular act, and their legal rights must be as carefully guarded as those of any other men. It is alleged that they were extradited from Colorado in a manner that amounted to a betrayal of their legal rights. I should like to have the District Attorney of Colorado, and, if necessary, the District Attorney of Idaho, give me such information as they can on this point."

He also wanted to know, he said, whether the authorities of Idaho were disposed to act unfairly, and, on the other hand, whether there was "any symptom of a miscarriage of justice" in favor of the accused. He continued:

"The intemperate violence with which Socialistic or labor papers like that of Debs, and, I am sorry to say, some other labor organizations, have insisted without any knowledge of the facts upon treating these men as martyrs to the cause of labor, has unquestionably resulted in tremendous pressure being brought to bear upon the authorities of Idaho to discharge or acquit them, whether guilty or innocent.

"So far as the unions are anxious only to see that exact justice is done these men, that they are given their full legal rights and not condemned unless proved guilty of this specific act, they are entitled to the cordial co-operation of all just and fair-minded citizens. So far as by any action or by murderous and treasonable language, such as that quoted above from Debs (and others), they tend to bring pressure to bear upon the State authorities and the courts to obstruct the course of justice and to render it difficult to convict the men, if guilty, they are equally without stint to be condemned; and anything that the Federal authorities can do in either event to further the cause of justice is to be done."

Following this extract, the President wrote to the committee's chairman that if any one could show that there had been a miscarriage of justice for or against Moyer or Haywood, he would at once lay the evidence before the Attorney-General for such action thereon as it might be within the power of the Federal authorities to take. After the letter had been read, the President was commended by members of the committee and attacked by Socialists. Those who applauded the President's name were clearly a majority, and the report was accepted.——The trial at Boise will begin on the 9th. Already there are many newspaper correspondents and other visitors in the city. Some addition to the forces at the military post has been made, owing to threats of violence.—— About 20,000 persons took part in a parade of protest in New York on the 4th. A majority of these were said to be Socialists. At the close of the parade there was a mass meeting in a large hall, where speeches in defense of the Idaho prisoners were made by Socialists of local prominence.

The Harrisburg Capitol

As a result of the long investigation concerning the furnishing of the new capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., civil and criminal suits will be brought by the Attorney-General of the State against several persons. Among those involved in the scandal are John H. Sanderson, to whom a very comprehensive contract was awarded; Joseph M. Huston, architect, and James H. Shumaker, formerly superintendent of grounds and buildings. The cost of the building was about $4,000,000, and $9,000,000 more was expended upon the furnishings. We have heretofore shown the extraordinary prices paid for painting the walls, for chairs, chandeliers, etc. The experts employed now estimate that Sanderson's profits on the $5,556,785 paid to him were $3,500,000. In the $2,000,000 paid for metallic furniture there was a profit of 500 per cent. Governor Pennypacker was president of the board that had charge of the work and was a party to all the contracts for furnishings. Last autumn (while he was Governor) he issued a statement saying that not a dollar had been misspent, that the building could not be duplicated for $13,000,000, that no bill had been finally settled until the articles to which it related had been measured and weighed, and that the accuracy of every bill had been certified by Huston and Shumaker. Governor Pennypacker's notorious law for muzzling the press was repealed last week.

Treaty Ratified in Santo Domingo

The treaty with Santo Domingo, ratified at Washington on February 25th, was ratified on the 2d by the Dominican Congress. We have heretofore explained this agreement, which marks a new departure in the relations of the United States with the smaller American republics. It provides for the appointment, by the President of the United States, of a receiver to collect the republic's customs revenue and apply a large part of it to the payment of the republic's foreign debt. This debt has been scaled down to $17,000,000, and the old bonds are to be covered by a new loan of $20,000,000, at 5 per cent., soon to be issued in New York. The receiver is to apply to this debt $100,000 each month, or $1,200,000 per annum, $1,000,000 of which will pay the interest, while the principal will be reduced by the remaining $200,000, or by a greater sum if the entire revenue exceeds $3,000,000.

Last month's receipts were about $300,000. Our Government undertakes to protect the receiver. Santo Domingo agrees that it will not increase its debt or change its customs duties without the consent of the United States. Owing to opposition caused by the publication of a letter from Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, it was feared a short time ago that ratification would be prevented. In this letter, which was addressed to W. L. Bass, an American planter in Santo Domingo, it is alleged that the Senator said:

"I favored the treaty because it was one step toward annexation. I regard the island as a natural and desirable picket post for the United States, lying in front of the Isthmian Canal and in the line of travel between our Atlantic seaboard ports and the canal. I hope that the treaty will be a step toward annexation."

Mr. Bass distributed thruout the island facsimiles of the letter, the result being that hostility toward American influence and the treaty was excited.

Guatemala Offends Mexico

Interest in Central American affairs has been shifted from Nicaragua and Honduras to Guatemala and Mexico. The two men from Guatemala who assassinated ex-President Barillas in Mexico City having confessed, while under the influence of superstitious fear due to the recent earthquake, that they had been hired and commissioned to do the deed by General José Maria Lima, Mexico demanded that Lima be arrested and held for extradition. Two days later (on the 29th ult.) the Guatemalan President, Cabrera, narrowly escaped assassination in his capital. A mine (at the end of a tunnel extending under the street from the cellar of an adjoining house) was exploded under him and his carriage, killing his horses and wounding his Chief of Staff. Search for the assassins was made in the Mexican Legation. For this act Guatemala apologized on the 3d, but on the 4th President Cabrera refused to give up Lima, who is said to be his chief adviser and supporter. It is asserted that the late ex-President Barillas was at the head of a revolutionary junta which had planned the overthrow of Cabrera. At last reports, Mexico was about to sever diplomatic relations with Guatemala, and had moved 10,000 troops to the border.

Pursuit of Lawbreakers

It is admitted by Detective Burns, who has assisted Prosecutor Heney in unearthing the municipal frauds at San Francisco, that Mayor Schmitz has made a partial confession and has thus sought immunity. The testimony of Police Captain Mooney before the grand jury has shown that disorderly houses and gambling houses were protected by weekly payments to police officers of the several ranks according to a regular schedule of graded rates. For some time Prosecutor Heney has been engaged in tracing the money alleged in the indictments to have been paid for the street railway overhead trolley franchise. It is now announced that he has succeeded in laying before the grand jury a complete record of the movement of $325,000 from New York to Ruef and other recipients of it.——As a result of an investigation made by the Chicago Civil Service Commission as to charges that the police force in that city was required to pay assessments to a campaign fund in the interest of Mayor Dunne before the recent Mayoralty election, indictments were found last Saturday against John M. Collins, formerly Chief of Police; William L. O'Connell, formerly Commissioner of Public Works and chairman of the Democratic Committee; Edmund H. Roche, City Purchasing Agent; Frank D. Comerford, formerly police attorney, and two detectives.——In Portland, Ore., on the 3d, F. P. Mays and W. N. Jones, formerly State Senators, who were recently found guilty of conspiracy to steal public land, were sentenced. Mays was fined $10,000 and sent to jail for four months. Jones's fine was only $2,000, but his jail term is eight months.

Cuba

Much has been said in the daily press about an affray in Santiago, on the 30th ult., between sailors of the United States cruiser "Tacoma" and the police of that city. It appears that about fifteen sailors who had attended a banquet in a café were returning at

2 a. m. to the wharf and their ship. They were unarmed. In the fight that took place eleven of them were injured, and one, named Lee, suffering from a fractured skull and a pistol shot wound, may not recover. Revolvers and machetes were used by the police, who were commanded by Captain Lay. Among the injured was Ensign Brisbin. An official report from the "Tacoma" says that the sailors were "attacked." On the other hand, it is asserted in an official report from the authorities in Santiago that Brisbin and the sailors were the aggressors. It is admitted, however, that revolvers were used without necessity, and the authorities ask for the indictment of Lay. Governor Magoon says that the affair has no political significance and that the attitude of Santiago toward Americans, sailors and others, is friendly. Reports to the contrary have been published.——The plan for a standing army of 12,000 men, suggested by the General Staff at Washington, is opposed by all parties. A moderate increase of the numbers of the Rural Guards is predicted.

The Imperial Conference

The request of the colonial premiers for a preferential tariff with the mother country has met with a definite and decided refusal from the British Government. Having thus failed in what they regarded as their principal object, some of the premiers openly declared that there is no use in remaining in London any longer. The Hon. Alfred Deakin, Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia, presented the argument for colonial preference in a statistical speech of several hours in length. He argued that if the British Empire is to remain together there must be a greater degree of co-operation among its members, and their trade relations with each other must be improved. Since 1880, he said, the



THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE OF BRITISH EMPIRE PREMIERS.

From left to right, Sir J. G. Ward (New Zealand); Sir W. Laurier (Canada); Sir H. C. Bannerman (Natal); Lord Elgin (Colonial Secretary); Hon A. Deakin (Australia); Dr. Jameson (Cape Colony); General Botha (Transvaal); Sir W. Lyne (Australia).

trade of Australia with England had decreased from 75.8 per cent. to 62.5 per cent., while trade with foreign countries had increased from 12.2 per cent. to 26.9 per cent. Australia now supplies England with $50,000,000 a year, but she could furnish $1,065,000,000, of which foreigners now get $800,000,000. In his opinion a threat of retaliation would be sufficient to prevent foreign nations from discriminating against Great Britain as they do now. Mr. Deakin was supported by Dr. L. S. Jameson, Premier of Cape Colony; Sir J. G. Ward, of New Zealand, and F. R. Moor, of Natal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, stated that the position of Canada was the same as it was in 1892, and that she was content to adhere to the solution then reached. General Botha took a different attitude from his South African colleagues. He declared himself uncompromisingly opposed to a commercial agreement within the empire, because it was an attempt to rob the colonial governments of their freedom in managing tariff matters for themselves. He believed that each Government could regulate trade to suit itself by imposing duties against goods from Great Britain or any other country if they thought best. In reply to the proposal for a preferential tariff, Herbert H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that while the colonies might hold preference vital to their interests, His Majesty's Government held free trade as vital to the interests of the United Kingdom, and could not accept anything undermining that policy, even experimentally. Preferences would involve setting up a new system of duties, which would be an infringement of the root and principle of free trade. A suggestion made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the same object could be attained by subsidizing imperial steamship lines between England and Canada, and Canada and Australia, is being considered by the Cabinet. This would reduce the time between Australia and England to twenty instead of thirty days, and freight rates accordingly, thus diverting some of the traffic now going to New York. Ex-Premier Balfour, leader of the Opposition, who long hesitated to adopt Chamberlain's protection policy, has now come out decidedly in favor of a preferential tariff. He said he was satisfied that a preference policy would ultimately be adopted by this country, and emphasized the necessity for "speedily translating the sentiment of brotherhood into practical action" by accepting the proffers of Canada and other colonies of preferential treatment for trade within the empire before the latter is drained of its vital strength. The colonial Premiers inspected the naval vessels assembled at Portsmouth, taking an especial interest in the new "Dreadnought," the largest and most efficient battleship afloat. The official report gives the following information about her trial trip:

"She has satisfied her creators and fulfilled all anticipations. When 80 per cent. of her guns were first fired together, with a total energy of 345,792 foot tons, some cups and saucers were broken. All else withstood the immense concussion, and the difficult problem of preventing the blast of one gun from interfering with that of another was found to have been satisfactorily solved. She has completed a voyage of 10,000 miles, and, without using all her boiler-power, maintained a speed of over seventeen knots for 3,400 miles, and could have done another thousand at the same speed."

French Labor Problems

Owing to the stringent precautions taken by the Government, the labor riots anticipated on May 1st did not occur, and the day passed off in Paris and the provincial cities with less disorder than people have been accustomed to expect of late years. The trade unions were forbidden to parade the streets, the Labor Exchange building was closed, and troops stationed at strategic points thruout the city. Four prominent members of the General Federation of Labor were arrested on April 29th charged with making speeches inciting to murder, pillage and revolution. The prosecution produced quotations from their public utterances, hinting the assassination of Clemenceau, advocating the use of violence against the Government, and advising clerks to injure the goods they sold and waiters to waste as much as possible of the food and drink they handled in order to ruin their employers. On May 1st over 1,000 arrests were made, mostly for not "moving on" when told to; only a few of the prisoners were held for trial. Twenty policemen and citizens were injured in

the conflicts between the police and the mobs which collected at several points. Jacob Law, a Russian, who claims to be a naturalized American citizen, while riding on the top of an omnibus thru the Place de la Republique, fired five shots from a revolver at the cuirassiers on guard there, two of whom were wounded. The crowd attempted to lynch him, but he was rescued by the police after suffering considerable injury. He claims to be an anarchist, and declared his intention of shooting an officer. The penalty for such an attempt is death The bakers, after having kept up their strike for twenty-one days without being able seriously to curtail the bread supply, have resolved to resume work. The employers agreed to take back the men who gave notice before going out on the strike, but refused to re-employ those who left without warning for the purpose of embarrassing their business. The strikers have sued for damages their former employers who declined to take them back, on the ground of brusque dismissal.——Premier Clemenceau has prepared a bill suppressing the General Federation of Labor because of its constant stirring up of strikes and disorder and its insistence upon the formation of militant unions among the State employees. The two Socialist members of his Cabinet, M. Viviani, Minister of Labor, and M. Briand, Minister of Education, are opposed to such action against the Federation, and it is a question whether M. Clemenceau will be able to maintain his position when the matter comes up before the Chamber of Deputies after the Easter holidays. It is estimated that the Paris tradesmen lost $20,000,000 during the last three weeks, because the tourists have been frightened away for fear of May Day outbreaks.

German Colonial Policy

The Government measure for the establishment of a separate ministry for colonial affairs, which was defeated in the last Reichstag by a combination of the Socialists and Clericals, was carried by a large majority of the present Reichstag. Herr Dernburg, a business man of American training, who is now Director of the Colonial Office, will probably be the first Colonial Secretary. In the debate on the bill, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, charged the Government with maintaining a large military force in Southwest Africa for political purposes. The Vice-Chancellor replied by asserting that Germany never had had any designs on the Cape Colony. Herr Dernburg stated that it was his intention to conduct colonial affairs on business lines, and to do away with the traditional bureaucratic methods as rapidly as it could be done without summarily ejecting the officials now in charge. He favored giving the men on the ground more power and freedom from interference from Wilhelmstrasse. He admitted that a reprehensible caste spirit had grown up in the colonies, but the same spirit might also be observed in the eastern provinces of Prussia. Herr Dernburg presented the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of cruelty and corruption made against colonial officials. Twenty-seven cases had been investigated, five officials had been found guilty and punished, eight discharged for want of evidence against them, other cases were pending. Considering that the investigation covered a period of seventeen years and the conduct of over 2,000 officials, the Government contends that the number of offenses was small. Herr Dernburg declared his intention of visiting the German colonies of East and Southwest Africa as soon as the session adjourned, to see what reforms could be instituted.——Baron Jesko von Puttkamer, who has been on trial for offenses against decency and discipline when he was Governor of the Kameruns about ten years ago, was found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded and to pay a fine of $250. One of the charges of which he was found guilty was that of taking with him an actress, Marie Ecke, and installing her in the Government House as his cousin, the Baroness von Eckhardtstein.

Unrest in India

Considerable alarm has been excited both in India and in England on account of recent outbreaks of violence in Northern India, indicating a strong and extensive anti-British feeling among the people. The separation of Bengal into two provinces

last year was the occasion of local disorder and much speech-making and denunciation of the arbitrariness of the British Government. This crystallized into a persistent nationalist agitation and popular boycott against goods of British manufacture, the "Swadeshi movement." Now the seditious sentiment has spread into the Punjab, the most warlike and hitherto the most loyal of the British possessions in India. It is from this province that the Sikh soldiers are obtained for the policing of distant parts of the British Empire. The native press in Lahore has been endeavoring to excite the race feeling by publishing scandalous and seditious attacks upon the British administration, which finally became so outrageous that the Government was obliged to take action. The native newspaper, *Punjabi*, of Lahore, printed a story to the effect that a British officer had ordered a Mohammedan policeman to carry to camp a wild pig that he had speared, and had shot the policeman because he refused. The Government, it was said, had hushed the matter up and the murderer escaped, "as the European murderers of natives usually escape in this country where the much vaunted British justice is a delusion." The proprietor of the newspaper was arrested and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of a thousand rupees (about $330), and the editor to six months' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees. The Government prosecutor showed that the story was a complete fabrication and that the policeman had been killed by being thrown and dragged by a native horse. The defense of the prisoners was that they had published the unverified rumor in good faith. The populace sympathized with the prisoners and they were crowned with garlands and given an ovation as they were taken to the prison. Afterward the procession went thru the principal streets insulting every European met. The Revising Court, to which an appeal was made, confirmed the sentence, but reduced the sentence of the proprietor to six months' imprisonment. On May 3d anti-European riots broke out in Rawalpindi, a fortified town of the Punjab, with a population of about 90,000. A mob of Hindus looted the post-office, destroyed a power house and a motor garage, pillaged a church and attacked several bungalows and residences. Troops restored order and arrested in the bazaar five Hindu lawyers who were thought to be responsible for the agitation. They are held in prison, altho two lakhs of rupees, $66,650, were offered as bail. Civilians are forming companies of volunteers in Lahore, composed of all classes, even judges of the Supreme Court, university professors and leading business men entering the ranks as privates. Rifles and twenty rounds of ball cartridge have been issued to these local volunteers. The Mohammedans are not in sympathy with the Hindus in their anti-foreign movement. They are holding mass meetings in Lahore and elsewhere, denouncing the agitation and declaring their ability and willingness to put down the Hindus by force if the British Government would allow them a free hand.

Rebellion in Morocco

Marakesh, or Morocco City, is reported to be in a state of open rebellion against the Sultan, and the tribes of that vicinity have declared in favor of his brother, Mulai Hafiz. After the murder of Dr. Mauchamp by the mob in Marakesh, the Sultan, in compliance with the French demands, ordered the removal of the Governor, Abd-el-Salam, for his failure to keep order. A new Governor was appointed, and left Tangier with his forty-eight wives and an escort of 500 soldiers, but before he reached Marakesh 370 of his soldiers had deserted and the city refused to receive him. The French occupied the town of Ujda to enforce reparation for the murder of Mauchamp, and have established themselves as firmly as if they intended to retain it permanently, as they doubtless will. The Sultan issued a proclamation, to be read in the mosques, admitting the justice of the French seizure of Ujda, and urging the people of Morocco to abstain from all violence.——A conflict arose between France and Germany over an order given to German contractors for a drainage system and marine boulevard at Tangier. The French and German foreign offices finally agreed to leave the matter to the Sanitary Council of Tangier, of which the diplomatic corps are members.

The Deeper Note

BY ALFRED AUSTIN

POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

BIRDS of victorious Spring,
You know nor grief nor pain;
Sing, sing, sing!
Reiterate the strain;
To you life doth not bring
Or loss or gain.

Your unforeboding song,
With each returning year,
Is just as sweet and strong,
As silvery and clear,
As when the Attic throng
Stood, husht, to hear.

Yet something do you miss
Of what to us is lent,
The spiritual bliss,
The whispered message sent
From other world to this,
For our admonishment.

The mystery half-divined
Of "Where," when we depart,
Leaving our loved behind
Alone to bear the smart;
High melodies of mind,
Deep music of the heart.

So would I not exchange
For your my graver lot,
The wider reach and range
Of feelings you have not,
Affections fresh and strange,
And friendships unforgot.

SWINFORD OLD MANOR, KENT, ENGLAND.



NORWEGIAN NOBEL INSTITUTE, CHRISTIANIA.

The Future of the Norwegian Nobel Institute

BY CHR. C. LANGE

SECRETARY OF THE NOBEL COMMITTEE OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT.

I.

ORIGINALITY might reasonably be expected from the inventor of dynamite. But if Dr. Alfred Nobel's fame had not been established by his invention already, he would no doubt have won worldwide renown as the great testator. Certainly, no existing legacy can compare with his in striking originality. Not only are the annual prizes larger in amount than in any other case, but also the scope and the object of Alfred Nobel's foundation are striking in their conception; he made his legacy absolutely international, declaring it to be his express desire that, in the awarding of prizes, "no consideration whatever be paid to the nationality of the candidates . . ." And there is a lofty idealism in his selection of the pursuits which are to be rewarded: The sciences of physics, of chemistry and of medicine, idealistic literature, and the utopian pursuit of preparing the millennium of peace and international good will.

The originality of the plan is borne out by the complete absence in the testament of any directions as to the organization of the foundation. Dr. Nobel only says: ". . . the capital . . . shall constitute a fund, the interest accruing from which shall be annually awarded in prizes . . ." And that is all. The simplicity is touching. For evidently, sums of some $37,000, sums that, in the Scandinavian countries, at any rate, represent prosperity, not to say more, cannot be "annually awarded in prizes" without due guarantees that worthy recipients have been found.

The statutes which have been framed for the Nobel Foundation prescribe two sorts of guarantees: First, no applications for prizes shall be taken into con-

sideration, but only such candidatures as are proposed in due form by qualified persons; secondly, these proposals are examined and reported upon by special institutions, created by and working under the control of the adjudicating corporations, while a quarter of the yearly income of each group is deducted before the distribution is made and set aside for the purposes of these institutions. Thus 25 per cent. is paid as an insurance premium that the 75 per cent. is worthily bestowed.

Such institutions are called Nobel Institutes. Two of these have been established in Sweden — one for physical chemistry, the other for literature. A third has been opened at Christiania, the Norwegian Nobel Institute, whose object is thus defined by the regulations issued for it:

"to follow the development of international relations, especially the work for pacific settlement of them, and thereby counsel the committee with regard to the distribution of the Prize. The Institute shall, moreover, work to promote mutual friendship and respect, peaceful intercourse, justice and fraternity among nations."

Thru the foundation of this Institute a way has been opened which, it may be confidently hoped, will give large opportunities of useful work in future. At present, of course, its means are rather limited, the annual income of both the committee and the Institute amounting to rather more than $12,000, besides which a sum of $80,000 was in 1900 set aside as an organization fund for each of the five prize groups under the Nobel Foundation. In the case of the Norwegian Nobel Institute, the greater part of this sum has been employed to buy a handsome site of a convenient situation, where a good building has been erected and outfitted for the work of the Institute and the Nobel Committee proper. This building was finished in 1905. Of the $12,000 mentioned above, about $8,000 are expended for the institute. The sums, as will be seen, are modest, and the present work of the Institute is very



READING ROOM OF THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL INSTITUTE, CHRISTIANIA.



J. G. LOEVLAND,
Chairman of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, which distributes the Nobel Peace Prize. Born 1848. First foreign minister of Norway in 1905, in the independent crisis. Still in office.

modest, too, but there are large possibilities.

The primary duty of the Institute is to give its advice to the Nobel Committee on the distribution of the peace prize, and in 1904 three advisers were added to the staff of the Institute, one for each of the three branches of learning which are chief in importance to the movement for peace among nations—international law, sociology and political history. These three men and the secretary of the Nobel Committee each year prepare reports on the candidatures proposed for the prize.

But, of course, the Institute will be able to discharge other duties, especially if larger means are placed at its disposal. And these can be had thru a special regulation in force for all the Nobel prizes, but which is not generally known, because it has not yet been put into operation.

Any of the adjudicating corporations may rule that a prize be not distributed. It would ill serve the reputation of a Nobel prize if a person were rewarded who was not really worthy of the prize, but who had to be taken because he happened to be the *best* in a meager herd. On the other hand, the consideration of a Nobel prize will evidently be raised if it is not too often distributed. The fewer the recipients the greater the honor. On these grounds liberty has been given to the awarders to omit distribution. In this case the sum of the prize is set aside as a special fund, the proceeds of which are to be used to promote the objects of the founder in other ways than by means of prizes. Thus large capitals may be ultimately accumulated, under the Peace Prize Committee, as under the other prize groups. And there will be entire liberty to use the proceeds thru the Nobel Institutes. Indeed, this will be the most reasonable plan.

II.

What, then, may be the future work of the Norwegian Nobel Institute, the Nobel *Peace* Institute?

The modern movement for international peace progresses on two different lines of ideas, which very often are opposed to each other. It is restrictive as to war, trying to remedy the worst excesses of the prevailing war system among nations. The Geneva Convention on inviolability of wounded soldiers, etc.; The Hague Code on land warfare; the work for limitation of armaments, for inviolability in war of private property at sea, are all outgrowths of this tendency.

But the peace movement has also a constructive side of its own: Thru the calling forth of a spirit of international good will and amity; thru the creation of international offices for common interests (post, telegraph, literary and industrial property, etc.); thru the building up of an international arbitration court, of stated international congresses, the preparation of a code on international law, it is constructing the future, throwing the base of the organized international society, which we now dimly see is coming to take the place of the present international anarchy.

These two sides of the international movement are differently viewed. While the official world—diplomatists, jurists, politicians—appreciate the former only and deem the latter utopian, the peace people proper, the pacifists, are apt to

regard work of the former character as completely outside their province. According to them, the monster war should be let alone to develop all its hideous features, the evil to die from excess of evil. It has been well answered that the only certain result of this policy is the *excess* of evil.

The Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament, thru its awards, has shown that it appreciates, as peace work worthy of the laurels of the Nobel prize, either side of the movement. In 1901 it divided the first prize it had to give away between the seniors of the two branches —Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross and the originator of the Geneva Convention, and Frédéric Passy, "le doyen des pacifistes," the oldest and still the most impressive peace orator in Europe. And the later awards have kept the same character of neutral regard for both lines of peace work.

In this I think we may also see an indication of the future work of the Nobel Institute. In the spirit of its founders and directors, it will cultivate the work for restricting the evils of war as well as the construction of the international society of the future. It will aim at being a peace laboratory, a breeding-place of ideas and plans for the improvement and development of international relations.

With the present means of the Institute it is as yet limited to preparing its future work, to getting ready the tools for later activity. The Nobel Institute is a scientific institution, and in scientific work, outside natural science, the chief tool is a library. At present, therefore, the work of the Nobel Institute is concentrated upon creating a first-rate library, where everything should be found which may be important for the study of internationalism, of international relations in the past, of possibilities for international development in the future. The library must needs be a special library; but the field to be covered, however, is vaster than might be supposed, and with the enormous production, in this paper age of ours, of books and periodicals, it is not surprising that the library is rapidly growing.

Books in a library are a dead treasure without a complete catalog. It is the ambition of the Institute to catalog not only the books of the library, but also the important articles in periodicals, especially the book reviews, which often contain valuable criticism and supplementary matter of interest. When this work has been carried to greater perfection than is as yet possible, the library of the Institute, it is to be hoped, will be the best place for study of international problems.

Logically, the next thing to be done is the solving of such problems. There are a great many questions within the limits of what may be called the international movement in its broadest aspect, which have been only very imperfectly studied, questions both of a historic and of a dogmatic character. In the great work of preparing the international organization of the future, science should be the pioneer, not imagination and enthusiasm only. If the Nobel Institute is able to find fertile subjects and the right persons to write on them, much useful work may be done thru the "Publications of the Norwegian Nobel Institute," a new branch of work which has just been planned and to which some prominent students of international law of different



CARL BERNER,

Member of the Nobel Committee, President of Storthing for several years, also during independent crisis in 1905. Born in 1841.

nationalities have already been invited to contribute.

When larger means are available, scholarships may be instituted, and perhaps also a special school may be created for the teaching of the science on peace. It is not very probable that direct popular propaganda will form part of the work proper of the Institute. Private individuals and private associations are likely to undertake such activity.

But there is another task of very ambitious dimensions which may tempt the Institute, if it is ever possessed of the necessary capital.

It has several times been pointed to as a deficiency in the international organization of our time that no other courts of law are in existence than those instituted by states. This is a necessary consequence of the nature of international law, which always presupposes as its subjects organized states. International law recognizes the independence of every state, be it ever so small or ever so weak, but it does not make any attempt at controlling whether any state recognized as such is not founded thru a flagrant breach of the most evident principles of justice. It does not control the constitution of a state, nor does it examine the condition of nationalities within a state.

More especially the latter question is one of very grave import. Public international law is called by the French "Le droit des gens," while Americans and English speak of "The Law of Nations." As a matter of fact, it is only a law of *states*, and a consequence of this is that subjected nationalities, colonies and dependencies, native tribes and other subjugated and unhappy communities, which are not organized as independent states, have no other resort than that of arms and despair. There is no court in existence at which their claims may be lodged.

If there existed somewhere an institution of a quite independent character, outside any national combination, composed of men of the very first character, of high scientific standing and invested with commanding moral authority, the deficiency would be filled. To such an international—or, rather, perhaps, overnational—council controverted questions, which could not be laid before The Hague Court, might be referred, and tho the verdicts of this jury would of necessity be destitute of any but a purely moral sanction—no political or any other authority would be ready to execute them—it may be supposed that they would carry considerable weight.

It has been proposed that this great task should be undertaken by the Norwegian Nobel Institute. It will be seen at once that at present it is altogether unable to fulfill such duties, and I am not going to discuss whether the position of the Nobel Committee, as elected by a national legislature, will ever permit of this arrangement.

I only want to make this observation: An international council of this character must be composed of the very first lawyers and thinkers of the nations; they must be paid for their service on the council, so as to be totally independent of any other connection and elevated above every suspicion of partiality or bias of any kind.

But this implies enormous expense, so large sums that only in a very distant future—if at all—will the Institute be able to undertake this task.

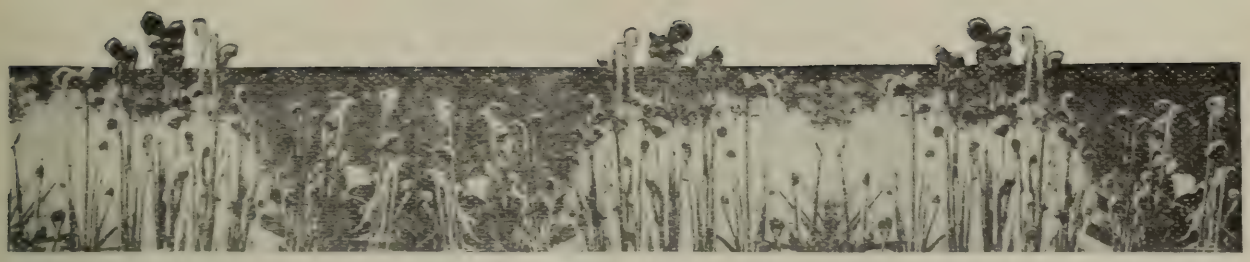
There are movements the objects of which are to make the movements themselves superfluous — temperance and other abolitionist movements. It is a nice question whether the peace movement does not partake of the same character. And then, when the goal has been reached, the victory won, when the *Te Deum* of eternal peace has been sung in the temples of the millennium, what then of the Norwegian Nobel Institute?

Perhaps this question may be safely referred for answer to the eventual singers of the *Te Deum*. Of course, no sincere believer in the lofty ideal of international justice and good will is going to deny the possibility of such a future. But he will rather think of the immense quantities of work lying immediately before him; he will give up the idle dreams and take for his watchword the immortal lines of Longfellow, in his "Psalm of Life":

> "Let us, then, be up and doing,
> With a heart for any fate;
> Still achieving, still pursuing,
> Learn to labor and to wait."

This should be the watchword, too, of the Norwegian Nobel Institute.

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY.



My Orchard in May

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "Our Heredity from God," "The Country Home," Etc.

ALL the world loves an orchard, but the probabilities are ten to one that you have not seen one-half and have heard less of what is going on among your apple trees. Come and lie down with me on the May turf and let your senses have free play. Keep quiet and forget yourself. The orchard oriole in sunset colors, the scarlet tanager, the yellowhammer and the bluebird are all building, in ways as various as their colors. What economy catches your eye! Not one of these proposes a building that will cost him more than it is worth, but simply a summer residence for definite use. One new house each year, without any old traditions or accumulated bacteria! Why is this not rational? It does not exclude beauty any more than utility. It involves the finest art and the least possible waste of material and labor. Wagner's simple living is right here in this orchard, in these nested homesteads. There is no bric-a-brac to torment the Thoreaus, altho a few of the birds adorn their nests with free lichens and abundant mosses. We can do just this thing ourselves, in a human economic way, when we learn to migrate with the birds, and have our Southern as well as Northern homes.

All this your eye catches at a glance —scarlet and blue flitting the leaf-loved branches thru; your ears meanwhile are full of the music, not only of birds, but of ten thousand happy bees. The oriole has a shuttle song that weaves in and out among the flower clusters; but the music of the bees one must listen for, and when you get it, it is the music of labor, the joy of doing, the delight of accomplishing—the sweetest music in the world. A rain scud, not much bigger than your barn roof, comes out of the southwest, and drives a gust thru the trees. The bees start pellmell for their homes. They rise just above the shrubbery, dodging the larger trees, and go as straight as a bee line hiveward. For a few minutes the rush is like a river and the buzz incessant. You never noted it before; no, and before we leave you will find that there are many more things in the orchard, very common ones, that you have overlooked. I think these bees are making a frolic of it, to see which shall get under shelter and put away his load quickest. I am sure that insects have a great deal of fun. The flies have games of tag, and the ants hold their holidays. The bees are a busy people, but they have their merry moods —and also their cross ones. They like to chase a bad-smelling fellow away from near their hives. The shower is over almost as quickly as it came, and it leaves only a dew on the foliage. Some of the bees are already returning.

A catbird is watching us from that Harvest Bough tree. He is not quite sure of us, as we lie on our backs. He knows us best on our feet. His nest is being built in that thick cluster of limbs where the trimmer's art is needed. Evidently satisfied, he begins one of his superb trills. Now is your chance! Shut your eyes and let that music take possession of the whole world for you—to the exclusion of even observation. But if you will whistle back to him, he will soon learn your good will, pick up your notes, fill them with a purer melody and fling them back to you. An oriole

is like a golden shuttle in the foliage of the trees, but he is the incarnation of mischief. That is just the word for it. If there is any possible thing to be destroyed the oriole likes to tear it up. He wastes a lot of strings in building his nest. He is pulling off apple blossoms now, possibly eating a few petals. By and by he will pick holes in bushels of grapes, and in plum season he will let the wasps and hornets into the heart of every Golden Abundance plum on your favorite tree. If nothing better offers, he will pick openings into a half-bushel of your sweet apples. Yet the saucy scamp is so beautiful that he is tolerated —and he does kill an enormous lot of insects. There is a swinging nest just over there above the blackberry bushes on the Kirkland apple tree. It is wonderfully woven, and is a cradle as well as a house. I should like to have been brought up in as beautiful a homestead. The scarlet tanager I like better, only that he is a little fickle as to his home keeping; sometimes building two or three houses before he is mindful to bring up his family. Whether he gets suspicious, or what is the matter, I cannot tell. At any rate, no one shall disturb him in my orchard. The bluebird is a bit of the morning, and his call is so clear and pure that I would like to have him always for near company. It is rather pleasant to have a few holes in your old apple trees for the bluebirds to spy out and take for summer residences. They are very neat and tidy in their work—unlike the sparrow.

A moment's intermission of song calls your attention, and this is followed by simultaneous shouting of angry voices. Every bird in the orchard is excited and your bluebird is alarmed. Lie perfectly still and you will soon discover the trouble. A red squirrel, from the corn crib of Neighbor North, has crossed the street and the lawn, and is working his way, by jumps, thru the English elm. He sits for a moment in full sight, evidently speculating as to the economic advantages ahead of him. He is a beautiful fellow, but a rogue from the word "go." The birds fear him and they hate him. They will unite to fight him. It is only fair that we shall drive out the marauder and restore peace. Every red squirrel is promptly disposed of who ventures into this orchard of mine and the birds. A gray squirrel is a different fellow, and I have no score against him.

Higher up in the air there is still another field of activity and a very wonderful one. This is the hour when crows are still going back southward from their night's roosting place. They never sleep about their homesteads. By ones up to tens, they are cawing across the sky, high over the orchard. Some of them have evidently found a hawk about their nestlings, and they are chasing him with shrieks of wrath. He cuts great circles in the air that reach from the maple grove over the orchard, knowing that the crows, with their direct flight, cannot follow him. It is a curious trick, and their baffled efforts to strike him make a very complex maze, yet once and a while a crow gets a dab at the marauder which looks like an effective blow. A king bird, seeing the free fight, darts from somewhere in the bee yard, and now look out! He is in at the hawk's eyes in a trice, and the scamp begins to work his diagrams off over the valley in great haste. It is rather a pretty sight to see pluck whipping a loafer. One after another the crows move backward to repair damages among their nests.

Apple blossoms are far from being all pink, as the common description has it. Pink is rather rare in the orchard, and some trees are literally white, while others are very nearly crimson. It will teach careful observation to note that the Rhode Island Greening gives us almost a white flower, while the McIntosh gives us a much deeper color, and the Pound Sweet gives us a lovely blending of shades that is hardly surpassed in the orchard. Why not take scions from that deep-red-flowered seedling and graft into a grove for the lawn? So common are apple orchards that we forget that nothing in this world is for beauty comparable to an apple tree in full bloom. Nature has not attempted anything else so fine, so profuse, so delicately sweet, so wholesome with ozone. It was after she had done this that she said, "Behold, for simplicity and sweetness I can do nothing better; so the apple blossom shall become the apple, and men shall be led to worship God in Nature." Man

has taken the gift, but he has forgotten the worship. He prefers a psalm to the unseen gods that create worlds, but who have nothing to do with apple blossoms and baskets of apples.

I do not know of any other tree with which one may form a friendship so well as with the apple. I love the knots, and even the bruises of the old Sweet Bough, that used to drop apples of mornings on the roof over my bed. I never doubted but they were intended for me—great white apples with blushed cheeks, and they split open as they fell, and the seeds lay in a spoonful of honeyed juice. I wonder how those apples would taste now. But there is a fashion in apples, and just now nobody grafts the Sweet Bough. It may break its heart on some rock in the orchard corner, but it no longer calls little boys up in the morning, while leaning lovingly over the porch. The popular apples today are the Summer Rose and the Summer Queen and the Red Astrachan, and many another apple which, for delicious heartiness, cannot be compared with our old favorite.

I saw an old man one May day, over in the glen, leaning on his staff, and looking about him with a dazed memory. I asked him what he sought, and he said: "I have come back here after half a century in a Western State, and I cannot find one of my old companions—not one—and I thought maybe up here I could find the old apple tree where I sat and studied when a schoolboy. But things have grown and things have died, and I don't know where I am." I helped him identify his old friend, and then he put his arms around the tree and cried. I left them together. For my part, I deeply sympathise with the old man, for I myself should not have lived half my days had the life cord been severed that bound me to my boyhood home and the old friends. A leaning apple tree should be in every orchard—leaning so that incipient boys and girls may easily climb up into the boughs—and with slates do lessons, or with needles do stunts, at the same time learning to see accurately and to hear precisely—for is not that the best part of education? My leaning apple tree had a perfect seat, and there, half a hundred years ago, I sat and dreamed out most that I have since realized.

In the tops of the trees overhead a deft hand has set grafts of Spitzenberg, and in others the Rhode Island Greening and the Baldwin, but mostly the deep crimson Spitzenberg dominates. So there is everywhere thru the orchard, on top of the older life, a new life with new thoughts. It is a curious sight, for some of the limbs are waving, while others are stout and erect. I think it is the older sorts that mostly are yielding and the newer sorts that are stiff and stately; and when the blossoms are apples and the apples ripen, there will be red or yellow fruit spread all over the green or striped ones. The roof of the orchard in picking time is glorious with its crimson and scarlet. Wonderfully as Nature works alone, she never forgets to invite our co-operation, and man's art is not much worth the while unless he is co-operating with Nature. This neat science of breeding new fruits by grafting is one of the prettiest performances of human hand and brain. If you have not learned how it is done, I advise you to visit the orchard in April, and you shall put in a few scions for yourself. Then, after two years, you shall come and find how the wood that you inserted has become a part of the tree, bearing its own sort of fruit instead of that on which it is grafted. The juices below, when they touch your scions, wholly change their characteristics. This is the crowning glory of horticultural art. It is not easy to forget the father who taught me to graft when I was but a lad, and then to put choice varieties into wild trees by the forest edge, "for the birds, my boy; they like cherries, and why should we not help them to the best?" It was a gentle and a thoughtful work, and so between us we grafted those huge apple trees, and taught them no longer to waste their power on inferior stock, instead giving us the best of the Pippins golden and the Pearmains red.

All this while we have been lying on a couch quite as delightful as any that art could furnish. Did you ever study the vegetation that you can reach on a square yard? At any rate, before we leave the orchard, you had better see what you have within hands' reach.

Here is a sprig of yarrow and another of buttercup; three varieties of clover and a bit of sweet clover beside; a thistle from Germany—the Hessians brought them here; a daisy, that started somewhere in Asia; blue violets and one little, blushing, half white cousin; plum shoots from Persia, and a quince from Africa; moneywort from I know not where—and a pest of the worst order. Now you may count on for yourself, and you will find that you have not less than thirty or forty grasses, weeds, flowers and suckling trees. This is always a marvel to a novice; it is Nature's nursery, where she has her stock always in abundance and ready to be transplanted, and they have been collected here from half the countries of the world. One need not travel far to see a great deal of the world's vegetation. So, you see, if one wishes to enter into close relations with Nature he cannot do it without opening his eyes. The one thing that the schools most need is to teach the use of the eyes and ears. We are too restless telling what little we do know and losing very much that we ought to know.

This is my orchard in May; full of beauty, activity, life, thoughts, homes and promises. All summer and every day it will be the center of a homeful life. Taking it altogether, you will find that it is arranged with artistic regard to color and sound; it is Nature's cathedral. You will need, however, no fluted organ nor painted windows, for Nature does not use her sounds or colors under such restraints. There are creeping winds that make music close to the sod, there are high breezes that play with the growing leaves, and others that roll clouds across the upper sky. There is at least a full octave between the sod and the skies. But for color the orchard is altogether russety and quiet—homeful colors. The place for a house is in the middle of an orchard. Brighter colors you will find among the maples and oaks on the lawns; here all is restful.

CLINTON, N. Y.

The Lesson of the "Connecticut's" Grounding

BY PARK BENJAMIN

ON the afternoon of January 13th last, the day being bright and the sea smooth, the United States battleship "Connecticut," one of the newest and largest vessels of her class, ran upon a shoal in the vicinity of Culebra, Porto Rico. The locality had been the drill ground of the Atlantic fleet for many years. The shoal was perfectly well known and had appeared on all the charts for centuries. There was nothing difficult or dangerous in the channel to be traversed, and no obstructions which the ordinary use of every-day methods of navigation could not easily have avoided.

Nearly two months afterward the commanding officer was tried by court-martial for "thru inattention and negligence suffering a vessel of the navy to be run upon a shoal" and for "neglect of duty." He was convicted and the sentence imposed, after reduction by the reviewing authority in view of the court's recommendation to clemency, was nine months' suspension and loss of three numbers in his grade. This delays the seniority promotion of the officer to rear-admiral for several months, puts three lifelong juniors over his head, and fines him about eighteen hundred dollars.

The Navy Department, as usual, suppressed the details of the event, and the *Army and Navy Journal* was thereupon moved to say that "apparently nothing is known or will be known as to the testimony on the trial." The new naval periodical, *The Navy,* has nevertheless, with commendable enterprise, obtained and published all the material facts elicited.

In the bright glare of the tropical sun a red channel buoy was mistaken for a black one, and a course not having been laid which would have cleared the shoal beyond peradventure, the orders given, based on the misapprehension, sent the vessel upon the danger instead of away from it. In brief, precautions which would have prevented the accident were not taken.

The members of the court-martial were eight admirals and one captain, all of whom will have reached the age limit and be retired inside of the next thirty months. Their combined ages now aggregate five centuries and a half. They were all midshipmen with the accused—all cognizant of every detail of his past career.

The inculpated officer was near the top of the list of captains, would have reached flag rank next fall, and his long service period of forty-four years had hitherto been without blemish. He was noted for soundness of judgment, and the Navy Department had often depended upon it in determining matters involving large expenditures. He had also for some time been a member of the General Board, the function of which is to advise the Secretary in questions of naval policy, and in this highly responsible position he had exercised much influence. His fault lay not in judgment, knowledge or intent, but in omission. This, in the opinion of the court, shown by the severe penalty inflicted, did not detract from its gravity, nor, in the opinion of the Navy Department, did it in anywise discharge the accused of his responsibility for the safety of his ship.

The affair has been treated, and the indications are that the Navy Department would like to have it treated (if not altogether hushed up) as a normal incident of sea peril closed by the infliction of "adequate" disciplinary punishment. It is a great deal more than that. It is an object lesson of singular importance.

For many years there has been a steady diminution in the proportionate time our naval captains have been afloat. Thirty years ago the officers of that grade had put in an average of 63 per cent. of their total naval service at sea. Now their sea experience amounts to but 50 per cent., and this altho their total average professional lifetime has increased from about thirty-two to forty years. Hence among the battleship commanders the proportion of sea experience has decreased while their age has augmented. The sea experience of the captain of the "Connecticut" fell far below the average. It was in all about eighteen years. That is of his total career 40 per cent. of it had been at sea, as against 47 per cent. on shore duty and 13 per cent. unemployed.

During the 47 per cent. shore stay he had been doing about every kind of work except that of a sea officer. He had even distinguished himself as a mechanical engineer in quasi-private employment. He had attended to the designing of storehouses and magazines; and, more recently, matters of grand strategy had more particularly claimed his attention.

His sea service had been in large proportion—in fact, wholly up to his thirtieth year—on vessels now not only obsolete, but in all their appurtenances practically archaic. On two fairly modern ships he had served in the highest subordinate position, which happens to be one to which no responsibility for the navigation of the vessel attaches. At about the age of fifty he attained his first command—that of a gunboat of 1,700 tons. Thence he proceeded via an armchair at the General Board to the control of a great floating fortress of 16,000 tons. From the easy burden of a little ship costing less than half a million he passed to the tremendous responsibilities of one costing over seven millions. And between these two vessels there is more difference than between the first and Paul Jones's "Bonhomme Richard" of 1778.

This is an illuminating instance of the way in which we have been producing captains. It is typical of the dangerous system which prevails and which never, in the whole history of the Navy, has borne more perfect fruit. Unspotted reputation, recognized attainments, long and faithful service all achieved, but the thing needed most of all not got. Experience garnered, of course, but not the experience of the kind which insures the

safety of ships and the safety of the people who provide them; experience in shops and factories and offices, but not the sea experience which alone makes the competent seaman. It was the system which put this officer with the sort of experience he had been permitted to attain on the bridge of the "Connecticut" at fifty-nine years of age, and it was to the system that he fell a victim. And there was not a man on the court which condemned him who did not know it, who did not know that he himself had escaped a like fate in the past only thru good fortune, who did not know that the same peril confronts today every captain in the Navy, and who did not know that in that sentence he condemned the captain of the "Connecticut" only as a vicarious sacrifice, and in reality blazoned to the whole country the gross neglect of the Congress of the United States.

To that neglect is due the system which still keeps men in subordinate place until all capacity for initiative and for responsibility is killed out of them. Most of the present captains were lieutenants for approximately twenty years. The system converts human beings different in their capabilities into mere automata, mechanically moving up from grade to grade and finally to positions where the issue of peace or war may be in their hands, and this whether they are really fit or not. It has even attacked them at the fountain head and changed their school from a place where boys were taught first of all what duty means and then the educational essentials within the grasp of immature minds to a huge forcing house which in the intervals between athletic contests ejects them in the throes of intellectual indigestion. With egregious folly it exalts the transformation of the military sailor into the "fighting engineer," and subordinates the seaman to the gunnery expert, or the motive power expert or the electrical expert—useful enough and necessary in their fields—forgetting that so long as ships are ships, sailors must be sailors, that ship and sailor are natural complements not to be divorced, and that in the last analysis the safety and efficiency of the ship must depend not on the protean abilities of some nautical jack of all trades, or on those of some specialist, however accomplished in another pursuit, but on the trained skill and certain touch of a commander still in the plenitude of his mental and physical powers, and bred for the sea, *on the sea.*

The Navy Department is torpidly alive to all this, but seemingly helpless. When it ordered a former professor of rhetoric and literature of fourteen years' standing to the command of a battleship, which he promptly ran into the mud at Hampton Roads, it excused itself by explaining that Congress made him, along with the other captains, and his turn for sea duty having arrived, he had to be utilized. All it seems able to do is to provide object lessons—when they do not provide themselves, as in the case just noted and now in that of the "Connecticut."

For example, it has kept for some years past an officer retired for age in the most important of all administrative positions and has lately announced that his successor will also be taken from among the legally superannuated. Yet the list of active officers is full. Are none of them competent for the place? It is reported that the superintendency of the Naval Academy—soon to be vacant and where, if anywhere, there is needed an officer young, vigorous and in the full practice of his profession—is to be bestowed on a venerable admiral, years since retired to a rural retreat, where it might be supposed a long and well-spent career would entitle him to be left in peace. There are about twenty-six rear-admirals on the active list—eight "extra numbers" above the quota allowed by law—and yet Rear-Admiral Evans, having completed a full tour of duty in command of the Asiatic Squadron, was immediately started on another one in command of the Atlantic Fleet. And he holds that yet, despite the urgent need of giving somebody else besides him a chance to be educated in fleet command. Is the Navy Department afraid to relieve him?

A remedy for the existing system was devised last winter by a commission of naval officers acting under the Department, and was embodied in the so-called Personnel Bill. It was approved by the President, made the subject of one of his special Messages, and laid before the

House on December 17th. The line officers of the Navy actively supported it. Senator Hale indulged in his favorite obstruction, and the chairman of the House Committee gazed at it ruminatively, and could not find time to do anything. Then the unending line-and-staff fight began again, and the gentlemen who construct wharves and keep books and cure ills, but who find life not worth living *sans* military names ("Piledriver Admirals, Bookkeeper Admirals and Accoucheur Admirals," as one disgruntled marine warrior who smelt powder with Farragut and Porter irreverently called them the other day) blocked the way until the doubts about their "Titles" could be settled.

So the system stays without palliation unless the President shall conclude that he has authority, temporarily at least, to send the youngsters of twenty-five years' standing and thereabouts, who have been brought up in steel vessels and not wooden ones, to the command of battleships and squadrons. Meanwhile we have assembled at Jamestown the greatest gathering of modern ships and antique commanders that we have ever collected: Typical alliances of the May and December variety. People who look at them may conveniently recall that since we started to reconstruct the navy in 1883 that arm of the public service has cost one billion one hundred and forty-five million dollars, and that the sixteen battleships and the aged admirals and captains are the flower of that expenditure. What inefficient commanders may cost us we shall discover as episodes like that of the "Connecticut" and "Rhode Island" multiply, but not completely until after hostilities begin. The present expense of running the navy is nearly a hundred millions per year, and it is increasing. The yearly cost of maintenance of a battleship would now handsomely endow six professorships, and before long will reach a round million. We are paying all this money for naval purposes, including the construction of vessels that become obsolete in a very few years, some think as an insurance premium against war, others as a liquidation of our share in one phase of contemporary ignorance as to duty to one's neighbor. However we may differ as to this, no one disputes that having paid for something we ought to get it. One of the things we have paid for and don't get is efficiency and skill in our naval commanders equal to the best anywhere. It is not their fault, but that of the system. The responsibility for not ending that system, which could have been done in a week last session, directly belongs to Senator Eugene Hale and Congressman George E. Foss and their committees in Congress. They won't do it until they are made to. It is for us, and more especially their particular constituents, to make them.

The Jamestown naval pageant is sure to arouse a lively patriotic sentiment. This can be turned to no better purpose for the general good than forcing the swift passage of the Naval Personnel Bill when Congress meets, thru persistent unrelenting censure and prodding of Messrs. Hale, Foss and their associates during the coming summer.

New York City.

The Spendthrift

BY CHARLES L. O'DONNELL

With grasping hand and heart of strife
He seeks the fame that briefly lingers,
And all the while the gold prize, Life,
Is slipping thru his heedless fingers.

Holy Cross College, Washington, D. C.

Shakespeare's Spelling

BY GEORGE McLANE WOOD

[In view of the anniversary of the founding of the Simplified Spelling Board, which was celebrated in New York recently, and the announcement of the Board of plans for broadening its work, the following article should be of interest.—EDITOR.]

SOME of the published comments on President Roosevelt's order requiring the use of "simplified spelling" in Government publications reveal an amazing degree of ignorance concerning the history of English spelling. Several criticisms of the new spelling printed in London newspapers contain pompous references to "the language of Shakespeare." One English story writer says (if the press dispatches report him correctly): "The language as written by the translators of the Bible and by Shakespeare is good enough—indeed, too good—for me." Even one American critic, the president of a Western university, echoing, in somewhat different tone, these English cries of alarm, says: "Any radical change, such as, for instance, would be involved in phonetic writing, would have the effect of cutting us off from the language of Shakespeare and the English Bible, making of this a semi-foreign idiom to be acquired by special study."

The phrase "the language of Shakespeare," as used by these English writers in this connection, can be interpreted only to mean that the *spelling* of Shakespeare was not the "simplified" spelling of Roosevelt, but the present spelling of the London *Times*. This inevitable interpretation makes the sounding sentences containing the phrase simply preposterous—as preposterous as most of the other printed criticisms of "simplified spelling." Of course nobody knows exactly how Shakespeare did spell the words he used in his plays, for the only specimens of his handwriting that have come down to us are a few signatures, variously spelled, in grotesque and almost illegible characters. The diverse spellings of the poet's name — Shakespere, Shakspere, Shakspeare, Shakespear, etc.—have been derived from these diversely spelled signatures. Obviously, a man who did not care how he spelled his own name would not be likely to care much how he spelled other words, particularly as it was not in his time important that the same word should always be spelled in the same way.

We do know very definitely how some of the first printers of the plays spelled the words they contain. The first collected edition of Shakespeare's works was published seven years after his death, in what is now called "the First Folio," or "the Folio of 1623." The text was nominally edited by John Heminge and Henry Condell, two of Shakespeare's fellow actors, and the volume included, among other preliminary matter, a versified introduction by Ben Johnson. The printers were Jaggard and Blount, and the spelling was in the fashion of that time. The "booke" was full of errors of various kinds, but nevertheless has been called, not without reason, "the greatest contribution made in a single volume to the secular literature of any age or country." This edition of the folio, which is "the fountain head of knowledge of Shakespeare's complete achievement," and also earlier editions of sixteen single plays printed separately during Shakespeare's lifetime have been reproduced in photographic facsimile, and these reproductions are available for examination in many libraries. A little study of these facsimile reprints might be illuminating to some of the critics of "simplified spelling" who find their text in the phrase "the language of Shakespeare."

In the first folio—in which the plays were "truely set forth according to their first originall"—and in the earlier editions of single plays printed while Shakespeare was living we may find the "simplified" spellings *blusht, clapt, crost, curst, dropt, exprest, fixt, husht, impresst, increast, kist, lasht, lopt, mist, past, skipt, slipt, stopt, stript, tript, vext, watcht, wisht,* as well as *kild, mard, sufferd,* and

other similar forms. Falstaff says ("Merry Wives," V, 1, First Folio):

"I am in hast; go along with mee; Ile tell you all, Master Broome [Brooke], since I pluckt Geese, plaide Trewant, and whipt Top I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately."

Shakespeare's first printers evidently made attempts to spell at least some of the words of the plays truly—that is, to represent the sounds of the words as they were uttered—rather than to conform, as we do, to arbitrary conventional modes of spelling them; but as there were then, as now, no general definite rules for spelling, and as many of the letters of the Roman alphabet then, as now, had no certain English values or sounds, the results of these attempts varied from page to page, or even on the same page. In the folio we find *go* and *goe, me* and *mee, wil* and *will, els* and *else, hart* and *heart, pitty* and *pittie, pesant* and *pezant, perill* and *perrill, ducat* and *ducket, curfewe* and *curphew, publikely* and *publiquely; choice, choise* and *choyse; seize, ceize* and *seaze; mongrill, mungrel* and *mungrell; here, heere, hier* and *hyer; adieu, adew, adiew* and *adue.* We find such short forms as *rime, yern, tong, tuch, skil, shal, brest, wel, dwel, gon, thred, honor, beter,* as well as such long forms as *sinne, roague, summe, battaile, lunatique, sheepeheard, musicke, frollicke, sawcinesse, flegmaticke, schollerly. Oke* looks odd to us for oak, *ayre* for air, *sonne* for sun, *cosen* for cousin, *forreyner* for foreigner, and *worthlesse guifts,* an *antike* Roman, and even *stewd prewyns* are strange to our eyes. Queer-looking phrases like *sodaine surprize* and *comfortlesse dispaire* look stranger still when they are reprinted literally, in facsimile, with the "long s," as "ſodaine furprize" and "comfortleſſe diſpaire."

In these earliest editions of Shakespeare's works even the names of some of the plays and of some of the characters in them are not spelled in modern ways. There is "'Much Adoe' [First Folio; 'Adoo' in the 'Catalogue' or table of contents] About Nothing," and there is "The Tragicall Hiſtorie of Hamlet, Prince of Denmarke" (Quarto of 1603), in which "Ofelia" (IV, 5) speaks of a "dazie" and a "panſey." In the opening scene of "A Midſommer Nightes Dreame" (Quarto of 1600), Theseus says to Hippolyta:

"Now faire Hippolita, our nuptiall hower
Draws on apaſe; fower happy daies bring in
Another Moone."

Antipholus of Syracuse ("Comedy of Errors," II, 2; First Folio) says:

"To mee ſhe ſpeakes; ſhee moues mee for her theame."

Portia ("Merchant of Venice," II, 1; First Folio) says:

"In tearmes of choiſe I am not ſolie led
By nice direction of a maiden's eies;
Beſides, the lottrie of my deſtenie
Bars me the right of voluntarie chooſing."

Polonius, in his advice to his son, Laertes ("Hamlet," I, 3; First Folio), says:

"The friends thou haſt and their adoption tride,
Grapple them to thy Soule with hoopes of Steele."

Hamlet, in the soliloquy (III, 1; First Folio), says:

"to dye, to ſleepe—
No more; and by a ſleepe to say we end
The Heart-ake and the thouſand Naturall ſhockes
That Fleſh is heyre too."

In the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" Valentine speaks of "penitentiall grones . . . . and hart-fore sighes," and Sylvia says, "I gheſſe the ſequell." In the "Merry Wives" Falstaff says, "I profeſſe requitall to a haire's bredth," and Pistol declares that "Yong Rauens muſt haue foode," the five words of which sentence are all different from the current printed forms for the same words.

Any one who should go to the first printed editions of Shakespeare's plays for material to disparage "simplified spelling" would find himself, as Falstaff puts it ("Merry Wives," IV, 5; First Folio) "as creſt-falne as a dride peare."

The first printed edition of the "Sonnets," published in 1609, exhibits the same sort of Shakespearean spelling. In it we may find such spellings as *nurrifht, opreſt, miſplaſt, reherſe, welth, hunny, fewell, culler, coppy, cryttick,* and hundreds of other forms not found in Doctor Johnson's Dictionary.

All talk about being "cut off" from the language of Shakespeare by a new spelling or by a return to Shakespearean spelling is manifestly absurd. The changes in English that tend and are constantly tending to make the language

of Shakespeare "a semi-foreign idiom" are not changes in spelling; they are those changes that now make a glossary (whether incorporated in footnotes or printed in other form) an indispensable part of any complete edition of the plays. Considered in detail, the language of Chaucer is not the language of Shakespeare, the language of Shakespeare is not the language of Tennyson or of Browning. All living languages are subject to change; the rules of syntax change, pronunciation changes, words and phrases become obsolete, new words and phrases are introduced, words lose old meanings and acquire new ones. When Hamlet says, "I'll make a ghost of him that lets me" he means "hinders me," in modern parlance. But changes like these in English—even changes in pronunciation, unfortunately—have had, since Shakespeare's time, no relation to spelling. Strictly speaking, the spelling is only a means of representing the language. Hamlet's soliloquy is in the same language (if it is the same soliloquy), whether it is written in the spelling of Shakespeare's first printers, in the respelled English of a modern edition, or in Pitman's phonetic shorthand. The playgoer will hear the same words, the same English, from Shylock and from Portia, whether the players learn their parts from a text printed or written in one or another of these forms.

In addition to being edited and revised and amended and corrected in every conceivable way, as well as expurgated, Shakespeare's plays have been respelled from time to time as English has been respelled, and the very fact that English has been respelled from time to time makes it seem at least possible that it may be again respelled; yet none of the newer spellings need in any way injure or impair the language of Shakespeare. Indeed, no one can reasonably doubt that Shakespeare's language may be more truly represented by a better spelling than is now conventional, and it is very probable that most of the so-called new spellings proposed by the Simplified Spelling Board were among those used by the poet himself; certainly they were current in his time.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Another Constitutional Amendment Necessary

BY JULIUS C. BURROWS

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN.

THE recent investigation in connection with the Senatorship for the State of Utah revealed a condition that startled the country and challenges the serious consideration of the National Government. When, in 1896, Utah was admitted into the Union as a State, it was supposed that precaution was taken to adequately guard against the continued domination of the Mormon Church and its practice of polygamy, which had marked the course of that organization from its first settlement in the Territory. To that end it was stipulated in the Enabling Act, and subsequently embodied in the Constitution under which Utah was admitted, that "There shall be no union of Church and State, nor shall any Church dominate the State or interfere with its functions." And that "Polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited."

When, on the 4th of January, 1903, the credentials of Reed Smoot were submitted to the Senate, there was presented at the same time a protest against his being permitted to take the oath of office as a Senator, for the reason that the conditions upon which Utah was granted Statehood had not been complied with, that the State had broken faith with the Government of the United States, that a union of Church and State had been established, that the Church continued to dominate the State and interfere with its functions, and finally, that the practice of polygamous or plural marriages still prevailed.

It was further charged that Joseph F. Smith, with his two counselors, constituting the First Presidency of the Church, together with the twelve so-called apostles, of which Reed Smoot was one, constituted the ruling authorities of such Church, and that such body continued the practice of political dictation and interference with the functions of the State, and inculcated and encouraged a belief in polygamy and polygamous cohabitation, and that Reed Smoot, by identifying himself with and becoming a part of such governing body, had disqualified himself for membership in the Senate of the United States.

Under that provision of the Constitution which authorizes each house to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, the credentials of Mr. Smoot, together with the protest above mentioned, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to examine into the charges made in the protest, and generally to inquire into the right and title of Reed Smoot to a seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from the State of Utah, and report its findings thereon. The inquiry, thoro and exhaustive, extended over a period of more than two years, and the result of such investigation is summarized in the report of the majority of the committee as follows:

"That Mr. Smoot is one of a self-perpetuating body of men known as the First Presidency and Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormon Church; that these men claim divine authority to control the members of the Church in all things, temporal as well as spiritual; that this authority is, and has been, for several years past, so exercised by the said First Presidency and Twelve Apostles, as to encourage the practice of polygamy and polygamous cohabitation in the State of Utah and elsewhere, contrary to the constitution and laws of the State of Utah and the laws of the land; that the said First Presidency and Twelve Apostles do now and for a long time past have controlled the political affairs of the State of Utah, and have thus brought about in said State a practical union of Church and State, contrary to the constitution of the said State of Utah, and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and that said Reed Smoot comes here, not as the accredited representative of the State of Utah in the Senate of the United States, but as the choice of the hierarchy which controls the Church and has usurped the functions of the State."

The report of the committee concluded by recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Reed Smoot is not entitled to a seat as a Senator of the United States from the State of Utah."

The action of the Senate in disagreeing to the recommendation of the committee puts an end to the controversy, so far as Senator Smoot is concerned, by confirming his right and title to a seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from the State of Utah.

But we are confronted by a question of far greater moment than the seating of Senator Smoot. The investigation discloses a condition of affairs in the State of Utah and adjacent States and Territories, in relation to the continued practice of polygamy and polygamous cohabitation, which must challenge the serious attention of the country, and demands some drastic measures for the suppression of these crimes. So far as these offenses exist in the Territories, the power of the general Government for their suppression is ample and complete. It is only necessary to enforce existing law to uproot and destroy the last vestige of these crimes in all the Territories of the United States; but to suppress the practice within the limits of a State is another and quite a different problem. Here the Federal Government is without jurisdiction. I take it, however, that it goes without saying, that if these crimes exist in any State, and the State authorities neglect or refuse to put a stop to their continuance the general government will find a way to put an end to a practice which, if persisted in and extended, will ultimately undermine the foundations of society and shake the whole fabric of civil government. The suppression of these crimes within the limits of a State is the vital question at issue.

That polygamy and polygamous cohabitation exist in the State of Utah and in States and Territories adjacent thereto is unquestioned. This practice constituted the cornerstone of the Utah Mormon faith from the time Brigham Young proclaimed the doctrine in 1847 until 1890, a period of forty-three years, and it is a matter of surprise that, in the face of the Manifesto of 1890, issued by the head of the Church, suspending the tak-

ing of plural wives, and in defiance of the inhibition in the Constitution under which Utah was admitted into the Union, the evidence shows conclusively that belief in polygamy and the practice of polygamous cohabitation is not only rampant in the State of Utah, but has spread into adjoining States and Territories, and is today alarmingly flagrant in several of the States and Territories of the Northwest.

As to the celebration of new plural marriages in Utah since the admission of the State, the evidence is exceedingly difficult to obtain, as such marriages are usually performed in secret, frequently beyond the jurisdiction of the State, sometimes on the high seas, and at other times in darkened rooms, with such environments as to make proof of the fact impossible. It is also in evidence that, when these marriages are performed in the temples, as they frequently are, a record is kept of such marriages, but altho process was issued for the purpose of securing these records, the mandate of the committee was disobeyed, and thus written proof of plural marriages suppressed, and it was therefore impossible to establish with any degree of certainty to what extent plural marriages have been performed since the Manifesto or since the admission of Utah as a State. It is in evidence, however, beyond all controversy, that members of the Church in highest authority, the apostles and others of less official prominence, have taken plural wives since the Manifesto prohibiting that practice. Abraham Cannon, George Teasdale, John W. Taylor, Matthias F. Cowley and Marriner W. Merrill, all apostles of the Mormon Church, have taken plural wives since the Manifesto, and some of them since Utah was admitted as a State, Abraham Cannon having taken a plural wife as late as 1896. It also appears from the evidence in the case that Charles E. Merrill, James Francis Johnson and Bishop Rathall, all Mormon bishops, have taken plural wives since the Manifesto, the ceremony being performed by an apostle of the Church.

It is also in evidence that James M. Tanner, superintendent of Church schools; Benjamin Cluff, Jr., president of Brigham Young University; Thomas Chamberlain, counselor of the president of a stake, have taken plural wives since the prohibition, while other adherents of the Church of lower official standing, in large numbers, have taken plural wives since the Manifesto, and some of them even since the admission of the State, and as late as 1902. These instances, proven beyond all controversy, are sufficient to establish the fact that plural marriages are being performed in Utah and have been ever since her admission as a State.

As to the practice of polygamous cohabitation, the evidence is overwhelming and conclusive. Joseph F. Smith, the head of the Church, testified before the committee that he was living in polygamous cohabitation with five different women, and that that fact was known to everybody thruout all Utah, and that he proposed to continue that relation regardless of any law prohibiting the same, human or divine; and the following apostles, George Teasdale, John W. Taylor, John Henry Smith, Marriner W. Merrill, Heber J. Grant, Matthias F. Cowley, Charles W. Penrose and Francis M. Lyman, were proven to sustain polygamous relations with a multiplicity of wives, while Brigham H. Roberts, one of the presidents of seventies; J. M. Tanner, superintendent of Church schools; Andrew Jenson, assistant historian of the Church; Thomas H. Merrill, a bishop of the Church; Alma Merrill, a president of a stake; Angus M. Cannon, patriarch; Greenwald, the head of Church schools; George Reynolds, one of the first seven presidents of seventies and first assistant superintendent of Sunday schools of the world; George H. Brimhall, president of the Brigham Young University; Joseph Hickman, teacher in the university, all these were shown to be living in polygamous cohabitation. These are but a few of the many established cases of the leading authorities of the Mormon Church living in undisputed and unconcealed polygamous cohabitation.

To sum the matter up, it is stated that fully 12,000 members of the Utah branch of the Mormon Church, or 23 per cent. of the whole number, are living in polygamous cohabitation.

Not only does this crime exist in Utah

and adjacent States, but has spread into several of the territories, and is continued there in open defiance of law.

The records of the Attorney General's office show that in the year 1905 there were in the territory of Arizona sixteen convictions under the Edmonds law, and of this number twelve were for unlawful cohabitation, and during the same year, there were in the territories of Arizona and New Mexico thirty-one convictions, a majority of these being for polygamous cohabitation. It is conclusively established, therefore, that not only polygamy, but polygamous cohabitation exists today in Utah, and in other States and Territories, and it only remains to inquire how is this crime to be suppressed?

It is manifest from the evidence taken by the Committee on Privileges and Elections that not only does polygamy and polygamous cohabitation exist in the State of Utah, but that it is the deliberate purpose of those who persist in the practice, to continue to do so regardless of all law, human or divine. As the head of the Church, Joseph F. Smith, stated before the committee that he not only believed in polygamy as an abstract principle, but that he was living in polygamy openly, and that it was none of the business of the United States, saying:

"It is not the law of Congress under which I am living and by which I am punishable. The law of my State and the courts of my State have competent jurisdiction to deal with me in my offences of the law, and the Congress of the United States has no business with my private conduct any more than it has with the private conduct of any citizen of Utah or any other State. It is the law of the State to which I am amenable."

Ex-Senator Edmonds adds force and pungency to this contention when he says:

"The evidence so far obtained by the Senate committee investigating the case of Senator Smoot includes a list of the chief rulers of the Mormon Church who have deliberately and continually carried on the practice of polygamy without prosecution or annoyance in the face of their pledges made to two Presidents of the United States, and have set an example, naturally, and almost necessarily to be followed by their Church members and adherents, without any danger of interference by the Legislature or any other department of the Government by the State of Utah. They know that Congress has no power, and that the State has no disposition to interfere."

But, the practical question now before the American people is, How can polygamy and polygamous cohabitation be uprooted in Utah and other States where it exists today? So long as Utah had a territorial form of government, it was competent for the Federal Government to legislate directly touching these offences. This it did by the Act of 1862, and the Acts supplemental thereto of 1882 and 1887, which, could they have been continued and enforced, by keeping Utah a territory, the last vestige of this crime would have long since been uprooted and destroyed. It was a blunder bordering on a crime to have admitted Utah as a State before this practice was completely destroyed, for, the moment statehood was accorded, that moment the power of the General Government over the matter ceased, and the revival of the practice of polygamy, as Senator Edmunds well said,

"should surprise nobody except those whose generous and confiding faith in promises led them to believe that the settled polity of a great and powerful Church would be, or remain, reversed when that organization should become independent of the only power it had any reason to fear."

The practical question, therefore, is, How can this crime be eradicated from Utah and other States where it has gained a foothold and threatens continued domination? There is no possible way of reaching this crime and eradicating it now, except by an amendment to the Federal Constitution, giving the National Government jurisdiction to deal with the matter. It was only by an amendment to the Constitution that we were enabled to completely and permanently abolish slavery in the States. I confidently believe that, as in the case of slavery, this "twin relic of barbarism" will, in the not distant future, be destroyed, not in the bloody throes of war, but thru the peaceful yet equally effective instrumentality of an amendment to the national Constitution, declaring that:

"Neither polygamy nor polygamous cohabitation shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

This, in my judgment, is the only method now open by which the continuance and spread of this barbarous practice can be arrested and placed in course of ultimate extinction.

In 1856, the first National Republican

Convention, assembled at Philadelphia, declared, among other things, that:

"The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery."

On the 1st day of January, 1863, during the progress of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln, by virtue of the power vested in him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, issued a proclamation declaring "That all persons held as slaves [within certain designated States] are and henceforth shall be free." Subsequently, and in 1865, this proclamation was crystalized into an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude (except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted) shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Thus, in less than ten years after the declaration of 1856, slavery, which antedated the Constitution and was interwoven with every fiber of the national life, was not only prohibited in the Territories, but entirely abolished and utterly destroyed thruout the United States. Thus perished one of the "twin relics of barbarism," while the other still survives to shame the State and vex the nation.

The President of the United States, in his last annual message, said:

"I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless, in my judgment, the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the National Congress. At present, the wide differences in the laws of the different States on this subject result in scandals and abuses; and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, nothing around which the nation should so bend itself to throw every safeguard, as the home life of the average citizen. The change would be good from every standpoint.

"In particular it would be good because it would confer on the Congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy, and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several States. Power to deal with it should be conferred on the National Government.

"When home ties are loosened; when men and women cease to regard a worthy family life, with all its duties fully performed, and all its responsibilities lived up to, as the life best worth living, then evil days for the Commonwealth are at hand."

With the President of the United States committed to and recommending such an amendment, its adoption would seem to be assured. That such an amendment will be proposed at the opening of the next Congress and pressed to a conclusion is confidently predicted.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Return

BY SARA H. BIRCHALL

OPEN sky and open sea,
  Wind across the bay;
Now my love comes back to me,
  Shall I say him Nay?

Whitecaps breaking at the pier—
  He comes oversea,
From the maids of half the world
  Turning back to me.

Spring and sun and salty wind,
  Bird and bursting spray;
"Sweetheart! sweetheart!" "O my love,
  Yea, yea, yea!"

CHICAGO, ILL.

Irrigation Projects in Wyoming

BY WILLIAM C. DEMING

EDITOR OF THE "CHEYENNE TRIBUNE."

BY one of those strange caprices of nature with which, for the purposes of this article, it is not necessary to deal, the United States, speaking from a climatic standpoint, is arid, semi-arid and humid. Wyoming is in the semi-arid belt. The average altitude is six thousand feet and the average rainfall about thirteen inches.

Topographically, the area of the State embraces mountains, valleys, plains and high plateaus. Until the advent of dry farming, so called, it has not been practicable to farm in Wyoming without irrigation. With the exception, therefore, of the Wyoming Development Company enterprise at Wheatland, which is reclaiming 50,000 acres of land, and a few others promoted by private capital under the Carey Act, there has been no farming on a large scale. Ranchmen whose holdings lay along the rivers and



CANYON AT NORTH PLATTE RIVER. SITE OF PATHFINDER DAM.

streams have for years, in a limited way, taken out their own ditches and produced surprisingly bountiful crops of wheat, oats, rye, alfalfa and nearly all the vegetables. Yet in a State of 63,000,000 acres this is a necessarily slow process, and if no other and larger method were pursued, the settlement of a State as large in area as all New England and New York combined is a far reach into the future, probably beyond the vision of the present generation.



INTERSTATE CANAL, NORTH PLATTE PROJECT.

Irrigation in Wyoming as well as in Colorado and other States has demonstrated that the brown, bleak plains which for ages have produced naught but sage brush and native grasses for the buffalo and range herds may be made to grow crops not only of great variety, but in astounding quantity; the yield of wheat, for instance, frequently averaging 40 to 50 bushels per acre. The same proportion is found in the production of oats, while alfalfa runs three crops and many tons each season to the acre.

The question naturally arises in the mind of the Easterner: Why is it that a simple combination of water and desert will produce such a result, when the farmer in New York or Ohio is satisfied with one-third of this yield?

New York and Ohio, for instance, are in the rain belt. The rain falls both in and out of season, and is a constant draft upon the chemical energies and forces of the land. The strength of the soil under the drain of frequent rainfall and frequent culture is soon exhausted and must be recuperated by artificial fertilization.

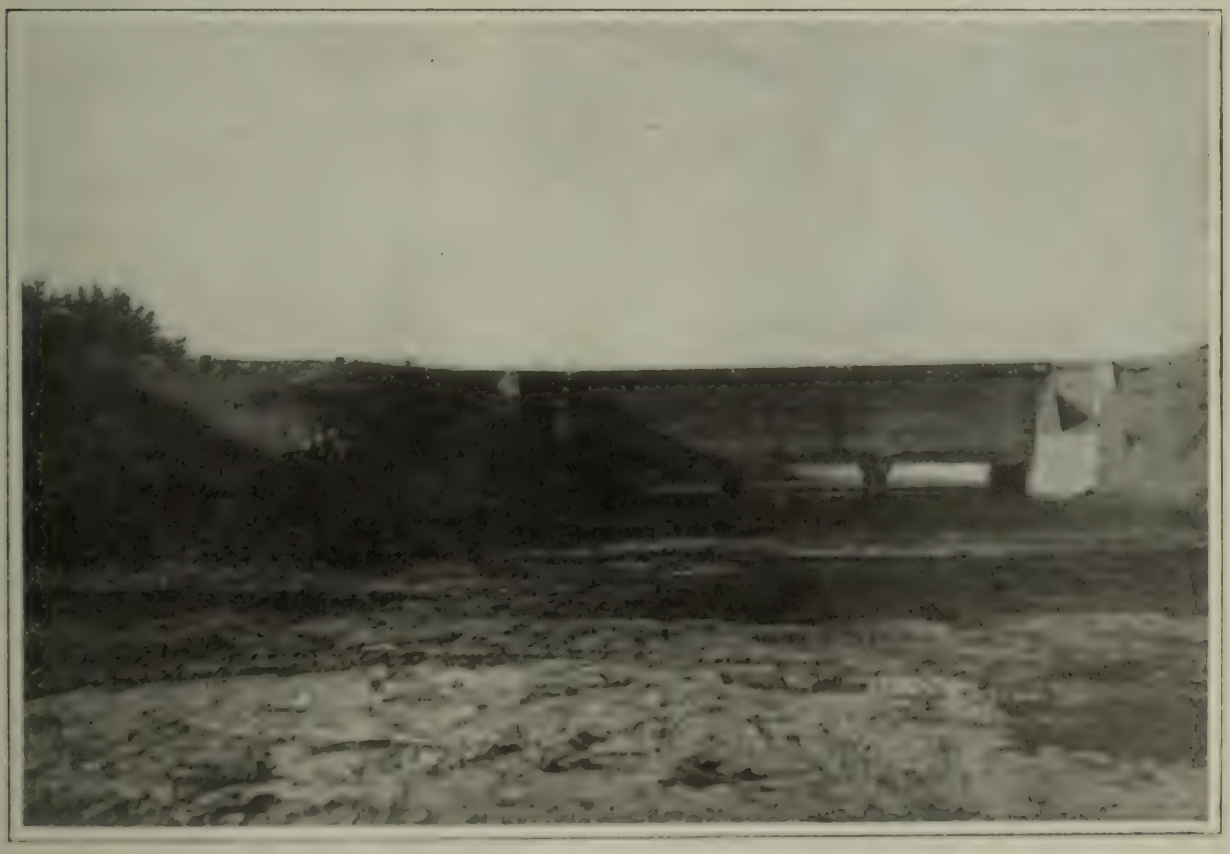
A directly opposite condition prevails in the semi-arid country. The sage brush and native grass lands are rich with the accumulated potash, magnesia, lime and acids of the ages. It will be seen, therefore, that it is only necessary to bring into contact with such a soil the proper amount of water to produce large crops. The man who farms by irrigation has the advantage over the Eastern farmer by reason of the fact that he is in entire control of the season and the situation. He utilizes only so much water as is necessary to mature his crops and thus preserves the natural strength of the soil. The chemical elements or plant foods above referred to, which are quickly leached out of the clayey farms of the East, are held practically intact if the

irrigationist uses a proper system of crop rotation.

It must be plain, therefore, that irrigation is profitable and popular wherever this combination can be brought about. The trouble has been that the areas of arid and semi-arid lands are so vast that it seemed an impossible task to reclaim them. Hence the birth of the National Irrigation Law. The Government disposes of its lands thru the various land laws, to wit, the homestead, desert, timber and stone, and mineral, from which source a large revenue is annually received. The gist of the National Irrigation Law is found in the opening clause of its first section:

"That all moneys received from the sale and disposal of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1901, including the surplus of fees and commissions in excess of allowances to registers and receivers and excepting the five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the above States set aside by law for educational and other purposes shall be, and the same are hereby reserved, set aside, and appropriated as a special fund in the Treasury to be known as the 'reclamation fund' to be used in the examination and survey for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works for the storage, diversion and development of waters for the reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands in the said States and Territories, and for the payment of all other expenditures provided for in this act."

Under this law the reclamation service seeks to find in the above States and Territories large irrigable areas adjacent to large streams whose flood waters can be stored in great reservoirs and conveyed over such areas by canals and laterals, such projects usually being too expensive for private capital. It may be said, however, that private capital is undertaking many pretentious enterprises, but covering smaller areas, and because private capital expects interest and large returns upon its investment the cost of the water right, or the cost of the land and the water right, as the case may be, is frequently high and discouraging to the settler. Under the Government act, the reclamation service, which I believe is one of the most ably and carefully administered in the entire range of Government work, seeks to get back only the money expended



STEEL AND CONCRETE FLUME, INTERSTATE CANAL.

for such enterprises, no more, but no less, great stress being laid upon this point, that each individual enterprise must pay its own way.

The price, therefore, per acre is in proportion to the area and the entire expense of reclamation. Thus one Government enterprise may necessitate a fixed price of $25 per acre, while another may run to $35. The lands are disposed of to the settler in 40, 80, 120 and 160 acre tracts, the limit under the different projects varying according to the acreage required to support a family, and such farms may be paid for in ten annual instalments, the entryman having likewise complied with the homestead laws.

The National Irrigation law is the most ingenious piece of legislation touching the public land question ever devised. It is automatic in its operation and perpetual in its results. All moneys received from the sale of such irrigated farms are paid back into the reclamation fund from which the capital was derived with which to build the works. The meaning and significance of this fact can only be appreciated by a vision of the future, when millions of people shall live upon this desert land and the arid country made to blossom as the rose. It should be borne in mind, however, that with all the available water in use not to exceed 10 per cent. of the arid West can be reclaimed.

In this connection it will be interesting to note that the reclamation fund in 1901 was $3,144,821.91. On June 30th, 1905, it was $28,076,108.02, and by January 1st, 1907, was near the thirty-five million mark. The sale of Wyoming lands in five years has contributed $1,500,000 to the fund.

The Government has undertaken, thru the reclamation service, two large project in Wyoming, the North Platte and the Shoshone, named for the rivers from which they will derive their water supply.

The reservoir site for the North Platte propect is at Pathfinder, lying in the valley of the North Platte river at its junction with the Sweetwater river. The capacity of this reservoir will exceed one million acre feet, and it would cover 23,000 acres to a depth of 42 feet. This reservoir is capable of controlling all the surplus flow—that is, the flood waters of the river for the entire year. The dam is located in a solid box canyon, three miles below the mouth of the Sweetwater, so it will be seen that the Sweetwater will virtually empty into a great lake. The canyon is 60 feet wide at the bottom and 160 feet wide at the top, its extreme hight from bedrock being 200 feet. The foundations have been laid in the solid granite bed of the river.

Proceeding down the river, preliminary surveys have been made for the Goshen Hole Canal. This canal would begin at Guernsey and would be 140 miles long, of which 6 miles would be tunnelled. There are at least 150,000 acres of land which can be irrigated under this canal.

The building of the Goshen Hole Canal means a great deal to Southeastern Wyoming, as the lands in this section are of a fine quality and would support a population of 25,000 people. This canal will be the most important under the Pathfinder project.

The only criticism I desire to offer upon the reclamation service touching the North Platte project is that enough money should be appropriated at once to reclaim lands higher up the river, tributary to Douglas and Casper, and it should at once proceed to construct the Goshen Hole Canal for this reason: While the North Platte River rises in Colorado, it flows northward and eastward more than 300 miles thru Wyoming into Nebraska. The greater part of its waters originates in the snow-clad peaks of Wyoming, and Wyoming is therefore entitled to the benefits. Under the law of prior appropriation, after the completion of the Interstate Canal, there may not remain sufficient water to reclaim the Wyoming lands; whereas, on the other hand, if these lands higher up the river in Wyoming were reclaimed first, the lower areas in Nebraska could still be irrigated, as the drainage and seepage find their way back into the stream and would be again available for the irrigation of Nebraska lands. This is a matter of great importance to Wyoming, and if not settled now may precipitate a legal and equity question similar to the contro-

versy now in progress between Colorado and Kansas over the waters of the Arkansas River.

The most important construction work under the North Platte project is the Interstate Canal, so called because it irrigates lands in Wyoming and Nebraska. The total area under the Interstate Canal approximates 130,000 acres. In this connection it should be understood that the general area to be served by the Interstate Canal embraces other small projects promoted by private capital, among them being the Whalen Falls Canal. These private enterprises have been acquired by the Federal Government and have been made a part of the general system. The first 25 miles of the Interstate Canal involve some difficult points of construction, the most serious being that it must run thru a section of very sandy country, where the loss by seepage is great. This has been overcome by cementing the bottom of the canal thus affected. In a number of places the water from this canal is carried thru flumes. None of these flumes is of wood, as is usually found, but all are built of steel and cement.

Work on the Pathfinder Dam and the Interstate Canal have progressed rapidly. The first 50 miles are already furnishing water at several places for irrigation. The canal has been divided into sections, and contracts have been awarded on fourteen different schedules of this great distributing system, and work on the laterals is in progress. Settlers are coming in rapidly, and probably 40,000 acres will be irrigated this year.



WHALEN CANAL

Before leaving the North Platte project, it is interesting to note that the great Pathfinder Dam, at the junction of the Sweetwater and North Platte rivers, will contain more than 50,000 cubic yards of masonry and will have a storage capacity ten times greater than the Croton Reservoir, which supplies the city of New York. This dam will form a narrow lake 25 miles long.

In Big Horn County, in Northern Wyoming, work is progressing on another big national irrigation enterprise which has been given the name of the Shoshone

project, the water being supplied from the Shoshone River.

This system will irrigate lands on the north side of the river east of Cedar mountain and lands on the south side of the river east of McCullough Peak. The land is of a high quality and lies in gently sloping mesas, which are comparatively easy to reclaim. The Shoshone project will irrigate upward of 200,000 acres, will provide homes for 2,500 families, which, together with the cities which will spring up, will support a population of 50,000 people.

The site chosen for the Shoshone Dam is in a gorge of solid granite 70 feet wide at the bottom, 200 feet wide at the top and 250 feet deep. An arched dam is being built, which means that the dam will curve upstream, so that the water pressure will be met by a convex surface, this arch being 108 feet wide at the bottom and tapering to 10 feet at the top.

The Government has adopted for this work the most advanced ideas of scientific concrete construction, concrete forming 75 per cent. of the dam, granite rock weighing from 75 to 200 pounds each being set in by hand and rammed until well bedded. The rocks are distributed uniformly thruout the dam, forming the remaining 25 per cent. of its construction, a cross section having the appearance of a huge slice of nut cake. This dam will cost $515,000.

The Shoshone Reservoir will supply water for a number of canals favorably distributed over the irrigable section. In order to reach lands northward of the Shoshone River toward Frannie, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, it was necessary to construct what is called the Corbett Tunnel, which, on account of the shale and sandstone thru which it runs, is lined with concrete. This tunnel is about 3 miles long, with a 10-foot bore.

It should be borne in mind that the cost of the dam does not embrace the entire cost of the system. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will be required for the tunnel thru the canyon, for the high line canal, also the Corbett Tunnel, a half dozen other canals and the numerous



DAM SITE IN CANYON, SHOSHONE PROJECT.

laterals. When this project is completed, as it will be in three years, it will in time transform 200,000 acres of cactus and sage brush land into as productive an area as is found in the famous Greeley district of Colorado or in the irrigated sections of Southern California.

The National Irrigation Law is indeed the most remarkable piece of legislation looking to large internal improvements ever devised. It is the result of the combined wisdom and experience of many Western State engineers and Western members of Congress. Yet, sound as it is, and far reaching in its results, it probably would have remained a mere dream of the West for many years had not President Roosevelt, once a Western ranchman, thrown the weight of his influence in its favor thru his first message to Congress.

What the Government is accomplishing in Wyoming it is also doing in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon.

Those who have already witnessed the "before" and the "after" cannot fail to endorse and enthuse over this self-supporting Government automaton, which will make the "Great American Desert" as productive as the irrigated valley of the Nile.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

The Middle Class Between the Millstones*

BY H. G. WELLS

AUTHOR OF "A MODERN UTOPIA," "THE WAR OF THE WORLDS," ETC.

FOR a century or more the grinding out of the middle class has been going on. The "Bitter Cry" is not a new one, and to me at least it seems quite the most important social fact of this and the last century. I began to find it interesting, altogether too interesting indeed, when I was still only a little boy. My father was one of that multitude of small shopkeepers which has been caught between the "Stores" and such like big distributors above and the rising rates below, and from the knickerbocker stage onward I was acutely aware of the question hanging over us. "This isn't going on" was the proposition. "This shop in which your capital is invested will never return it. Nobody seems to understand what is happening, and there is nobody to advise or help you. What are you going to do?"

Except that we are beginning to understand a little now what it all means, exactly the same question hangs over many hundreds of thousands of households today, not only over the hundreds of small shopkeepers, but of small professional men, of people living upon small parcels of investments, of clerks and such like who find themselves growing old and their value depreciated by the competition of a new, better educated generation, of private schoolmasters, of boarding and lodging house keepers and the like. They are all vaguely aware of something more than personal failure, of a drift and process which is against all their kind, of the need of "doing something" for themselves and their children, something different from just sticking to the shop or the "situation"—and they don't know what to do! What ought they to do?

Well, first, before one answers that, let us ask what it is exactly that is grinding the middle class in this way? Is it a process we can stop? Can we direct the millstones? If we can, ought we to do so? And if we cannot or decide that it isn't worth while, then what can we do to mitigate this cruelty of slowly impoverishing and taxing out of existence a class that was once the backbone of the community? It's not mere humanity dictates this much. It is a question that affects the State as a whole. It must be

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extremely bad, for the spirit of the nation and for our national future, that its middle mass should be in a state of increasing financial worry and stress, irritated, depressed and broken in courage. One effect is manifest in our politics now. Each fresh election turns upon expenditure more evidently than the last, and the promise to reduce taxation or lower the rates overrides more and more certainly every other consideration. What are empire or education to men who feel themselves drifting helplessly into debt? What chance has any constructive scheme with an electorate of men who are being slowly submerged in a sort of economic bog?

The process that has brought the middle class into these troubles is a complex one, but the essential thing about it seems to be this, that there is a *change of scale* going on in most human affairs, a substitution of big organizations for detached individual effort almost everywhere. A hundred and fifty years ago or so the only very rich people in the community were a handful of great landowners and a few bankers, the rest of the world's business was being done by small, prosperous, independent men. The laborers and poor were often very poor and wretched, ill clad, bootless, badly housed and short of food, but there was nevertheless a great deal of middle-class comfort and prosperity. The country was covered with flourishing farmers, every country town was a little world in itself, with busy tradespeople and professional men, manufacturing was still done mainly by small people employing a few hands; master and apprentice worked together; in every town you found a parish school or so, an independent doctor and the like, doing well in a mediocre, comfortable fashion. All the carrying trade was in the hands of small independent carriers; the shipping was held by hundreds of small shipowners. And London itself was only a larger country town. It was, in effect, a middle-class world ruled over by aristocrats; the millstones had as yet scarcely stirred.

Then machinery came into the lives of men, and steam power, and there began that change of scale which is going on still today, making an ever-widening separation of master and man, and an ever-enlarging organization of industry and social method. Its most striking manifestation was at first the substitution of organized manufacture in factories for the half domestic hand industrialism of the earlier period; the growth of the fortunes of some of the merchants and manufacturers to dimensions comparable with the wealth of the great landowners, and the sinking of the rest of their class toward the status of wage-earners. The development of joint stock enterprise arose concurrently with this to create a new sort of partnership capable of handling far greater concerns than any single wealthy person, as wealth was measured by the old scale, could do. There followed a great development of transit, culminating for a time in the coming of the railways and steamships, which abolished the isolation of the old towns and brought men at the remotest quarters of the earth into business competition. Big towns of the modern type, with half a million inhabitants or more, grew up rapidly all over Europe and America. For the European big towns are as modern as New York, and the East End or South Side of London is scarcely older than Chicago. Shopkeeping, like manufactures, began to concentrate in large establishments, and big wholesale distribution replaced individual buying and selling. As the need for public education under the changing conditions of life grew more and more urgent, the individual enterprise of this schoolmaster and that gave place to the organized effort of such giant societies (in Britain) as the old National School Society and the British School Society, and at last to State education. And one after another the old prosperous middle-class callings fell under the stress of the new development.

The process still goes on, and there can be little doubt of the ultimate issue. The old small manufacturers are either ruined or driven into sweating and the slums; the old coaching innkeeper and common carrier have been impoverished or altogether superseded by the railways and big carrier companies; the once flourishing shopkeeper lives today on the mere remnants of the trade that great distributing stores or the branches of great companies have left him. Tea companies, provision dealing companies,

tobacconist companies make the position of the old-established private shop unstable and the chances of the new beginner hopeless. Railways and tramways take the custom more and more effectually past the door of the small draper and outfitter to the well-stocked establishments at the center of things; telephone and telegraph assist that shopping at the center more and more. The small "middle-class" schoolmaster finds himself beaten by revived endowed schools and by new public endowments; the small doctor, the local dentist, find Harley street always nearer to them and practitioners in motor cars from the great centers playing havoc with their practices. And while the small men are more and more distressed, the great organizations of trade, of production, of public science, continue to grow and coalesce, until at last they grow into national or even world trusts or into publicly owned monopolies. In America slaughtering and selling meat has grown into a trust; steel and iron are trustified; mineral oil is all gathered into a few hands. All thru the trades and professions and sciences and all over the world the big eats up the small, the new enlarged scale replaces the old.

And this is equally true, tho it is only now beginning to be recognized, of the securities of that other section of the middle-class, the section which lives upon invested money. There, too, big eats little. There, too, the small man is more and more manifestly at the mercy of the large organization. It was a pleasant illusion of the Victorian time that one put one hundred pounds or a thousand pounds "into something," beside the rich man's tens of thousands, and drew one's secure and satisfying dividends. The intelligent reader of Mr. Lawson's "Frenzied Finance" or of the bankruptcy proceedings of Mr. Hooley realizes this idyll is scarcely true to nature. Thru the seas and shallows of investment flow great tides and depressions, on which the big fortunes ride to harbor while the little accumulations, capsized and swamped, quiver down to the bottom. It becomes more and more true that the small man saves his money for the rich man's pocket. Only by drastic State intervention is a certain measure of safety secured for insurance, and in America recently we have had the spectacle of the people's insurance money used as a till by the rich financiers.

And when the middle-class man turns in his desperation from the advance of the big competitor who is consuming him, as a big codfish eats its little brother, to the State, he meets a tax paper; he sees, as the State's most immediate aspect, the rate collector and inexorable demands. The burden of taxation certainly falls upon him, and it falls upon him because he is collectively the weakest class that possesses any property to be taxed. Below him are classes either too poor to tax or too politically effective to stand taxation. Above him is the class which owns a large part of the property in the world, but it also owns the newspapers and periodicals that are necessary for an adequate discussion of social justice, and it finds it cheaper to pay a voluntary tax to the hoardings at election time than to take over the small man's burthens. He rolls about between these two parties, antagonized first to one and then the other, and altogether helpless and ineffectual. So the millstones grind, and so it would seem they will continue to grind until there is nothing between them, until organized property in the hands of the few on the one hand and the proletariat on the other grind face to face. So at least Karl Marx taught in "Das Kapital."

But when one says the middle class will disappear, one means that it will disappear as a class. Its individuals and its children will survive, and the whole process is not nearly so fatalistic as the Marxists would have us believe. The new great organizations that are replacing the little private enterprises of the world before machinery, are not all private property. There are alternatives in the matter of handling a great business. To the exact nature of these alternatives the middle-class mind needs to direct itself if it is to exert any control whatever over its future. Take the case of the butcher. It is manifestly written upon the scroll of destiny that the little private slaughter house, the little independent butcher's shop buying and selling locally must disappear. The meat will all be slaughtered at some great conveniently organized center, and distributed thence

to shops that will necessarily be mere agencies for distributing meat. Now this great slaughtering and distributing business may either be owned by one or a group of owners working it for profit—in which case it will be necessary for the State to employ an unremunerative army of inspectors to see that the business is kept decently clean and honest—or it may be run by the public authority. In the former case the present day butcher, or his son, will be a slaughterman or shopkeeper employed by the private owners; in the latter case by the public authority. This is equally true of a milk-seller, of a small manufacturer, of a builder, of a hundred and one other trades. They are bound to be incorporated in a larger organization, they are bound to become salaried men where formerly they were independent men, and it is no good struggling against that. It is doubtful indeed whether from the standpoint of welfare it would be worth the middle-class man's while to struggle against that. But in the case of very many great public services, meat, milk, bread transit, housing and land administration, education and research, and the public health, it is still an open question whether the big organization is to be publicly owned, publicly controlled and constantly refreshed by public scrutiny and comment, or whether it is to be privately owned, and conducted solely for the profit of a small group of very rich owners. The alternatives are Plutocracy or Socialism, and between these the middle-class man remains weakly undecided and ineffectual, lending no weight to and getting small consideration therefore from either side. He remains so because he has not grasped the real nature of his problem, because he clings in the face of overwhelming fate to the belief that in some way the wheels of change may be arrested and his present method of living preserved.

I think if he could shake himself free from that impossible conservatism he would realize that his interests lie with the interests of the intelligent working-class man, that is to say in the direction of Socialism rather than in the direction of capitalistic competition—that the best use he can make of such educational and social advantages as still remain for him is to become the willing leader instead of the panic-fierce antagonist of the socialist movement. His place, I hold, is to forward the development of that State and municipal machinery the socialist foreshadows, and to secure for himself and his sons and daughters an adequate position and voice in the administrations. Instead of struggling to diminish that burthen of public expenditure which educates and houses, conveys and protects him and his children, he ought rather to increase it joyfully, while at the same time working manfully to transfer its pressure to the broad shoulders of those very rich people who have hitherto evaded their legitimate share of it. The other course is to continue his present policy of obstinate resistance to the extension of public property and public services, in which case these things will necessarily become that basis of monopolistic property on which the coming plutocracy will establish itself. The middle-class man will be taxed and competed out of independence just the same, and he will become a salaried officer just the same but with a different sort of master and under different social conditions according as one or other of these alternatives prevails.

Which is the better master—the democratic State or a "combine" of millionaires? Which will give the best social atmosphere for one's children to breathe—a plutocracy or a socialism? That is the real question to which the middle-class man should address himself.

No doubt to many minds a plutocracy presents many attractions. In the works of Thomas Love Peacock and still more clearly in the works of Mr. W. H. Mallock you will find an agreeable rendering of that conception. The bulk of the people will be organized out of sight in a state of industrious and productive congestion, and a wealthy, leisurely and refined minority will live in spacious homes, with excellent museums, libraries, and all the equipments of culture, will go to town, concentrate in Paris, London and Rome, and travel about the world. It is to these large luxurious, powerful lives that the idealist naturally turns. Their motor cars, their aeroplanes, their steam yachts will awaken terror and respect in every corner of the globe. Their

handsome doings will fill the papers. They will patronize the arts and literature, while at the same time mellowing them by eliminating that too urgent insistence upon contemporary fact which makes so much of what is done today harsh and displeasing. The middle-class tradition will be continued by a class of stewards, tenants, managers and foremen, secretaries and the like, respected and respectful. The writer, the artist, will lead lives of comfortable dependence, a link between class and class, the lowest of the rich man's guests, the highest of his servants. As for the masses, they will be fed with a sort of careless vigor and considerable economy from the Chicago stockyards, and by agricultural produce-trusts, big breweries, freshwater companies and the like; they would be organized industrially and carefully controlled. Their spiritual needs will be provided for by churches endowed by the wealthy, their physical distresses alleviated by the hope of getting charitable aid, their lives made bright and adventurous by the crumbs of sport that fall from the rich man's table. They will crowd to see the motor car races, the aeroplane competitions. It will be a world rich in contrasts and not without its bright gleam of pure adventure. Every bright young fellow of capacity will have the hope of catching the eye of some powerful personage, of being advanced to some high position of trust, of even ending his days as a partner, a subordinate assistant plutocrat. Or he may win a quite agreeable position by literary or artistic merit. A pretty girl, a clever woman of the middle-class, would have before her even more brilliant and romantic possibilities.

There can be no denying and promises of color and eventfulness a plutocracy holds out, and tho they do not attract me I can quite understand their appeal to the more ductile and appreciative mind of Mr. Mallock. There is, it is said, a tendency in plutocracies either to become unprogressive, unenterprising and stagnantly autocratic or to develop states of stress and discontent and so drift towards Cæsarism. The latter was the fate of the Roman Republic and may, perhaps, be the destiny of the budding young plutocracy of America. But the developing British plutocracy, like the Carthaginian, will be largely Semitic in blood, and like the Carthaginian may resist these insurgent tendencies.

So much for the plutocratic possibility. If the middle-class man on any account does not like that outlook, he can turn in the other direction, and then he will find fine promises indeed, but much more uncertainty than towards plutocracy. Plutocracies the world has seen before, but a democratic civilization organized upon the lines laid down by modern Socialists, would be a new beginning in the world's history. It is not a thing that will come about by itself, it will have to be the outcome of a sustained moral and intellectual effort in the community. If there is not that effort, if things go on as they are going now, the coming of a plutocracy is inevitable. That effort I am convinced, cannot be successfully made by the lower-class man alone, for him unaided and unguided there is nothing to be expected but wild convulsive attempts at social upheaval, which, whether they succeed (as the French Revolution did) or fail, as did the insurrectionary outbreaks of the Republic in Rome, lead ultimately to a Napoleon or a Cæsar. But our contemporary civilization is unprecedented in the fact that the whole population now reads, and that intelligence and free discussion saturates the whole mass. Only time can show what possibilities of understanding, leadership and political action lie in our new generation of the better educated middle-class. Will it presently begin to define a line for itself? Will it remain disorganized and passive, or will it become intelligent and decisive between these millstones of the organized property and the organizing state, whose opposition is the supreme social and political fact in the world at the present time.

LONDON, ENGLAND

Literature

The Whirlwind

EDEN PHILLPOTTS's new novel* is his masterpiece. Compared with it his other stories are mere stammerings of the message of Dartmoor. They have all been marred by a sort of human feebleness to such an extent that Dartmoor itself was the real hero. It stretched like a huge, naked carcass of the earth, bleak and terrible, informed with a tragic vitality by the side of which the emotions of the human hero, however extravagant, seemed puerile; he was merely a distracted creature whipped on to a dark fate by the awful spirit of the place. But in this new novel Phillpotts has at last made nature and human nature mean the same thing. They have a spiritual likeness in common. The man and the moor are one, and beat upon one another's breasts in vain, each being elemental or indestructible in character.

Daniel Brendon, hired man to Hilary Woodrow, owner of Ruddyford Farm, is the simple Titan, the great primitive man, who has that directness toward God which unmade souls always show. His mighty limbs, his tender heart, his fierce temper, were merely those first things a man wins toward the perfection of his type. Then he had that noble stupidity which spent itself in prayer, and in the exercise of a faith like the instinct in cows, which causes them to rise in the middle of the night and lie down again with their heads to the East and the coming day. It was the mighty hint in him of future glory. Such are some of the intimations to be drawn from the character of Brendon. And the wonder of the book, considered from the dramatic point of view, is the grossness, strength and persistence of his ideality. It renders him at once the victim and the avenging whirlwind. He is duped both by his master and his wife, and in the last scene we find him bereaved of every earthly hope, homeless and loveless, on his knees in prayer. He is huge, almost contemptible in his narrowness, yet showing still a stern grandeur of the spirit, a steadfastness like that of the ancient shoulders of Dartmoor, about which the winds rage and the storms beat in vain. His unlovely but tremendous faith survived all human unfaithfulness, as instinct survives the mere incident of experience. It was the eternal quality in the man, just as it is the granite quality of the great tors and grave-bosomed hills of Dartmoor, which makes the ages but shadows passing.

And as Brendon resembled the moor in this aspect, so his wife, Sarah Jane, is like it drenched in dew, suffused with morning light. She is the recurrent smile upon the face of it, a pearl woman, with a large, placid, giving nature, and that dangerous innocency of the mind which makes some women so unmodest and so unscrupulous. Life is not hidden in them like a secret passion, but it is revealed like the heart of the rose. So Sarah Jane abandons herself to her lover and husband. And nothing can surpass the wisdom and tenderness with which she endures his religion. Having no willing faith of her own in God, the largeness of her nature encompasses him about as the heavens hold the earth.

But such people are never to be trusted morally. Their nature is so much for giving that they lack that part of virtue which withdraws and withholds. So Sarah Jane, the splendid wife-woman, the bountiful mother, makes a commodity of herself at last, a double sacrifice, first to advance the interests of her husband, second to satisfy the hunger of Woodrow, whose loneliness and feebleness appealed to her compassion and to her profligate willingness to give all she has. This has been done before in real life and in fiction, but rarely with the significance that Phillpotts imparts to the act. Many will be reminded of Tess of the D'Urbervilles in the likeness of Sarah Jane; but the passing of this Roman-spirited woman is dramatized with a power very different from the nice, subtle, discriminating intelligence displayed by Thomas Hardy. It was her final, supreme gift of love, the last red glow of the summer sun at evening upon Amicombe Hill.

One cannot recommend such people in

* THE WHIRLWIND. *By Eden Phillpotts.* New York: McClure & Phillips. $1.50.

a world like this. We are too mean, too starved and grasping not to take and steal all they have, as the men in this story take all from Sarah Jane; but it is very well to have her proclaimed to us now and then like a prophecy from a writer like Phillpotts. There are other incidents and other characters in the book which make it interesting and suggestive. But these two and the lonely moor overshadow all and give it a great meaning.

The Ethics of Egoism

THE newspapers have a fad of referring to intellectual radicals as "highbrows." The appellation may well have originated with Johann Kaspar Schmidt, who had such a high forehead that his schoolmates called him *Maximus Stirn.* He seems to have been better suited with his nickname than most boys are, for when he came to publish his book Max Stirner was put down as the author's name. That was more than sixty years ago. The book was practically forgotten by the world in less time than it took to write. But the conscientious German scholar allows nothing in his field to escape him, and historians of philosophy like Lange and Hartmann felt obliged to include mention of Stirner as the extremest of theoretical anarchists. It was thru these clews that he was rediscovered and brought into the all-embracing current of modern thought. Translations have appeared in several languages within the last dozen years, and now Benjamin R. Tucker, of Liberty, has introduced it to English readers.*

The work is essentially untranslatable. Even the title, *Der Einzige und sein Eigentum,* cannot be satisfactorily rendered into English. *The Ego and His Own* is well enough; "The Unique One and His Property," tho more exact, is intolerable; inspired by something of the author's self-assertion and disregard for all rules we venture to express our opinion that "Me and Mine" is better than any of the alternatives suggested. In one respect the translation is better than the original, for it betrays by its inevitable inadequacy how much of Stirner's argument is dependent for its force on verbal juggling with *Eigen, Eigenthum, Eigenschaften* and *geeignet.*

But what interests one in Stirner is not his argument, but his audacity. He challenges all the principles and rules of conduct that civilization imposes upon those who share its benefits. He acknowledges no restrictions upon his acts except those of self-interest. Selfish people are all too common in the world, but those who profess selfishness as their sole guiding principle in life, like Max Stirner, are sufficiently rare to attract attention. Stirner reversed the ordinary relation of precept and practice. His life was better than his creed. He appears to have been a dutiful son, a faithful husband, and could hardly be called an undesirable citizen. He was a mild-mannered teacher in a young ladies' seminary. He was not a revolutionist, but an insurgent. He urged men to disregard the State, not to overthrow it. Let each man straighten himself up and then see what becomes of this thing they call the State, and consider an organism. In the same way he would absolve himself from all obligations to his fellowmen:

> "No one is my equal, but I regard him, equally with all other beings as my property. For me no one is a person to be respected, not even the fellow-man, but, solely like other beings, an *object* in which I take an interest or else do not, a usable or unusable person. And if I can use him, I doubtless come to an understanding and make myself at one with him, in order by the agreement, to strengthen *my power,* and by combined force to accomplish more than individual force could effect. In this combination I see nothing whatever but a multiplication of my force, and I retain it only so long as it is *my* multiplied force.
>
> "Where the world comes in my way—and it comes in my way everywhere—I consume it to quiet the hunger of my egoism. For me you are nothing but—my food, even as I, too, am fed upon and turned to use by you. We have only one relation to each other, that of *usableness,* of utility, of use. We owe *each other* nothing, for what I seem to owe you I owe at most to myself. If I show you a cheery air in order to cheer you likewise, then your cheeriness is of consequence to *me* and my air serves *my* wish: to a thousand others, whom I do not aim to cheer I do not show it."

As a pure anarchist Stirner attacks socialism as bitterly as he does the estab-

* THE EGO AND HIS OWN. *By Max Stirner.* Translated from the German by *Steven T. Byington.* With an introduction by J. L. Walker. New York: Benj. R. Tucker. $1.00.

lished order, for socialism also has its ideals and would therefore be equally tyrannical in subordinating the interests of the individual to them. He differs from Nietzsche, whom he is supposed to have inspired, in that he recognizes no duty to the future. He has no such ideal as that of a coming superman, which, to a certain extent, ennobles the ruthless brutality of Nietzsche. Nor has he Nietzsche's brilliant and lurid style. The book is involved and incoherent, and even curiosity to see what can be said by an *advocatus diaboli* will not tempt many to read it.

Documents in Cheerfulness

As the Lord loveth a cheerful giver, so the people delight in the bringer of good news. The four books under review* are welcome documents in the philosophy of cheerfulness. Mr. Hillis delivers a panegyric upon the splendors of our generation and country, and Mr. Allen illustrates the encomium with an account of the beneficent achievements of our contemporary political leaders; Mr. Baker pronounces a sequence of discourses upon the essential excellence of Anglo-Saxon character, and President Eliot unfolds that excellence in the lives of a group of American great men. Taken together, these books leave one in a mood to adopt Dr. Hale's counsel, to "look up and lend a hand."

The *Fortune of the Republic* and *American Problems* will make an especially strong appeal to readers who cherish pleasant memories of Chautauqua assemblies and university extension lectures. The intention of both of them is to stimulate faith in the excellence of life and to call attention to what is delightful and of good omen in things as they are. Mr. Hillis's point of view is that of the pulpit. In the Christian Church he finds the guarantee of our fairest desires: "Men are uniting their dreams, unifying their hopes, reorganizing their aspirations and their plans, and when all is complete, we shall have in this Republic a unit church—with the unity of the faith and the unity of the knowledge of the Son of God." Mr. Baker exhorts us to vigorous action from the lectern of the college chapel—he is president of the University of Colorado—and he summarizes his teaching when he declares that "the hope of progress is not in legislation, but in character." "Be men," say these teachers to the rising generation, "look on the sunny side of things, and the entire world will be given unto you."

America's Awakening and *Four American Leaders* are more satisfactorily stimulating than their two predecessors in this group, because they are made of somewhat sounder stuff, they deal more immediately with realities, are less pedantic, have in them more of the air of the actual world. The chapters in Mr. Allen's book are examples of the best kind of journalism that we in our generation know anything about—a journalism that has a scholarly regard for facts, but avoids being abstruse and academic. In reading Mr. Allen's volume one feels that the author is a happy cross between the newspaper reporter and the well-trained college instructor. His acounts of the good government campaigns of President Roosevelt, Senator LaFollette and Governor Folk are as vivid as if they were stories of yesterday's news and now first printed in the morning paper. But they are better than the ordinary newspaper story, because they bear the signature of a philosophic mind. Mr. Allen is inspired by the conviction that the people of America are assuming more direct control than ever before of their public affairs; and all of his chapters in turn reflect "different aspects of a larger tendency, which is bringing this nation, even while it grows in size, closer to the conditions of a pure democracy." *America's Awakening* is a good book and especially refreshing because it sails close to the facts and avoids the sins of declamation.

And the inspiration that Mr. Allen derives from his study of our contemporary leaders, President Eliot discovers in a larger and more serene way in Franklin, Washington, Channing and Emerson, the great leaders of our past. These four essays have the distinction,

* FOUR AMERICAN LEADERS. *By Charles W. Eliot.* Boston: American Unitarian Association. 80 cents.
AMERICA'S AWAKENING. *By Philip Loring Allen.* New York: Fleming H. Revell. $1.25.
AMERICAN PROBLEMS. *By James H. Baker.* New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20.
THE FORTUNE OF THE REPUBLIC. *By Newell Dwight Hillis.* New York: Fleming H. Revell. $1.20.

the tranquil beauty and mellow wisdom of classics. The essay on Channing is especially charming, and that upon Emerson in some respects the noblest tribute that has ever been paid to the Concord philosopher. President Eliot writes: "As a young man I found the writings of Emerson unattractive and not seldom unintelligible. I was concerned with physical science, and with routine teaching and discipline; and Emerson's thinking seemed to me speculative and visionary. . . . But when I had got at what proved to be my life-work for education, I discovered in Emerson's poems and essays all the fundamental motives and principles of my own hourly struggle against educational routine and tradition, and against the prevailing notions of discipline for the young; . . . very many of the sober practical undertakings of today were anticipated in all their principles by this solitary, shrewd, independent thinker." What an acknowledgment from the most richly experienced of living educators! And here again, as in Mr. Allen's book, the statement is the more impressive because it rings with the sincerity of a man who knows his facts. We have rarely read a book which could inspire a more profound respect for what is lastingly noble in humanity than this. President Eliot performs the highest office of the academician when, as here, he keeps alive our sense of what has been noble in the past.

Lew Wallace. An Autobiography. 2 vols. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5.00.

It is two years since the death of Major-General Lew Wallace. His service to the Union, begun in the Mexican War, continued thru the Civil War, and was fittingly supplemented by a service to literature in authorship, of which the rarest results were the two well-known stories, "The Fair God" and "Ben Hur." The *Autobiography* proper, as now published, terminates with the battle of the "forlorn hope" at Monocacy Junction, July 9th, 1864, when Wallace and his small band of raw troops stood off for a day the memorable advance of Jubal Early on Washington. The story of Wallace from 1864 to the time of his death is told under the eye of Sarah Elston Wallace, whose golden wedding had been celebrated in 1902. Quite equal in vividness to his fiction is the dramatic interest with which General Wallace manages to invest the story of his life in some of its vital facts. These were, from his point of view, chiefly the rescue, for the Union cause, in 1861, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in the bloodless battle at Romney. Secondly, the successful final assault at Fort Donelson, by which was recovered the ground lost by McClernand, Wallace being the first to enter the tents of the vanquished foe. In the battle he won a major-general's commission. But, unhappily, he lost the sunshine at Grant's headquarters by failing to endorse a lie for two members of the staff. Thereafter, he says:

"I was forced to take notice of a winter that had fallen upon the occupants there—a kind of interior winter peculiar in that it reserved its frost and ice for me. Still, General Grant's demeanor continued friendly. . . . After awhile, however, the winter reached him."

Thirdly, came the headless first day fight of Shiloh. That it was headless, confused and a sorry bungle, General Wallace gives many pages to prove. The situation of the Union and Confederate forces is stated with remarkable clearness; the surprise, disorder and ultimate rout that night are told at great length and with abundant documentary supports which will be considered in the military courts martial that still sit, and will sit, with an audience of grandchildren, as long as any survivors exist to "fight their battles o'er again." General Wallace himself arrived on the scene that Sunday night in time to plant a battery for the morrow and to lie down to sleep, if he could sleep, "only thru the soughing of the wind," he says, "and the splash of water one voice from the front kept crying: 'Help! Help!'" Because he failed to arrive earlier, a line in Grant's account of the day brought troubles with the great general, and with that "incomparable marplot," Halleck, troubles only to be brought to an end a year later by the kindly word of General Sherman. Wallace in that interval had been for the most part an ill used, unused soldier. He was now restored to command and

sent to Baltimore, where he performed service highly satisfactory to Mr. Lincoln, at the time when the vote was taken in Maryland for and against emancipation, and when it became sometimes desirable that a little red tape should be severed—that the soldiers, in short, should be in two places at once—a mile from the polling places and yet handy in case of "petitions" for help from loyal voters—petitions properly "endorsed" by the civil authorities.

Water Transportation, Ocean and Inland. By Emory R. Johnson. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A useful addition to Appleton's business series of commercial text books is Dr. E. R. Johnson's comprehensive monograph on *Ocean and Inland Water Transportation.* The author approaches the subject from the professorial point of view, but his fitness for the task in hand was doubtless largely increased by his experience as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The purpose for which his book was written is distinctly educational, and thus regarded it merits recognition as valuable to the relatively small class of readers seeking a better knowledge of the shipping business, or desirous of aiding in the upbuilding of American commerce. For the general reader the book has comparatively little interest, since it is necessarily elementary in matters most likely to attract him and tiresomely full of bills of lading, ship's papers of one kind or another, marine insurance, port regulation, etc. The value which resides in the historical portions of Dr. Johnson's book is due chiefly to the fact that it is highly condensed and easily understood. His explanations of the rise and decline of American shipping are clear, and in making them he has wisely avoided the purely controversial discussion of the commercial policy of the United States since 1860. The list of standard works which concludes each chapter constitutes a very complete and valuable bibliography of water carriage, naval architecture and marine engineering, as well as so much of political economy as deals with international commercial relations. Confronted as we are by what must be recognized as a revolution in marine engineering which promises to relegate the reciprocating engine to disuse, it is rather disappointing to find an author as intelligent as Dr. Johnson so discreet in the discussion of the turbine as a motor for steam vessels as to say, in effect, that while this type of engine has certain admitted advantages, its economy is not fully established. Unfortunately, before the ink on his pages was dry, the remarkable performances of the "Dreadnought," with a record of 23 knots an hour, with turbine propulsion, has upset all the accepted theories of Continental and American naval architects and set a pace which they will find it difficult to follow. What they will think when the heavily armored cruisers now building on the Clyde, not mere dispatch boats, but with a broadside fire as heavy as that of the "Dreadnought," realize with turbine propulsion the confident prediction of 27 knots an hour, Dr. Johnson does not suggest. Probably he does not know, and it is on just such points that the assistance of a skilled naval engineer would have given his book much greater value than it possesses.

Il Libro D'Oro, of Those Whose Names Are Written in the Lamb's Book of Life. Translations by Mrs. Francis Alexander. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.00.

The Golden Sayings of the Blessed Brother Giles, of Assisi. Newly translated and edited together with a sketch of his life. By the Rev. Fr. Paschal Robinson. Philadelphia: The Dolphin Press. $1.00.

The Coming of the Saints. Imaginations and Studies in Early Church History and Tradition. By John W. Taylor. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00.

One guilty of the superstition that medieval piety was altogether barren and mechanical would do well to spend an hour or so over the legends and miracle stories which Mrs. Alexander has translated from the Italian fathers, or the equally spiritual meditations of the companion of St. Francis. Mrs. Alexander has rendered over a hundred of the effusions of the devout and credulous Italian saints of the fourteenth century, and many of the legends are of real beauty and true spirituality. Brother Giles' *Golden Sayings* are well worthy the careful and pleasing translation which the Rev. Paschal Robinson, of the Order

of Friars Minor, has given them, as well for their sincere and earnest piety as for the singular beauty and picturesqueness of their expression. The vocabulary is medieval, but any truly religious heart of the present age may easily find both instruction and encouragement from such genuine testimony of holy devotion and love. The translator's introduction evidences careful scholarship. Mr. Taylor's attempt to describe the missionary conquests of Christianity on the basis of legend, and without effort to disentangle legend from history, is less successful. It is doubtless true that those who have cast aside the stories of the saints have rejected much that is worthy of preservation, but this fact does not justify uncritical use of medieval miracle stories in the attempt to write history.

The Stars and Stripes, and Other American Flags. By Peleg D. Harrison. Illustrated in colors. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3.00.

If there remains any published incident relating, however distantly, to the American flag, which is not told in these 407 pages, we should hardly know where to look for it. Newspapers, books and even letters have evidently been searched with a painstaking care to see that nothing got away. In the matter of inclusiveness, therefore, there is little criticism to be made. And yet something of this inclusiveness might profitably have been sacrificed for a more methodical arrangement and a more critical spirit of inquiry. It can hardly be said that any new light is thrown upon the reasons for choosing the stars and stripes rather than some other device for our national emblem. Perhaps the addition of white stripes (possibly as a symbol of liberty) to the red ensign of Great Britain—the theory favored by our author—is as good an explanation as any. Certainly the once accepted explanation which found the origins of our emblem in the coat of arms of the Washington family seems more untenable the closer it is examined. That among the earlier banners the "pine-tree flag," with its green tree on a white field, and its legend, "An Appeal to Heaven," was the more commonly used on sea, while the "rattlesnake flag" was the more commonly used on land, seems evident from the abundant material here gathered. No earlier use of the "Grand Union flag," with its thirteen red and white stripes and its crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, has been discovered than that by Captain Abram Markoe's Philadelphia troop of light horse in the summer of 1775. It was not displayed by Washington's Boston army until the 1st of January following. There is still dispute as to where the Stars and Stripes was first unfurled in battle, tho the partisans of Fort Stanwix, where a rude flag, somewhat after the manner of the device adopted by Congress on June 14th, 1777, was displayed on August 2d of the same year, would seem to have the greater support to this claim.

The Consular Service of the United States. By Chester Lloyd Jones. Publications of the University of Pennsylvania Series in Political Economy and Public Law, No. 18. Philadelphia: The J. C. Winston Co. Pp. ix + 126. $1.50.

In view of the present demand for reform in the consular service, this monograph is a timely contribution to the literature on the subject. The author confines himself mainly to the history and organization of the United States consular system, but gives, in addition, some interesting information regarding the consular service of the principal European countries. In comparison with the American system, those of the European countries in some respects are superior. Until recently, however, no country in Europe squarely faced the problem of making the consular service a commercial one, as it has become in the United States. Several European countries, nevertheless, require candidates for the service to pass an examination or undergo a period of probation before appointment. The author suggests that this plan be introduced in the United States, but he fails to point out the difficulty of its adoption, owing to the constitutional provision requiring officers of the United States to be appointed directly by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Other suggestions of the author for the improvement of the consular service are: (1) Commercial direction and management of the consular reports on the part of the home government, so that the service may be brought into closer

touch with the boards of trade thruout the country, and (2) a permanent corps for the inspection of the service abroad on the same plan as the present inspection of the post office service.

Literary Notes

....*Her Own Way*, the play by Clyde Fitch, in which Maxine Elliott has starred for two years, is now published by Macmillans. (75 cents.)

....A new volume of W. W. Jacobs's amusing stories of old sailors has just been published by Scribners with the title of *Shore Cruises*. ($1.50.) They are delightful yarns to read aloud when a good chorus of laughter is wanted.

....The story of the temptations and snares of Washington life for the innocent and unsophisicated country M. C. is graphically told with cartoons and comment by John T. McCutcheon in *Congressman Pumphrey*. (Bobbs-Merrill.)

....A large number of prominent clergymen testify to the success of *The Gipsy Smith Missions in America* in the volume commemorative of the services held by the famous English evangelist in American cities last autumn. The publishers are the Interdenominational Publishing Co. of Boston.

....Among the spring books which have just appeared from the press of L. C. Page & Co., Boston, the following attract especial attention: C. G. D. Roberts's *Haunters of the Silences*, W. D. McCrackan's *Italian Lakes*, Morley Roberts's *The Flying Cloud* and Sidney Paternoster's *The Lady of the Blue Motor*. Reviews of them will soon be published in THE INDEPENDENT.

....It is a matter for congratulation that housekeeping is fast becoming a science. In time, we hope to see girls trained for the profession most of them will follow. Professors Bevier and Usher, of the University of Illinois, publish a monograph on the history of this new education in domestic science, from its inception in the Western States of Iowa, Kansas and Illinois to the present. (*The Home Economics Movement*). Professor Lucy M. Salmon adds another work, *Progress in the Household* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.10) to her earlier statistical book, "Domestic Service." More practical to the average housewife, if less interesting to the sociologist, are genuine "cook-books," which may serve as laboratory manuals of the new science, which is still in a chaotic and inchoate condition. *The Making of a Housewife*, by Isabel Gordon Curtis (Frederick A. Stokes Co.) is a sort of kindergarten book for very young cooks. *The Bachelor's Cupboard* (John W. Luce & Co. ($1), on the other hand, furnishes a post-graduate course in cookery of a more elaborate kind, evidently the cuisine preferred by the average man, be he bachelor or benedict.

Pebbles

THE SPARTAN MOTHER.

HOME they brought her darling Fred,
Bruised so bad he couldn't toddle;
But she only smiled and said,
"Freddy's not a mollycoddle."

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

SMITH ET BARBE-VERTE.

From the Flemish of Maurice Maeterlinck.

SCENE—An upper room in Fayerweather. Big, gloomy, dusty cobwebs in all the corners. In the left rear a door leading into a dark corridor. Thru a small window at the right the leaden-green rain beats in pitilessly. It is cold. The Miserere is being chanted in the chapel nearby and the mournful sound comes in thru the window with the rain. A large black poodle trembles lugubriously in a corner. There are a few wooden chairs and some frightened students in the center. A gong in the corridor rings furiously and falls from its fastenings.

First Freshman—I am afraid.

(The professor enters. He wears a suit of pale magenta and has green whiskers, also a young cabbage in his left hand. He places the cabbage in a glass of water. A cloud covers the sky and intense darkness settles upon the room.)

Second Freshman—He has a somber look. I am afraid something terrible is going to happen. Oh! I am sure something terrible is going to happen.

A Sophomore—Oh! oh! what was that?

(Plaster in room turns roquefort-cheese green and drops off in large flakes.)

First Freshman—I am afraid.

(Thunder and lightning outside. The poodle howls miserably. The professor seizes him by the ears and throws him thru the window. Silence, a splash, and silence again. The wind agitates the green whiskers of the professor. He brushes away the whiskers from his mouth and takes out a doughnut from his left-hand trouser's pocket. He nibbles at it.)

Second Freshman—He is very angry. I am sure something terrible is going to happen.

(It commences to hail. Almost incessant thunder and lightning continue to end of scene. The wind overturns the cabbage in its glass.)

Professor—(Addressing the First Freshman in a muffled voice.) I have a question to ask you.—One would call it a complex question.—How much are two times two?

A Sophomore—Oh! Oh!

First Freshman—My God! I have forgot. My God! My God! (He dashes wildly from the room into the corridor and is heard sliding head first down the marble steps. A squashy splash and then silence.—)

A Voice—I fear he has hurt himself. My God! I fear he has hurt himself.

(A black curtain falls suddenly.)

—*The Columbia Jester.*

Editorials

Governor Hughes

By the nomination of Charles E. Hughes for Governor, the Republican party in the State of New York was saved from defeat at last year's election. He represented the protest of the people against the financial and political corruption which had been disclosed by the memorable investigation of the life insurance companies. A study of his career and character, together with an appreciation of his excellent addresses during the campaign, so commended him to the public that he was elected, altho his associates on the ticket were defeated. His attitude in assuming office was that of one representing no party, but standing for all the honest citizens of his great State. As was his duty, he recommended for the consideration of the lawmakers a program of reforms. These included measures for improving the ballot, promoting efficient administration, preventing corruption at elections, satisfying the reasonable demand of his defeated rival for a recount of the votes cast at the Mayoralty election in the city of New York, and regulating justly the affairs and conduct of the great public service corporations.

From the beginning of his term he has encountered formidable opposition at the Capital. Corrupt legislators in both parties, the dislodged and discredited Republican bosses, incompetent and otherwise unworthy officers who feared removal, representatives of public service corporations the regulation of which by strong commissions and just laws he sought, and all who have been accustomed to profit by the purchase of legislation and by machine rule, have combined to defeat his purposes. A test of their strength in the Legislature was delayed until last week. Then, in the case of the Superintendent of Insurance, they were victorious. This Superintendent, who appears not to have been corrupt, had been shown by his own admissions to be incompetent and clearly unfit for his important office. Governor Hughes, having failed to obtain his resignation, recommended that he be removed. The Senate, in which there is a large Republican majority, voted to keep the man in his place. Ten Republicans, led by the worst in their party, stood against the Governor with seventeen Democrats commanded by men notorious for political and legislative jobbery during many years past.

These men, or a large majority of them, were not really solicitous for the welfare of Superintendent Kelsey. Their aim was to overcome an honest Governor, and to make his reform policy ineffective. Kelsey's plight was their first opportunity. Undoubtedly their main purpose is to defeat, or to make worthless, the very important bill for the regulation of public service corporations.

They have been assisted by the Governor's novel but none the less commendable course, which indicates his character and ideals. At the beginning of the session he gave notice that he should in no way interfere with the legislative branch of the State Government. Other Governors, his predecessors, as everybody knows, had bossed the Legislature, making programs of legislation, forcing them to enactment by bargains with leaders in each House, exercising control by rewards and punishments in the form of vetos and approvals, and freely using State and even Federal patronage to accomplish their purposes. Governor Hughes kept his hands out of this dirty work. He would have nothing to do with the organization of the Legislature, and it was organized mainly in hostility to him and his reforms. When the chairman of the Republican State Committee proposed certain men for appointment to office, they were not appointed, for good reasons. This chairman had been powerful under the old conditions of machine rule. Thus the Governor lost the support of what is called "the organization."

He declined to have any "personal representatives" in the Legislature, or to build up a "Hughes party" there or elsewhere. He refused to exert influence upon Senators by means of his power to veto or to approve bills. We are in-

formed that he even declined an offer of such assistance as could be given by a use of Federal offices in his interest, an offer the nature of which was indicated by the removal of Internal Revenue Collector Sanders. He wanted no help of this kind. He was more loyal to the principles of civil service reform than the President himself.

Thus he refused to take advantage of the methods to which the politicians in the Legislature were accustomed and by which in the past many of them had been controlled. They had no more liking for such a man than for his reform projects. And with the aid of those interests to which those projects were extremely distasteful they set out to defeat the purposes of a Governor whose conception of the duties and dignity of his office would not permit him to control them either by corrupt bargain or by the whip.

Now, it seems to us that this is a Governor of ideal excellence, whom the people should delight to honor and support. Upon the people he relies. To them he looks for approval and help. At Elmira, last week, replying without a trace of resentment to an attack upon his corporation policy by a politician who plays the cheap demagog when he is a candidate for public office, but serves the corporations faithfully at other times, he said:

"In distinction from my learned friend, Mr. Stanchfield, I am here under a retainer. I am retained by the people of the State of New York to see that justice is done, and with no disposition to injure any investment, with every desire to give the fullest opportunity to enterprise, and with every purpose to shield and protect every just property interest.

"I stand for the people of New York against extortion, against favoritism, against financial scandal and against everything that goes to corrupt our politics by interference with the freedom of our Legislatures and administrations. I stand for honest government and effective regulation by the State of public service corporations."

What are the people of New York going to do about it? What answer will they give to a man who represents their interests so intelligently and honestly? Will they without a protest permit rascals whom they have placed in the Legislature to kill all his measures for reform and so tie his hands that he cannot have fit agents for the enforcement of even the laws that now exist? Are they to remain silent, or will they in some effective manner rebuke and restrain the Raineses and McCarrens and Gradys at Albany? If they now fail by mass meetings, by telegrams, by personal appeals and in other ways to express their displeasure to legislators who have betrayed them, and to uphold the Governor's hands, they cannot reasonably complain hereafter of the evils which Governor Hughes has earnestly and diligently sought to remove.

The Perversion of the Nobel Fund

We agree with Mr. Lange when he says, on page 1060 of this issue, that Dr. Alfred Nobel was a man of remarkable originality, as is shown by his bequest of his fortune to Scandinavia to reward the benefactors of mankind. But we fear that his originality will never be allowed much scope by those who have charge of the administration of the fund, for they have from the beginning shown a flagrant disregard of the intentions of the founder. This, of course, is no new thing. Many philanthropic testators, if they could rise from their graves fifty or a hundred years after they had been laid in them, would repudiate the work that is being carried on in their names. This is sometimes the fault of the trustees and sometimes their wisdom. The provisions of a will may prove to be impracticable, or in the course of time the changed conditions may make it useless or detrimental to the cause it was intended to promote.

But Nobel's plan has been proved neither unpractical nor unwise, because it has never been tried. In his will of November 27, 1895, he directs that his property

"shall constitute a fund, the interest accruing from which shall be annually awarded in prizes to those persons who shall have contributed most materially to benefit mankind *during the year immediately preceding*"

The clause we have italicized has been disregarded from the start by the five Nobel committees, altho it is the most original and promising feature of the plan. Great discoveries in science and innovations in literature are often the

work of young men, unappreciated by their colleagues and superiors, overburdened by drudgery and inadequately provided with the means of study and research. To men like this the free gift of $40,000 and the public recognition of the value of their work would be a godsend. They would be stimulated to greater exertions and would be able to devote themselves to the work for which they had already proved themselves exceptionally fitted.

But the Nobel committees, instead of this, have chosen to bestow their awards in many cases on men who, long before the Nobel Fund was established, had done the work for which the world is their debtor, and were resting on their laurels. The money, however much needed, will not enable them to do more than they have; the honor, however much deserved, will not add to their fame. The Nobel prizes have been given only six years, yet six of the recipients—Carducci, Moissan, Dunant, Mommsen, Finsen, Curie—have died since they were so honored, three of them from old age. The following table shows how far the Nobel committees have departed from the intention of the founder in rewarding contemporary achievement:

Name.	Achievement.	Age of Achievement.	Age of Award.	Years of Delay.
Dunant	Geneva Convention	36	73	37
Sully-Prudhomme	"Justice"	39	62	23
Mommsen	"History of Rome"	37	85	48
Fischer	Sugar synthesis	33	50	17
Björnson	"Arne"	26	71	45
Mistral	"Mirèio"	29	74	45
Echegaray	"O Locura ó Santidad"	45	71	26
Passy	French Arbitration Society	45	79	34
Arrhenius	Electrolytic theory	25	44	19
Becquerel	Uranium rays	44	51	7
Behring	Diphtheria antitoxin	38	47	9
Ramsay	Helium	43	52	9
Finsen	Light cure	34	41	7
Cremer	Interparliamentary Conference	50	65	15
Rayleigh	Argon	52	62	10
M. Curie	Radium	39	44	5
Madame Curie	Radium	31	36	5
Röntgen	X-rays	50	56	6
Ross	Malaria parasite	40	45	5
Carducci	"Odi Barbare"	44	71	27
Ramon y Cajal	Neurology	41	56	15
Moissan	Isolation of fluorine	35	44	9
Baeyer	Artificial indigo	45	70	25
Koch	Tuberculosis bacillus	41	64	23
Sienkiewicz	"With Fire and Sword"	38	59	21
Lenard	Lenard rays	32	43	11
Suttner	"Die Waffen nieder"	47	63	16
Golgi	Nerve staining	25	58	33

The Code of Statutes of the Nobel Foundation, issued in the name of the King, June 29th, 1900, contains the following section:

"The proviso in the Will to the effect that for the prize competition only such works or inventions shall be eligible as have appeared 'during the preceding year' is to be so understood, that a work or an invention for which a reward under the terms of the Will is contemplated, shall set forth the most modern results of work being done in that of the departments, as defined in the Will, to which it belongs; works or inventions of older standing to be taken into consideration only in case their importance have not been previously demonstrated."

This action loosened up the stringency of the phrase used by Nobel, but the committees have not even kept within the elastic limits that they imposed upon themselves, as a glance at the table shows. What we have put down as the "age of achievement" is the year of the man's life when he produced his first work of superlative importance, the excellence of which was either recognized at once by the world or would have been discernible by a learned and well-equipped body like the Nobel Committee. But in many cases nothing had occurred to "demonstrate the importance" of their achievements during "the preceding year," or even during the time the Nobel Foundation has been in existence. Carducci was too weak to rise from his chair when the emissaries of the Nobel Committee brought him his medal and too feeble in mind to answer them. He had not published a book for nine years, and his position as the foremost of Italian poets had been established for over thirty years. The fame of Sully-Prudhomme, Echegaray and Mistral has declined rather than risen in the last six years, because they have become more historic monuments than leaders of modern thought.

Mr. Lange defends the appropriation of 25 per cent. of the income for administrative expenses on the ground that it is necessary in order to insure that the prizes are worthily bestowed. This might be justifiable if the money were spent for this purpose. If the committees used the laboratories and libraries they have established out of the Nobel Fund for the purpose of testing the real value of alleged inventions it would do much to promote science and assist in the discovery of struggling genius. But

no man is allowed to present his own claims. He must first have the endorsement of scholars occupying certain narrowly specified official positions in his own land.

As a matter of fact, the selections of the Nobel Committees have not been such as required special ability or expenditure for investigation. Any college student in chemistry, physics or medicine, if asked offhand to name the greatest living men in his branch of science would have hit upon at least fifteen out of the twenty-two names on the list of the Nobel prize men. In the choice of those who had done most for the promotion of peace or produced the greatest work in idealistic literature there would have been greater diversity of opinion, but not because the names chosen were not well known. Did it require an $80,000 laboratory to test the reality of the X-rays? How much of the "rather more than $12,000" appropriated for that purpose last year did the committee expend in repeating Baeyer's synthesis of indigo, first made a quarter of a century ago, and now accomplished at the rate of thousands of tons a year? Did the Caroline Medical-Chirurgical Institute of Stockholm have to spend much time in ascertaining that Golgi's method of nerve staining, which has been in common use for over twenty years, is practical and valuable? How large a reference library was needed to discover that Mommsen was a great historian?

The Nobel bequest was reported to be more than $8,000,000. This, if invested in safe securities, as Nobel directed, should produce about $64,000 for each of the five annual prizes. So much of the income has been spent for other purposes, in salaries, traveling expenses, ceremonials and purchase of books and apparatus, that the amount of the money prize has now shrunk to $37,000. And still the local administrators are not satisfied with what they get out of it. Mr. Lange suggests that they may take advantage of the clause allowing them to suspend the award for not longer than four years in the absence of suitable candidates in order to get money for the "constructive" work of the Nobel Peace Institute, for the maintenance of a library and reading-room in Christiania, for a complete catalog of the literature of internationalism, a school, the printing of books and periodicals and the establishment of another arbitration court. These are highly creditable projects, but the Nobel Fund was given for another purpose. All the countries of the world have the same interest in it as Norway and Sweden, and they have a right to protest against its misappropriation.

Bearing with One Another

SOME very grave evils of our times arise from the fact that men and women are losing patience with one another. The more sense they get about everything else the less they appear to have about each other. They want to be exacting of one another according to what is reasonable rather than what is natural. Men seem to have forgotten that however intelligent and capable women are, they are still unreasonable and subject by nature to the moon; and women are equally absurd in their demands for ideality in men. This goes far toward explaining why there are not so many or such ardent lovers among the young people. They lose sight of the main proposition, that it is *love* which is perfect, not themselves. And even when they marry they do not always take one another for better or worse with the same courage lovers once showed. So, if the man proves worthless, if the woman is extravagant, they do not have it out with each other in an old-fashioned tropic of love, known as quarrels, but they keep silent and consult an attorney as to whether they are entitled to a divorce or not. They think this is more dignified than quarreling, but it is not. It is telling the court what they should say only to one another. Besides, marriage never was intended for perfect people, but it is especially designed to make up the deficiencies in two imperfect people. It is a means secured to them in spite of their abominable faults and irritating limitations by which they may achieve some dignity and worth in the sum of things.

But look what we have instead of this ideal relationship—old bachelors with

their snarling cynicism about women, sorry creatures too mean to propagate themselves; old maids whose desolation is pathetic, and innumerable divorced people whose condition is worse than unfortunate. Nature makes no provision for any of them, except the provision of decay. In this way their dust may be used later on for better purposes.

And we are told that all this trouble grows out of certain bad economic conditions. And this seems likely when we consider that naturally men and women like each other, and are obliged to go against the strongest instincts to keep apart. But how did we come by such conditions? Apparently this modern coolness between them began about fifty years ago, when women discovered that men had insulted them by making them the house cats of civilization. And that was wrong, of course, but men never know any better about anything till women teach them. So what is the use of rubbing it in? The important question now is how to relieve this strained relation and thus insure more courtships and marriages during the coming love season.

For one thing, they should think less of their mutual wrongs and more of their peculiar indebtedness to each other. Women, for example, are under many more obligations to men than they are to their own sex. They are a great care over and above anything they can do for themselves. And every one of them is at times a nuisance. When they remain in their natural sphere of home-making and child-bearing they are self-supporting in the sense that they do the most important work in the world for what they can give, not for what they can get. But in many ways they are dangerous and difficult during the first twenty years of this period. The sweetheart changes into the wife more than she ought to change, and the wife changes still more into the mother. She usually creates a home better suited to feminine taste and to the needs of her children than to those of her husband. The average home is simply a grown up doll house, often belittling to the natural hardihood of the man.

And when women get out of their natural sphere, allowances are made for them on all sides by men. Intellectually they are humored with everything, from giving them diplomas from male colleges to the acceptance of their theories about ethics and politics. Industrially they have complicated the situation in a hundred ways and have no conscience about pauperizing man by taking his job at half price. This is an injustice he would never bear from another man. But it is no wonder that he sulks and does not want to make love to her nor to marry her. Yet, upon reflection, it is the easiest and only way to get rid of her. Indeed, if we adopted the immediate, pragmatic method of solving such problems, we should hear less about economic conditions and more about the proper nourishment and education of children.

But if woman has been a worry and a care to man, what shall we say of the devotion and persistence with which she has egged him up in the scale of things? There was some talk about the injurious influence of the first woman, to be sure, but it was doubtless exaggerated at the time, and certainly it has been ever since. Nothing is easier than for a woman to lead a man astray, because he has so many predilections in that direction that even her best endeavors do not always serve to keep him straight. And it is not too much to say that she is a good part of the leaven of all the righteousness he has ever acquired. Besides, she is the only creature in the world who knows how really weak and stupid he is and never tells.

And passing over the graver aspects of her influence, her patience with him in so simple a matter as his personal habits is worth considering. The average man, not to say almost any man, would revert to the savage state at this point long before he did morally or intellectually if it were not for his womankind. It requires constant nagging on her part to keep the most excellent men from becoming social and domestic barbarians. Recall Mommsen. Mrs. Mommsen represented a much higher state of civilization. He was her great man and her pig. She fed and attended to him as if he had been an idiot or a savage. Nothing is so slight an evidence of a man's position in the scale of things as that he is a great historian and philosopher. He may be a stupid creature with merely a bril-

liant mind dressed like a man. Only the women who have to deal with him know, and it is to their eternal credit that they never despair of his evolution. Possibly if they were more intelligent themselves they would despair. As it is, they go on, generation after generation, teaching him manners and decencies and a few other things that have improved him more than all the grand thinking he has ever done.

All these things and many others prove how necessary men and women are to each other. Apart, they are either mean or meaningless. They do not count for enough hereafter, even when they have composed a dictionary or aggravated the world with a new system of philosophy. And so they should forgive each other these mighty differences of opinions, marry and be given in marriage for the good of the race. Then the children who come after them will count for more than any kind of opinion.

Suicides

We have too many suicides, more than can be reasonably accounted for. We may expect a certain number, which will have no ethical or sociological importance—only pathologic; cases of temporary insanity, such as when a man in a fever jumps out of a window. But the number of cold-blooded suicides seems to show an alarming increase, suicides of persons in sound health, simply disappointed or weary of life. Even boys and girls kill themselves merely because they have failed at a school examination or been blamed by their parents.

The latest, apparently most unreasonable, is that of Dean Huffcut, of Cornell University. He was a man in the prime of life, in good health, harassed with no financial and family anxiety, most highly honored, with brightest prospects of success and advancement. He was at the head of the Law Department of the University, one of the most brilliant of its scholars and speakers, and was giving his sabbatical year to the pleasant and most honorable task of assisting and advising Governor Hughes in his work of legislative reform. He could have wished no better prospect before him, for he could have sought any promotion he desired. Just at this most propitious period in his career he suddenly shot himself, and with full deliberation. We give herewith his letter to his sister in full, for it has its lessons:

"Dear Sister: I left for Ithaca tonight, but decided to take my body down to you in New York in order that it might be cremated. You will attend to that for me. If you have any difficulty call on my old friend De L. who will assist you.

"I am going down the river and enjoying the prospects of going out to sea. The ashes I leave behind may be disposed of at present as the others prefer, but eventually you will take them to Eastlawn. And do not permit any public services of any sort anywhere. If the immediate family want private services in B. [Binghamton, Dean Huffcut's home town], let it be soon, but have no one else.

"I was never so glad to rest in my life. We must be quiet and live so. I've been thinking all the way down the river of some one's lines:

"Sweet after toil is sleep; then wherefore sorrow
For him who sleeps and will not wake tomorrow?

"Good-by. I don't want you or any of the others to be troubled about this. I've really postponed it often on account of others, but this time I am doing it. After all, in the end, one must have his own way of escape.

"You must stay and do what is necessary. Affectionately. 'Ernest.'"

That is not the letter of an insane man. He had been at work day after day with Governor Hughes, with no loss of legal shrewdness and wisdom. The Governor had seen no sign of insanity in him. He says he had been thinking of it a long time, and it was a matter of deliberation. He was simply tired of work and wanted to get rid of it. So it was pleasant to him to think that he was sailing down the river and going out to sea. For others' sake he had delayed it, but would now delay no longer. He would rest—the long rest.

Does that seem to most of us a most unnatural feeling, in view of the natural love of life? Must we allow that the love of life can somehow be educated out of us?

We do not know what was Dean Huffcut's thought of the life beyond the grave except as this letter tells us; but from that letter we may gather something. There is no thought of anything beyond the grave. Death is to him nothing but a "way of escape," and each may take "his own." After this sleep there is nothing beyond "for him who sleeps and will

not wake tomorrow." It would seem as if he had quite educated himself out of the hope or plan of a life beyond. This life was all, and after that only dreamless sleep. Why, then, should not one who, when weary of a day's toil, lies down to pleasant slumber, take a longer sleep when a little more weary and tired of the toil of life?

We fear there are many who are thus losing their hold on the faith of the life to come, and a most unfortunate loss it is for them and would be for the world. That faith holds us to life and service. It makes one stand by the lot in which he has been placed by the Maker he believes in, and not hasten uncalled into the Eternal Presence. To be sure, there are moral obligations resting on the Positivist who believes there is no God and no future life, for he should live for Humanity, his God. It is wrong for one to say, even so, that he can take his "own way" to end his life, for altruism demands that he should give his full service, even weary, to his fellow-men. We do not excuse Dean Huffcut for his retreat in the battle, even if he were weary; but we do see what a buttress to strength and courage has been removed when faith is lost. So we say that no better service can be given to the family of man than to make clear the reason for assurance that God reigns, that all is therefore well with the world, and that man is something more than a mere digestive tract and a cerebro-spinal system.

And let us add one other not insignificant lesson. Dean Huffcut was forty-two years old, and was unmarried. We can hardly imagine that if he had had a wife and children depending upon him he would have been so cruel as well as so cowardly as to leave them and lie down and die just because he was weary. Even beasts will toil for their young. The man who marries and has children has given pledges to fortune. He has something to work for, something that makes toil sweet. His home is a rest and delight to him. The unmarried, homeless man may possibly excuse to himself his discouragement and weariness of the endless, fruitless task, because he has denied himself the chief satisfaction of life, as well as the chief steadying spur of effort and its chief reward. We are sorry that Dean Hoffcut, learned man as he was in the law, had not learned and obeyed this high law of our social economy, that we must live in families; and still more are we sorry if he had lost his vision of the bow which spans the earth, but which arches the heavens.

Two Colonial Policies

It is a very serious condition which England is approaching in the control of its colonial possessions, particularly in Egypt and India. We have had warnings given to the United States that we know nothing about governing dependencies, and might learn much from the success of England in governing India and Egypt. There have been books written to show how scientifically England and Holland and France do this thing, and that it is a great mistake for the United States to imagine that it can carry its theory of self-government to the Philippines and expect to succeed by an entirely different policy from that which has produced such excellent results in the hands of famous European administrators.

But the American system, tho quite untried and novel, was accepted by us. We announced from the first that in Hawaii all the people should rule. In Porto Rico we established a lower house of an insular legislature, in preparation for fuller self-government. In the Philippines we announced, before we had been five years in control, that the Philippine people should take their part in making and executing the laws. We have set the time when the first election to a representative house shall be chosen; and this is the promise of all the self-government the people can maintain. That is our way, our theory, and utterly different from the theory of all other countries, even of Great Britain. The two must be tested. They have claimed that the European way has been tested and has succeeded, while ours must, in the light of experience, be a failure.

But now there is danger all around the circle. While the reports from the Philippines are favorable to quiet elections, those from India and Egypt grow more alarming. Lord Cromer has resigned at the psychological moment, and another

hand holds the rod over the Khedive and the people. The native press frets and scolds, and we are told now and then how the hatred of the fellahin for the British breaks out in attacks which require bloody punishment. Egypt asks for the right of self-government, while Britain gives it not a particle thereof.

In India the condition is more alarming, for it is a large country, and not so easily policed and controlled, while the foci of flame are more numerous and dangerous. The people are being educated, and education brings its peril. The missionary schools first gave it because it was right, and with no consideration of the political effect. Then the Government, out of pure shame, added more schools, perfected the system, with utter disregard to the certain effect—for you cannot keep a people in submission to arbitrary power except they be ignorant. In slavery times that was understood, and it was a crime to teach slaves to read. As the Hindus are educated in Western ways they want Western liberty. For a series of years there has been an annual Hindu Congress in India, at which plans for national development have been discussed, and all with a view to relief from British domination. Of late, following the unpopular division of Bengal into two provinces, a bitter feeling has arisen which has resulted in the *Suadeshi* movement, to boycott all British productions. The latest news gives us many accounts of riots against the British, or between the Hindus and the Mohammedans, who support the British because they hate them less than they do their fellow countrymen. The Japanese success has encouraged Asiatics to believe that they are competent to rule themselves, and the memory of the Sepoy Rebellion is yet fresh.

It may be, after all, that the vaunted wisdom of colonialism has been overrated, and that it may turn out that it belongs to a crude statesmanship fitted to an age of illiteracy, and that the truer statesmanship is that which trusts people with liberty; that kind of statesmanship which has just now given self-government to the Transvaal, and which we may hope for from the present Liberal Government of Great Britain in its control of its possessions in Egypt and India. We were laughed at for our sanguine policy in the Philippines, but he laughs best who laughs last. A great principle, like that of liberty, justifies itself in the end.

The Dominican Treaty

After long delay the treaty negotiated between the United States and San Domingo, for the collection of the Dominican customs and the settlement of the Dominican debts, has been ratified by the Dominican Congress. We have been acting under it, and have been collecting and depositing the customs, and can now use them to pay the obligations. This means that the United States will collect the customs for at least twenty years, until the bonds are paid, and will give over to the Dominican Government what is needed for its support. Our Government has the right to protect the collection of the customs, and so it protects the seaports, and, in fact, polices the Dominican half of the Island. This gives us a practical protectorate, such as we have over Cuba for the present. We are looking at this matter of control of the West Indian Islands quite differently from what we were in General Grant's administration, when we rejected the treaty which the President had negotiated to give us Samana Bay, and which Senator Sumner got so hot over. Now it looks as if all the islands were coming to us, for all of any size except Jamaica are now under our control, and Jamaica is a burden to Great Britain, as are the Danish Islands to Denmark. Whether these islands shall ultimately be admitted with equal State rights into the Union is a question for the future to decide. We regret to observe that ex-President Andrew D. White is strenuously opposed to the thought, believing that the Cubans cannot possibly be fitted for taking part in governing a nation of which they and we shall be a part. We have more faith in human nature, even that of Cubans; and we back the demand of Porto Rico to be made a full Territory, with ultimate aspirations to statehood.

The Cornell Kids

Some of the masculine students of Cornell want to expel the women from the university, and propose as a first step to exclude them from class organizations and all student activities,

We remember that once in a Western college some years ago a green Freshman who had just been elected president of his class proposed the same thing. There was a large and hilarious mass meeting held that night, a masculine mass meeting in which every man in the college took part. The recreant president was duly tried, condemned and hanged; he was not present in person, however, as he had taken the early evening train for parts unknown. Such an outrage on the right of freedom of speech and opinion was entirely unjustifiable. Still we would have thought better of Cornell if the proposition had been received in the same spirit there. We would remind the young fellows who took part in the recent anti-feminine demonstration that there are some "segregated" institutions in the State of New York for which they are better adapted than Cornell. A four years' course in the Elmira Reformatory might instil into them some elementary ideas of decency and manhood. We see that a professor of French took a prominent part in the proceedings. We trust he is a better teacher of the French language than he is of French courtesy. The women who have been graduated from Cornell have done as much honor to it as the men, and they have the same right there. Let it be remembered that Cornell University is no private perquisite, but that the bulk of its support has come from the United States Government and the State of New York. It was chartered to create an institution "where any person can learn anything."

Imported Socialism

We make no definite war on Socialism, for we admit that more of it is needed, and we would begin with the Postal Express. But we draw the line on the Socialism that means Anarchism and violence. We have before us "the organ of the Socialist Party," published in this city, and which calls itself *The Worker*. Just now its main task is to raise money to save the two men, Moyer and Haywood, on trial for the murder of Governor Steunenberg. It is in their behalf that there were got up great "Labor" parades for May 1st and 4th. These parades, it says, relate to "the persecution, miscalled prosecution, of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, the exposure of the capitalist conspiracy to terrorize organized labor by the use of the gallows." We are interested at present in the composition of these parades, almost wholly foreign, made up of those who have learned their lessons of political violence so largely in Russia and the outlying provinces. The "Socialist" clubs are numerous — Lettish, Hungarian, Polish, Semitische and Russian—under various names. There are a multitude of radical "unions" and "associations" with strange names—Scheftlisticker, Ekaterinaslav, Krawkaser, Retchilzer, Dveusker, Kischeneff, Cheniguar, Novazipkover, Tinkowitzer, Kidanora Yarover, Kartary Bereza, Halopnitzer—and so on for nearly two long columns. There are a multitude of them and they made a great parade, but their children will know our institutions better.

Is It True?

When one reads the brilliant article in this week's issue by H. G. Wells, there is just one question which the reader must ask, Is it true? Is it a fact, in his own case, in the case of those of his class about him, that he, one of the "middle class," is "in a state of increasing financial worry and distress, irritated, depressed and broken in courage?" Is he conscious of that feeling; does he observe it generally in his neighbors? Is he getting more or is he getting less of the comforts and satisfactions of life? Does he, or does he not see, if he lives in or near one of these "congested" cities, miles of comfortable, middle-class homes, the dwellers in which are not aware that they are ground fine between the upper and nether millstones, and who live cheerful, self-respecting lives? Is it true, or not true, that more of this middle class are owning their own homes, and that those who have had the courage to assume responsibilities therefor are paying off their mortgages? Does the Census substantiate any such representation of the people "drifting helplessly into debt"? If conditions are as stated in this article, then let the reader follow on to the conclusion of the article; if they are not, and if he sees the men and women about him cheerful and buoyant, then let him hold to his courage and believe that we are

moving, thru steady development, in a right direction toward the general betterment and bestment of the social state.

The Exposition

There is nothing yet to be said about the Jamestown Exposition itself, for altho it has been formally opened, there is no exposition ready as yet. Those who want to see an exposition should wait until it is somewhat more advanced. Everything is congested. There were at the time set for the opening quantities of unloaded cars, whose contents people were not able to get at. Even the Government exhibits were making a bluff of being ready, when hardly half the things are installed, and theirs are the only buildings that have anything to show; the others were either empty or yet in the process of construction; electric wiring not done. The lagoons had no water; the great pier and boardwalk were still being built; no flower beds set out; walks and roadways yet to be put in order, and railroad tracks cleared away. Really everything has looked shiftless, and as for transportation, it has been a farce. Boats do not pay attention to their schedule and trolleys break down. Meanwhile we are told that money is lacking to finish the work which ought to have been well done. Nevertheless, order may come out of confusion, and there are lilacs and dogwoods and acres of strawberries in bloom, and nature is doing her best to make amends for the negligence of man. The Exposition has a glorious water front, and will have many lovely features should it be finished before the hot summer suns dry up everything.

Quoting from THE INDEPENDENT extracts from Senator Bailey's virulent speech against his enemies before the Texas Legislature *The Northwestern Advocate* recalls the advice of Abraham Lincoln to an angry man that he write a letter expressing his feelings, which he did:

"It bristled with flame. Then he spoke about sending the letter. 'Oh, you are not going to do that,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'Now that you have expressed your feelings, tear up the letter. It would not be wise to send it.'"

A more apt story is that of the Rev. Newman Hall. He wrote a savage pamphlet in answer to one who had criticized him, and he read it to a valued ministerial friend, who praised it highly, and added, "Have you thought of a title? Much depends on a title." Newman Hall admitted that he had not, when his friend suggested as a title "Go to the Devil; by the Author of 'Come to Jesus.'" The pamphlet was not printed.

While General Kuroki, who commanded the first Japanese army during the war with Russia, is on his way to visit the Jamestown Exposition and the country as well, we may mention, for the benefit of those who have read a late pronouncement of certain English physicians, his experience with alcoholic beverages during the war. His division fought fifty battles in twenty months, including the first of the great battles on the Yalu. He sent out this drastic order: "If any man gets drunk while on duty he will be shot to death." Then followed the most drastic regulation. Not a drop of sake or other liquor was allowed to be sold to officer or soldier. It was excluded even from the hospitals, and nevertheless the percentage of deaths was but 1 per cent. We see that the leading British physicians have pronounced strongly against those members who declared for alcohol.

We went beyond the facts in saying, in a late issue, that the proposed Oklahoma Constitution would exclude from the right of suffrage such men as General Howard and Admiral Dewey. While it excludes a member of the Army or Navy from the ballot, altho a resident of the State, it provides that he may recover his right after retiring from the service. The provision is not quite so bad as we understood it to be.

There have been lately one or two cases in which clergymen have run away from their wives with other women, and they make fine sensations. There is no new moral to be drawn from these cases. They are older than Paris and Helen, and the ranks of the clergy have of old included knaves and fools. So we need add nothing to the old lesson.

Insurance

The Suicide Clause in Life Policies

THE Missouri law permitting recovery of the face of an insurance policy in case of suicide, irrespective of any clause antagonistic to this, has recently been upheld by the Supreme Court, which reversed the lower court decisions in this regard. Judgment has been rendered for $5,000 in favor of Amanda M. S. Whitfield and against the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. The policy which formed the basis of the suit was taken out by James Whitfield, sporting editor of the Kansas City *Star*, who committed suicide in 1902. Five hundred dollars was tendered the widow in accordance with the policy stipulation limiting payment to one-tenth of the whole policy in case of suicide. This tender was declined by her, and her suit for the full sum is now terminated in her favor. Justice Harlan, who wrote the opinion, held the lower courts to be in error in contending that the law was an interference with the power of contract and against public policy because it encouraged suicide. He said that the law which forbade any insurance company doing business in Missouri using suicide as a defense, unless it were shown that the insured contemplated suicide at the time the policy was issued, was a legitimate exercise of power by the State, and that the limitation fixed by the policy was an attempt to evade its provisions.

It was not, he declared, an interference with the freedom of contract, because the insurance company was not compelled to enter into such contracts, and he found nothing inconsistent with public policy or public morality in the claim that it offered a premium or bounty on suicide, for the reason that the companies would be relieved of liability in cases where it was shown that the insured contemplated suicide at the time the policy was issued.

United States Senator Morgan G. Bulkley, president of the Aetna Life, in a published interview, stated that the judgment would be paid by his company.

Death Rates in Ten Cities

THE table given below is derived from the figures of mortality rates in 1906 of ten of the leading cities in the United States, as recently presented in a bulletin of the Health Department of Chicago:

Cities.	Population.	Rates per 1,000.
Chicago	2,049,185	14.18
Buffalo	410,419	14.96
St. Louis	649,320	15.28
Cleveland	446,996	16.45
Boston	628,344	18.16
Philadelphia	1,441,735	18.99
New York	3,995,076	19.08
Baltimore	553,669	19.42
Pittsburg	368,470	19.85
Cincinnati	358,464	20.07

Detroit, with a population of 335,535, had a death rate of 19.61. The death rate for Washington, D. C., with a population of 307,716, was a trifle higher, being 20.53. New Orleans, with a population of 314,416, presented the least desirable conditions, from the fact that its death rate was 21.71, possibly due, in part, at least, to its system of surface drainage. Among cities with a population of more than 300,000 only Milwaukee, with a population of 338,200, had a lower death rate than Chicago. The Milwaukee figures were 13.69.

NAVIGATION on the Great Lakes for the present season has now opened. Ice blockades on the St. Mary's River have interfered seriously with the movements of certain vessels, but the summer schedules are now being approached. Shipments to date as compared with the corresponding period of 1906 show a considerable falling off in tonnage, the difference being approximately 1,500,000 tons. The outlook is favorable, however, notwithstanding the present congestion at Duluth caused by the arrival there of about seventy coal-laden vessels carrying some 500,000 tons of coal. The capacity of the unloading docks is totally inadequate. Competition for marine insurance business promises to be brisk from now on.

Financial

The Rise of Prices

In a bulletin of 420 pages the Bureau of Labor shows the course of wholesale prices in 1906 and since 1890. For this inquiry, 258 representative commodities were selected—clothing, farm products, foods, fuel, metals, implements, lumber, building materials, drugs, house-furnishing goods, etc. The conclusions established by the tables and the investigation are that wholesale prices, if the 258 commodities be considered as a whole, were higher in 1906 than at any other time in the period of seventeen years covered by the bureau's statistics; that the average in 1906 was higher than the average in 1905 by 5.6 per cent., higher than the average in 1897 by 36.5 per cent., and higher by 22.4 per cent. than the average for the ten years 1890-1899. Diagrams show a continuous fall from 1890 to 1897, a sharp rise in the ensuing three years, a slight recession in 1901, and then a resumption of the advance, which is sharp again in 1905 and 1906. The bureau makes no attempt to point out causes of either rise or fall. Its tables end with December last, and it is shown that the highest level was reached in that month, December's average exceeding by 4 per cent. the average of the entire year 1906. We may add that other and unofficial records show an advance since December. According to the index number of *Bradstreet's*, prices reached a new high level on February 1. This index number, based upon carefully selected classes of commodities, shows an average increase of 18 per cent. since July, 1904, and 54 per cent. since July, 1897.

The Steel Report

Much weight is given to the reports of the Steel Corporation as indicating the condition of business. It was shown at the regular quarterly meeting of the directors, last week, that the quarter ending with March was the best first quarter in the company's history, the net earning's amounting to $39,122,492. This was a little less than the earnings of the December quarter (and a decline in the first quarter of the year is usually expected), but it exceeds the earnings of the corresponding quarter of 1906 by $2,500,000. Unfilled orders on hand March 31st were 8,043,858 tons. Here was an expected and customary decline since December, but the total exceeded that of March, 1906, by more than 1,000,000 tons. It is estimated that floods at Pittsburg and in the vicinity reduced the quarter's earnings by $1,500,000. All the plants are reported to be running now at their full capacity. President W. E. Corey and the other officers were re-elected.

....A dam is to be built across the Connecticut River five miles below Brattleboro, for the development of electric power. The plans provide for the production of 6,000 horse power per day of twenty-four hours.

....In their monthly bulletin concerning investments, Fisk & Robinson discuss the growing ease in the money markets of the world, and express the opinion that the real dominant factor in the decline of security values here was the culmination of the prolonged and world-wide demand for money in excess of the available supply.

....Ten years ago, London municipal 2½ per cent. bonds were sold at par. A year and a half ago, 3 per cents. were sold at 92. For the 3 per cent. rate 3½ per cent. has now been substituted, but an issue of 3½ per cents. a few weeks ago brought only 97. New York City 3½ per cents. were sold in 1901 at about 101½, but the price obtained for the latest issue, at the increased rate of 4 per cent., was only a shade above par.

....At the annual meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, last week, Morris K. Jesup, who has been president for eight years, resigned, owing to impaired health, and J. Edward Simmons was elected in his place by unanimous vote. The Chamber adopted resolutions expressing regret that Mr. Jesup had declined a renomination. In a brief address, Mr. Jesup commended George Wilson, who has served as secretary for forty-nine years. At his suggestion the Chamber by resolution extended its sympathy to Alexander E. Orr, formerly president, who has been ill for some time. The Chamber is now 149 years old.

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Survey of the World

Secretary Taft's Candidacy

In the field of national politics, the most significant event of last week was the withdrawal of opposition in Ohio to the nomination of Secretary Taft. On the 8th there was a complete and voluntary surrender of those politicians who have been regarded as the friends and supporters of Senator Foraker. The Senator himself joined them in this action. The first to speak was Walter W. Brown, chairman of the Republican State Committee. He gave notice that a meeting of the members of the committee and of other prominent Republicans would be held on the 15th. Having said that the holding of a primary (as suggested by Senator Foraker) had been definitely abandoned, he continued:

"Since the State Convention in 1905, over which Secretary Taft presided as chairman, I have believed him to be the logical choice of the Republicans of Ohio for the Presidency in 1908, and I heartily favor the movement to secure for him an unequivocal indorsement at this time. In my judgment, the meeting of party leaders and joint committees next week will result in a unanimous expression in favor of Secretary Taft."

Mr. Brown has been the right-hand man of Senator Dick, who has been regarded as an ally of Senator Foraker. On the same day, George B. Cox, of Cincinnati, published a statement, in which, after arguing in favor of a settlement of all factional differences, he said:

"We must carry the Legislature next year to elect a United States Senator and get much needed legislation. To achieve this we should support W. H. Taft for President, J. B. Foraker for Senator and A. L. Harris for Governor."

Mr. Cox has been called the boss of Cincinnati. In an address at Akron, two years ago, Secretary Taft attacked him and his methods, and in the ensuing election Cox's ticket was defeated. On the night of the 8th, Senator Foraker's attention was directed to Mr. Cox's remarks, and he said:

"He makes a specific recommendation as to what the action of the Republicans of Ohio shall be in the convention of next year. I do not want any political honors at their hands except with their hearty indorsement. Therefore, if what Mr. Cox suggests and recommends should meet with their approval, no one will support Secretary Taft more cordially than I shall."

It is understood that no concessions or bargains were made by the Secretary or his friends. Overtures to him in the interest of the Senator's renomination are said to have been rejected. Apparently the opposition collapsed because a great majority of the Ohio Republicans desired to support the Secretary. The President is greatly pleased, seeing that the Secretary will now have the solid support of his own State. It is said that Mr. Taft's strength will be tested in many other States without delay, and that there will be an attempt to transfer to him the support of those who think the President should have another term. There is talk in Washington of a "Taft and Hughes" ticket. Reports have been published that a coolness toward Governor Hughes is observed at the White House, owing to the Governor's failure to approve thankfully the recent removal of Collector Sanders, which was designed to assist him. Some say that with respect to this matter the Governor's wishes were mis-

represented by one of his influential friends. In a public address on the 11th, the Governor warmly commended the President, and said that in his labors to secure important legislation he desired to receive the support of all who had the interests of his State at heart. The nomination of Secretary Taft is openly opposed by the Protective Tariff League, owing to "his strenuous advocacy of free trade in Philippine products," his "persistence in the matter of purchasing in foreign markets materials and supplies for the Panama Canal," and "his speech in Maine, in which he pronounced for an immediate revision downward of the Dingley tariff."——On the night of the 12th Senator Foraker changed his attitude toward the coming conference and published a long statement, in which he declined to regard as binding upon himself or his friends any action that might be taken at its sessions.

Prosecution of Trusts

The Government's victory in the proceedings against the Drug Trust was shown at Indianapolis, on the 9th, by a decree of the Circuit Court perpetually enjoining the 92 defendants from using the various contracts, blacklists and other devices by which they have sought to control the retail prices of proprietary articles and other medicinal preparations. To the issuing of this decree the defendants consented. They are officers of the wholesale, retail and proprietary associations. In the decree the blacklists, contracts, price schedules, publications and other instruments designed to prevent the cutting of prices are all enumerated, and the injunction is specifically applied to each of them. The defendants were accused of violating the Sherman act, and the proceedings grew out of the successful suit of C. G. A. Loder, a blacklisted Philadelphia druggist, against the combination.——It is announced by authority that the Government will soon proceed against the Harvester Trust, which is capitalized at $120,000,000, and controls nine-tenths of the supply of harvesting machinery. An investigation has been made under a resolution of Congress.——It is reported also that the Department of Justice will bring suit against an alleged combination of the manufacturers of watches. Complaint is made that, owing to the maintenance of prices here by agreement, American retailers are compelled to pay from 35 to 65 per cent. more for the watches than the prices at which the same goods are sold to buyers in foreign countries.—— In Toledo, O., the brick dealers and lumber dealers recently indicted for violation of the State's Anti-Trust law have entered pleas of guilty, and the lumber dealers have asked for the mercy of the court.——It is said that the Du Pont Powder Company, sometimes called the Powder Trust, will be made a defendant in a Government suit. This is the company in which Senator Du Pont is interested.

Railway Questions

The Interstate Commerce Commission's reduction of the rate charged by the United States Express Company for the transportation of cut flowers from points in New Jersey to New York City is the first that has been ordered under the provisions of the new Railroad Rate law. Following an increase, in July last, of the rate from 50 cents to $1 per hundred weight, complaint was made to the Commission by the florists of the city. It is now ordered that the rate, which is held to be unreasonable and unjust, shall be reduced to 60 cents. At the hearing it was shown that of the entire gross receipts of the company (whose president is Senator Platt) nearly half was paid to the railroads, the Lackawanna taking 45 per cent., the Jersey Central 43 per cent. and the Lehigh 40 per cent. of the receipts for goods carried on their respective lines.——At New York, the Rock Island, Ontario & Western and St. Paul railroads and the Western Transit Company have been indicted for paying rebates in violation of the Elkins law. ——The Pennsylvania Railroad Company publishes a report showing that under the two-cent law of Ohio, while the number of passengers carried in the last year on the Cleveland & Marietta road increased by 13½ per cent. the receipts were less by $4,399. It may become necessary, in the opinion of officers of the company, to reduce the number of passenger trains on that line.——At last week's meeting of the Union Pacific

board, Vice-president Kruttschnitt reported that in the month of February 449 broken rails were found on the company's lines, and that 179 of these were ninety-pound rails laid within six months. To avoid Bessemer rails, the company has given to the mills of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company on order for 150,000 tons to be made by the open-hearth process. The manufacturers of rails have appointed a committee of experts to act with a similar committee of the American Railway Association in an examination of the methods of production. Chairman Gary, of the Steel Corporation, says the railroads order and use rails that are too light for the rolling stock and traffic. On the other hand, several prominent railway officers assert that in recent years the roads have been at the mercy of the manufacturers and have been compelled to take what was offered, being unable to enforce compliance with their specifications. It is the expressed opinion of some of these officers that a suppression of competition in production has caused a decline in quality, and removal of the tariff duty is suggested.

Labor Disputes

In San Francisco, the street railway men, iron workers, telephone operators, laundry workmen and the employees in several other branches of industry have been on strike for about a week. As a rule, the demands are for less hours and additional wages. The street railway men asked for eight hours and $3 a day. On the 7th, when the company attempted to use two or three cars manned by strike breakers and armed guards, a riot took place. The men on the cars were attacked by a mob. A dozen persons were shot by the guards, one was killed, and it is said that two or three of the wounded have fatal injuries. On following days the company gradually increased the number of cars in service, until, on the 12th, fifty were in use for seven hours. Probably the strikers will be defeated, for the company says it has nearly enough new men to fill their places. The strike of the iron workers led Charles M. Schwab, who was in the city, to publish a statement about losses at the shipyards in which he is interested. His company, he says, will never take another contract for a ship to be built at San Francisco until there is a change for the better in labor conditions there. It lost $2,500,000, he adds, on three battleships constructed in that city, and this loss was due mainly to labor controversies.

Cuba

Governor Magoon has issued a decree for the taking of a census. The completion of this census will be followed by municipal elections. Careful provision is made in the decree for an honest enumeration. Officers who make false returns, and those who give them false statements, may be punished by both fine and imprisonment.——General José Miguel Gomez and Senator Zayas, rival candidates of the Liberal party for the Presidential nomination, together with many other prominent Liberals, ask Governor Magoon to remove the present provincial Governors and Councils, and to appoint in their places American Supervisors empowered to perform all their duties. The petitioners assert that these Governors and a majority of the members of the Councils were elected by fraud.——A plan for expending $4,500,000 of the surplus during the coming twelve months in the construction of roads has been approved.

Mexico's Quarrel with Guatemala

Ambassador Creel said, in Washington, on the 10th, that the differences between Mexico and Guatemala had been satisfactorily adjusted. At the same time, however, it was reported that the movement of Mexican troops to the border had not been checked. Dispatches from Mexico say that the Government decided that it would not insist upon the extradition of General Lima (accused of having procured the assassination of ex-President Barillas in Mexico City), but would publish the evidence against Lima and withdraw its Minister from Guatemala, leaving a consul in charge of the legation. According to published interviews, Señor Limantour, Mexico's Minister of Finance, says that his Government will strive earnestly to avoid war, having no desire to add Guatemala to its territory.

The people of that country, he remarks, could be managed only with great difficulty. Conditions prevailing there now, he asserts, are a disgrace to civilization. By Americans who recently arrived from Guatemala at Honduran ports it is asserted that the political opponents of President Cabrera have been punished with great cruelty. One of them is said to have perished while tied to a stake in the middle of a hill of poisonous ants. It is also said that José Olivera, a rich planter, and his family of nine persons, were killed by soldiers under an order from the Government. It appears to be expected in Mexico that Cabrera will soon be overthrown by revolutionists led by General Salvador Toledo and assisted by Nicaragua. Toledo is said to be at Managua, in conference with President Zelaya, and planning an expedition against Cabrera by way of Honduras. ——In a statement addressed to the American people and given to a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, President Diaz explains the attitude of his Government and virtually suggests to the United States a joint protectorate over all the Central American republics. Mexico, he says, altho almost forced into war, has still maintained the attitude of a friendly power:

"We do not want to shed blood to show the Guatemalan Government the error of its ways and will not resort to that extreme measure unless some overt act or insult is committed which will demand the infliction by Mexico of a short, sharp punishment. If it becomes necessary to have war we will make it a very brief one. Mexico's present wonderful development and progress must not be hindered by a long-drawn-out conflict. The blow, if struck, will be hard and quick."

Having given a brief account of the controversy over the assassination of Barillas and Mexico's request for the extradition of General Lima, he continues as follows:

"Rather than settle the matter with bloodshed, Mexico has withdrawn her Minister to the Central American nations from Guatemala and transferred him to Salvador, not with the idea of severing diplomatic relations with that country, but to get him out of the way of receiving any insult from that Government which would compel Mexico to administer a deserved punishment by force of arms. There the matter rests for the time. That is why there is no war.

"It is only a temporary condition, however. The problem of the Central American republics is a great one that, for the benefit of their salvation, must be settled sooner or later. It is none of my business and I am not ambitious to settle it. Nevertheless, I have an idea. I believe the best solution would be an amalgamation of all the Central American countries into one strong government under a man with enough strength of character and honest common sense to hold in check the revolutionary spirit that has done so much to retard the progress and development of these countries.

"Mexico is willing at any time to co-operate with the United States in a protectorate over them and in any measures that will be beneficial. I do not know the feeling of your Government in this matter, but I assure you I stand ready to work with it.

"I want it distinctly understood, however, that there must be no thought or act of territorial acquisition in this compact. Mexico wants no addition. It is big enough now. We have quite enough to do to develop the territory we have without acquiring further responsibilities. Any report to the contrary is absolutely unfounded."

The Irish Bill

The long anticipated and apprehended bill for the reform of Irish administration was presented to the House of Commons by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, May 7th, and was passed on its first reading with the use of the closure by a vote of 416 to 121. The bill provides for an administrative council, consisting of 82 elected and 24 nominated members, the latter to be named the first year by the King and afterward by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The other members will be elected on the local government board franchise in which peers and women have the right to vote. The Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant will be an ex-officio member of the council. The new council will have no legislative powers of any kind, and it will not be able to levy or remove the smallest tax. The council will be elected for three years. The Lord Lieutenant may be a member of any religious denomination, and will have veto power over all measures passed by the council. The Imperial authorities retain their control over the Supreme Court Judicature, Royal Irish Constabulary, Dublin Metropolitan Police, the Land Commission and the Prisons Board. The following departments of the Irish administration are to be brought under the control of the new

council: the Local Government Board, Department of Agriculture. Congested Districts Board. Commissioners of Public Works, National Education and Intermediate Education, Inspectors of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools and the Registrar General. The council will have at the start committees on Finance, Public Works, Education and Local Government, with chairmen appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and may establish other committees at their pleasure. Elementary and secondary education will be under the control of the council. An independent Irish treasury is to be established with a Treasurer for Ireland, and into this will be paid the money appropriated by Parliament for Irish expenses in a lump sum voted every five years to be spent at the discretion of the council. The eight boards under the council at present cost a little over $10,000,000 a year. The Government proposes to increase this by $3,250,000 yearly, of which $1,500,000 is to be devoted to public works and the general development of the country. Ireland will continue to be represented as now in the House of Commons. Mr. Birrell, in presenting the bill, said its object was to place the regulation of purely Irish affairs within Ireland herself. The laws passed in the House of Commons did not go, for administrative purposes, to their lawful consignees, the Irish people, but to officers belonging to a system, called more conveniently than accurately "Dublin Castle." For the purpose of his bill tonight he would assume that the "Dublin Castle" rule was a failure. It was no longer a center of jobbery and corruption, but it switched the people off from the great current of national life and feeling, and that was not the way to secure the regeneration of Ireland. In conclusion Mr. Birrell said:

"The Government has been told that the bill paved the way for home rule. If the bill passed and the new Council was a success, then, I dare say, it might pave the way. If, on the other hand, it was a failure, it might present considerable obstacles. But surely the Unionists will not refuse Ireland an opportunity for training her people to acquire any right they ought to possess, because if the measure prove successful one of the difficulties in the way of home rule will have been removed. The Irish people should not be denied the right of showing themselves fit for self government and kept in poverty, disease and disorder."

Arthur Balfour, leader of the Opposition, declared the bill was grossly unfair. It would do nothing legitimately to satisfy Irish aspirations, but it would reduce the administration to an impotent and chaotic condition. It was intolerable that the Irish members should remain in Parliament interfering in Scotch and English affairs while the House of Commons would be unable to say a word in the analogous business of Irish administration. John Redmond, the Irish leader, declared that the bill could not be regarded in any way as a substitute for home rule. He mildly commended the bill and sharply criticised certain features, particularly the inadequacy of the funds provided for Irish development. A convention of the Irish Nationalists has been called to meet in Dublin, May 21st and 22d, at which Mr. Redmond will present the bill for discussion. The bill was largely the work of James Bryce, former Secretary for Ireland, but now Ambassador to the United States. The Cabinet is divided on the question of home rule; the Premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Birrell favoring it, and Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith and Secretary for War Haldane opposing it, which accounts for the compromising nature of the measure. It was being attacked vehemently by both the Unionists and Nationalists' press, the former because it goes too far, the latter because it grants too little.

Imperial Conference of the House of Lords

Before the Imperial Conference adjourned, Mr. Alfred Deakin, Premier of Australia, attempted to secure at least a recognition of his project for colonial preference by introducing a resolution in favor of levying a tariff of 1 per cent. on all foreign goods imported into any port of the British Empire, the receipts to be used to create a fund for the promotion of inter-imperial trade by such means as the subsidizing of steamship lines and the laying of cables. The Government opposing this proposition and Sir Wilfrid Laurier of Canada speaking against it, the resolution was lost. The Confer-

ence approved a resolution presented by Dr. Jameson, of Cape Colony, urging the Government to consider the possibility of granting preference on articles now subject to duty. He hoped that reciprocity would be tried as an experiment. Great Britain now had a duty upon wines, sugar, tobacco and tea. Why could not the tariff be reduced on one of these; for example, on tobacco, which would greatly benefit South African trade and also relieve the people of England? The Government opposed this resolution. Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented a motion to re-affirm the resolution adopted by the Conference of 1902, which was held under the auspices of Mr. Chamberlain. The motion was adopted with the Home Government dissenting to the clause recommending preferential duties. Finally the Conference agreed unanimously on a resolution affirming the belief that greater freedom and fuller development of commercial intercourse within the empire will be best secured by leaving each part of the empire liberty of action in selecting the most suitable means of attaining them, having regard for its own special conditions and requirements, every effort being made to bring about co-operation in matters of mutual interest. The Conference also carried unanimously a resolution in favor of the empire doing its utmost to insure the carrying of British commerce in British ships. All of the Premiers were created Privy Councillors by the King at Buckingham Palace with the exception of Alfred Deakin, who now, as in 1902, declined the favors on principle, believing it inconsistent for a colonial politician to receive any honor from the Home Government. General Botha, at a dinner given in his honor by the London representatives of Transvaal banking, commercial and mining interests, referred to the development of the country in the following language:

"My visit to London is not a visit on my own behalf only, but I am here more as the representative of the whole population of the Transvaal; and if my visit leads to any success, so that the link between the Transvaal and the mother country is made stronger, I am sure that every one of my people will rejoice. I have heard the prophecy made that if my party were to attain to power the mining industry in the Transvaal would be oppressed. Now I think many of you know what election speeches signify, and are aware that they do not belong to the category of speeches that ought to be taken too seriously. My Government and I have always been in earnest, and are still in earnest, to do justice by the mining industry of the Transvaal; and I do not hesitate to say here tonight that my Government will use their best endeavors to make the mining industry a success, and a great success at that, because we know that the prosperity and the progress and the welfare not only of the Transvaal, but of the whole of South Africa, are materially dependent upon the development of that industry. In the past, unfortunately, there was an unhappy relationship between the people of the Transvaal—between the different sections—but, thank God, that is now fast disappearing. I would ask you here to co-operate and work with me and my Government to create such a state of affairs in the Transvaal, and to advance the interests of the country in such a way that every white man there may live in the future in contentment and happiness. I have thrown my small weight into the scale to work for co-operation, for reconciliation, and for the amalgamation of the two white races of South Africa. I am glad that I can state with perfect frankness that I do not despair of being able—on the contrary, I have the fullest faith that I shall be able—to make of those two great races of South Africa one solid, united and strong race. We have today in the Transvaal two great industries; and my prayer is that these two great industries may co-operate like two brothers for the common welfare. Because it is impossible, so far as my knowledge of circumstances there goes, for those two industries to be opposed to one another. In the gold industry there we have large mineral areas which have still to be opened up; and I hope that the people of the Transvaal will put their shoulders together and develop the country in such a way that in the near future it will be occupied, not only by its present population, but that the white population will be materially increased. And I hope that the friends who are here tonight will not only be represented there by the interests which they have at stake, but that the country will have become so attractive that they will come and establish themselves in it—they and their wives and families. There are the big industries of agriculture and cattle breeding. I hope that in this respect also we shall be able to co-operate in order to make these industries what they ought to be, and that the Transvaal will be, not only a country which will import heavily, but that it will exchange imports for exports, and, with the existence of free trade, that it will have a large export trade with this country. The mining industry has undoubtedly supplied the farmer there with a great market, and I only want to give you the assurance that the farming population of the Transvaal are not going to quarrel with their best market."

——Lord Newton's bill for the reform of the House of Lords by making the

membership in part elective and in part dependent upon services rendered to the State, was discussed in the House of Lords in two sessions. The Earl of Crewe declined as a representative of the Government to assume responsibility for the bill, and in his speech did not disclose the plans of the Cabinet. Lord Rosebery opposed the bill because it did not comport with the dignity of the House of Lords, and would be kicked out anyway when it reached the House of Commons. The bill was finally withdrawn and Lord Cawdor's motion for the appointment of a committee to consider suggestions for increasing the efficiency of the House was carried by a vote of 198 to 46.

Japanese Diplomacy

A treaty has been negotiated between Japan and France in order to maintain the status quo in the Far East. France recognizes the Japanese claims in Korea and Japan will not interfere with the French possessions in Indo-China and Siam. It is understood that Great Britain has kept in touch with these negotiations and that the three Powers, together with Russia, are practically united in an agreement to prevent aggression by any European nation or the United States on their possessions in the Far East or on China. It is also reported that England and Russia have come to an agreement respecting their interests in Central Asia, as well as the Far East. Germany is left out of consideration in these negotiations. Prince Fushimi, the Mikado's cousin, who is visiting England, has been received with great ceremony and good will in London. As an indication of the desire of the British Government not to offend Japan, the Lord Chamberlain has refused to permit Mrs. D'Oyly Carte from presenting the Gilbert and Sullivan opera "The Mikado." It is explained that the Emperor is regarded as sacred by his subjects, and to burlesque him in a comic opera is as offensive to the Japanese as it would be to the Roman Catholics to put the Pope on the stage in similar manner. There is much resentment manifested, however, against this attempt to enforce a political censorship. An interpellation was made in the House of Commons calling the attention of the Home Secretary to the fact that a certain play called "Hamlet" was being produced in England, which treated in a disrespectful manner the King of Denmark and the political conditions of that country.

The Birth of an Heir to the Spanish Throne

A son was born to King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain at the Royal Palace in Madrid about noon on May 10th. According to the rules of Spanish etiquet the Court, the members of the Government and the Diplomatic Corps are required to be in attendance on the birth of an heir to the throne, and all these dignitaries, in full dress, were hastily assembled in the ante-room of the Palace. The custom prescribing the actual attendance of the Premier at the birth has been modified, so Premier Maura received the announcement from the Duchess of San Carlos, Mistress of the Robes. The infant was then carried by the young King upon a golden salver to the ante-room, where the Premier raised the veil and the King announced to the Court: "I present to you my beloved son, the Prince of the Asturias, and successor to the throne of Spain, to whom my dear wife, Her Majesty the Queen, has just given birth." The infant weighs 8¾ pounds, and is said to resemble his mother rather than the Austrian type, as it has a fair complexion and blue eyes, altho the Bourbon nose persists. The Queen insists upon violating the Spanish etiquet by nursing her child herself. The birth was registered in the legal manner, and the christening will take place this week with the Pope as godfather. The name to be given the child is Alfonso Pio Christino Eduardo Francisco Guillermo Carlos Enrique Eugino Fernando Antonio Venancier. The King has signed a decree transferring the title of Heir Presumptive from Prince Charles of Bourbon to the infant Prince. As the twenty-one cannon shots announced the birth of a male heir, the people all over the kingdom ceased their business and devoted themselves to public celebration. A sumptuous supper was served at midnight at the expense of the King to all the troops in Spain, and he distributed

$10,000 among the poor of Madrid. One thousand prisoners were pardoned, including eight who were condemned to death. Public fêtes, dinners, concerts, opera performances, bull fights and a lottery drawing will be given in honor of the Prince during the three days' holiday. The Municipal Council of Madrid has opened banking accounts for the poor children born in the city on the same day, granted $10,000 as marriage portions for young girls, and will provide university courses for four poor students.

The Secret Duma

The socialist and labor members of the Russian Duma during its recess are holding a party caucus in London. They were not able to meet in Russia nor would Finland receive them. They passed successively into Sweden, Norway and Denmark, but were not allowed to remain in either of these countries because the police ordered them to move on. Finally they took a steamer to London, where they have been permitted to hold their meetings in the Whitechapel district. Three hundred or four hundred delegates are in attendance, including not only the Left of the Duma, but representatives of the various revolutionary and labor organizations of Russia. Maxim Gorky, who has been living at Capri, Italy, during the winter, is at the meeting. The sessions are held in secret, but the object of the assembly is to determine whether the radical members of the Duma shall continue to co-operate with that body or force its dissolution and organize a revolution. The radicals are highly incensed at the compromising attitude of the Constitutional Democrats and the efforts of President Golovin to conciliate the Government and prevent dissolution. A decided clash occurred between the two parties over the recruiting bill which was presented by General Rudiger, Minister of War, to the Duma in a very dictatorial and insulting manner. He demanded an appropriation for the preparation of the conscript lists and the enrollment of 459,000 recruits as the military contingent for the year. He said the recruits were necessary to uphold Russian military prestige and that if the Duma refused the project it would be carried out anyway. His provocative language and manner aroused a storm of denunciation and the President was unable to keep order. Deputy Zuraboff, a Socialist, retorted in the following language:

> "Your army is rotten. You are a disgrace to the Empire. All you are good for is to shoot down unarmed laborers and to cut the throats of fugitive Jews. The morals of your officers are such that we hate to expose our honest sons to their corrupting influence."

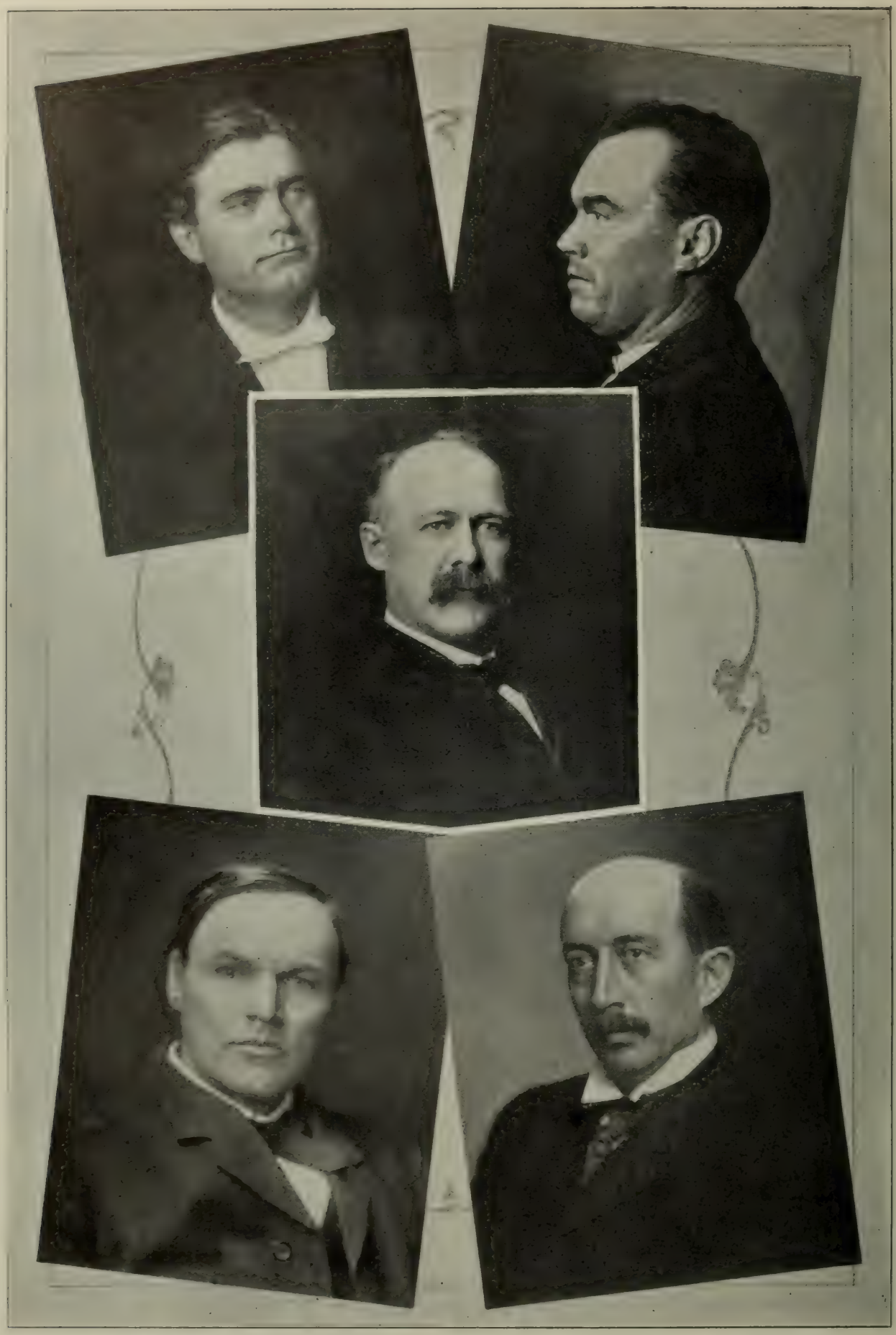
President Golovin reprimanded the violent speakers and finally adjourned the session. On the following day the President apologized in behalf of the House for the unparliamentary language that had been used against the army and the Government, and said he considered it his duty to announce that the House regarded the army, which was true to the Fatherland and the Government, whose supreme head was the Emperor, as deserving of respect and gratitude. The Socialists inserted upon the minutes a signed resolution protesting against the language of the President. The recruiting bill was passed by a vote of 220 to 194. A resolution was adopted setting forth the necessity of decreasing next year the number of men called to the colors and passing a law abolishing the custom of using soldiers as servants for officers and as police. It is said that the Government has decided that the Socialists now in London taking part in the so-called "Secret Duma" shall be stopped on the frontier on the ground that they left the country without passports or arrested if they attempted to return to Russia. If the members of the Left, by being thus debarred from the Duma or by their irreconcilable attitude, should no longer work with the Constitutional Democratic party, this party may attempt to form a majority by allying with the more moderate members of the Group of Toil on the one hand and the Octobrists, Poles and other members of the Right on the other. The attitude of President Golovin would indicate that they have lost hope of keeping up the alliance with the Left.——Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivitch, a second cousin of the Czar and President of the Council of National Defense, was married at Yalta to Princess Anastasia. of Montenegro.

The Idaho Murder Cases

AT Boise, the capital of Idaho, William D. Haywood, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, is now on trial for the murder of Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg. Others indicted with him for this crime are Charles H. Moyer, President of the same labor union, George A. Pettibone, a member of its executive committee, and Harry Orchard, who admits that he killed the ex-Governor by means of a bomb planted at the gate in front of his house in Caldwell, with wires so attached that an explosion would be caused when the gate was opened. Haywood's trial comes first. The leading counsel for the defense are Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, and E. F. Richardson, of Denver. Senator William E. Borah and James H. Hawley will conduct the prosecution, and Judge Fremont Wood presides. On following pages we publish portraits of the prominent figures in this important case. At the beginning of the present week the jury had not been completed. It is expected that from three to four weeks will be consumed in taking the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution.

Steunenberg was assassinated on December 30th, 1905, five years after he had retired from the office of Governor. It is asserted by the State in this trial that he was killed by the defendants on account of his official action at the time of the labor riots in the Coeur d'Alene mining district in 1899. In that year, after the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mill (in April), he obtained the aid of Federal troops, who suppressed what was practically an insurrection. Soon after the murder, Harry Orchard, a stranger whose movements excited suspicion, was arrested in Caldwell. In his possession were found various articles and papers which, it is said, connected him and the crime with the union officers who were afterward indicted. James McPartland, a famous detective who brought to justice the "Mollie Maguire" assassins in Pennsylvania, many years ago, was employed in the case. He procured from Orchard what purports to be a confession, implicating Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and one Stephen Adams not only in this crime but also in many others committed in the mining districts of Idaho and Colorado. It is said that the list includes thirty murders and the killing of fourteen non-union miners at the railway station of Independence, Col., in 1904. It is alleged that Orchard asserts in this confession that he was employed by the union officers to do all this dreadful work; also that Adams, an accomplice, made a similar confession, which he has since repudiated.

A requisition for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone (then in Denver) was honored by the Governor of Colorado, in February, 1906, but no publicity was given to his action. Thereupon the men were quietly arrested and were at once taken by armed officers from Idaho to that State by special train. They were not permitted to consult counsel or to see members of their families. This treatment of them caused protest to be made by organized labor. The action taken was tested in habeas corpus proceedings, and the Idaho authorities were sustained by the United States Supreme Court Beginning with this protest against what was called "kidnapping," there has been in the labor unions of the country extraordinary agitation in behalf of the accused men, agitation at first promoted by and confined to the Socialist element, but afterward spreading thru nearly the entire membership. It was intensified by the recent publication of President Roosevelt's remarks about the defendants. One result of it has been the raising of a large fund for the defense expenses of these men. The claim of the accused officers appears to be that Orchard was hired by the mine-owners to kill Steunenberg and to make a false confession in order that the union might suffer in the estimation of the public



UNITED STATES SENATOR W. E. BORAH,
Special counsel for the State.

HARRY ORCHARD,
Who killed Ex-Governor Steunenberg.

JUDGE FREMONT WOOD,
Who presides at the trial.

CLARENCE S. DARROW,
Special counsel for the defense.

E. F. RICHARDSON,
Counsel for the defense.



MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE.
Reading from left to right, Mrs. Pettibone, George A. Pettibone, William D. Haywood, Mrs. Moyer, Charles H. Moyer.



COUNTY COURT HOUSE, BOISE, IDAHO, WHERE HAYWOOD IS ON TRIAL.

Martyrs of the Revolution

BY IVAN OKUNTSOFF

[Ivan Okuntsoff, the Cossack Revolutionist, was born thirty years ago in a little village in the Baikal region. His father, who is a liberal man, and was chief of the Cossacks of his district for some years, sent Ivan to the Imperial Theological Seminary at Kazan. A year after his graduation he was appointed as inspector of the schools of a large district in Trans-Baikal. Okuntsoff opened many new schools and carried on an educational propaganda, opening the eyes of the most loyal and ignorant subjects of the Czar. After the manifesto of October, granting the constitution, had turned out to be a farce, Okuntsoff came out for the first time as a revolutionist. He started a newspaper at Verchne-udinsk, preaching to the Cossacks the gospel of an armed revolution, for this, he believed, was the only way of saving Russia. For editing this newspaper he was condemned to death in February, 1906, by General Rennenkampf. The Russian press, led by Vladimir Korolenko and Peter Weinberg, appealed to Count Witte in his behalf, and his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the mines at Akatuy. By overpowering the guards he and another man succeeded in regaining their freedom, and Okuntsoff escaped thru Japan to America. He is now in New York, where he will shortly start a Russian newspaper. Such noted writers as Jacob Gordin and Morris Winchewsky will be his associates, and Korolenko is expected to act as special correspondent. Mr. Herman Bernstein, the translator of Chekhov's and Gorky's stories, has made the translation of the following article for THE INDEPENDENT.—EDITOR.]

DREAD fell upon us on the day when five of our fellow-prisoners were to be executed. All were agitated; all paced up and down the cell, wringing their hands, moaning from acute anguish. We were afraid to speak of that which was to happen. The "pardoned" Pashinsky acted as a madman, now sobbing, now cursing. Soon the turn will come for some one else to go to court, and then to the post and to the grave. Each of us thought that his turn would be next. It was growing dark in the prison. And in the darkness we saw terrible apparitions: on the cross-beams of the posts our friends were hanging; near them there were other posts, as yet unoccupied, but all in readiness. A little distance away from the posts there was a long row of dark holes in the ground. Our imagination was overwhelmed by these horrible phantoms.

Whose turn would be next? I thought that mine was next. They will come and take me and hang me. The darkness of the night will hide the crime of the henchmen and the sun of tomorrow will no longer shine for me.

Exactly at eight o'clock in the evening the keys were turned and the door of our cell was opened. Six soldiers entered.

"Okuntsoff, come to the office," shouted the warden.

Usually we were taken to the office without the escort of soldiers, while this time there were five. They surrounded me and led me out. In the office the captain of the gendarmes submitted me to a brief examination and I was sent off to General Rennenkampf's car. When we walked out of the prison gate, it was dark and cold. The fresh air invigorated me. We walked briskly thru the woods, past houses, straight to the station. On the left, bonfires were burning over the graves of our executed comrades. These flames seemed to lure me toward them. Near them stood the posts and on the ground I could see the dark holes. How good it would be, I thought, to lie down in one of them and fall into eternal sleep, without alarms, without pains. No, I want to live, I resolved. Here was a house. Shall I make an attempt to run away? I knew that before I should make ten steps, a shot would be fired at me from behind, a bullet would strike me and death would come at once. But what if I should succeed in escaping? How happy I would then be! No, I could not run away. Twelve soldiers and two gendarmes surrounded me. They had both guns and bayonets.

Suddenly a shrill whistle resounded, then another. Not far from us people lived and worked. They were at their ease and perhaps were as indifferent to

everything about them even as the bright little stars seemed to shine indifferently. The nearer we came to General Rennenkampf's car, the greater was the number of soldiers we met on the way. Everywhere guns. Curses smote the air. It was dreadful. I was alone amidst these indifferent dull people, dressed in gray coats, with hoods. They walked hither and thither, spying. Upon whom? They did not know it themselves. We stopped before a luxurious Pullman car. It was brightly illuminated. People were eating rich food there and drinking expensive wines. They were tipsy and in a merry frame of mind. They had already forgotten about the execution of our five comrades and were now jesting and laughing unconcernedly.

I was alone. Wherever I turned, there were soldiers. I counted them. There were forty-two. I began to feel very cold and I was seized with dread. The "superior" entered the Pullman car timidly and reported, saying: "We have brought him." An officer came out, licking his lips and cleaning his teeth with his fingers.

"Wait. Watch him closely," he said.



IVAN OKUNTSOFF.

A minute later he came out again and ordered the soldiers to take me to the prisoners' car. They brought me over there, stationed three sentinels near me, and twelve outside. I sat in a corner and waited. I waited for death. It seemed to me that officers would soon come, read to me the death sentence and take me to one of the unoccupied posts. I sat thus for two hours, waiting and suffering.

At eleven o'clock my comrades, Shinkman and Mirsky, were brought into the car. It turned out that General Rennenkampf decided to take us along with him as a surety. He issued an order to the effect that in case any attempt were made upon his train Okuntsoff, Shinkman and Mirsky would be executed. The punitive detachment was riding in two trains: the soldiers and we were in the first, while the second was occupied by Rennenkampf with his suite and the court.

We stopped for five days at the station of Khilok—this was the same Khilok where by order of General Meller Zakomelsky and some fifty workmen were imprisoned, seven of whom were executed. The field courts-martial worked energetically for five days; thirty-six men were tried and eighteen of them were condemned to death. Rennenkampf was "generous" and he shot only eight men.

The comrades that were condemned to death were brought from court to our car. They were all young men who had been sent during the war from Russia to Khilok for various kinds of work. Now these young men, instead of being rewarded for their hard work, were executed; instead of being sent back to their homes, they were buried in a strange land amidst mountains and woods. The fathers and mothers of these young men did not know anything about Rennenkampf's sentence, nor is it likely that they know of it even now.

Perhaps even at this day the old parents are longing for their sons and waiting for them, while they, the young men, who had yearned for freedom, are now resting under the green pine trees with Russian bullets in their breasts.

"As soon as they will kill me," Belyayev, one of those that were executed, said to me while leave-taking, "send this letter to my old folks in the province of Oryol. This is my will. I have willed to them

my blood. Let the old people know how the Czar rewarded me."

It was cold and depressing in the car. It was half dark, for the windows with the iron bars admitted very little light. There were now forty people in the car; eighteen of them were condemned to death. The field courts-martial worked quickly, day and night, condemning people to death daily.

The comrades would come from the court into the car.

"Well, how is it?" we asked, with alarm.

"What should it be? Sentenced to be shot."

The courts-martial were not stingy in the matter of death sentences. They condemned to death four youths (sixteen, eighteen and nineteen years of age) merely because they thrashed a Black Hundred machinist while they were in an intoxicated condition. Rennenkampf "pardoned" them by commuting their sentence to ten years of hard labor in Siberia. The machinist Marchinsky was condemned to death and shot merely because he consented to cool off the engine while he was in an intoxicated condition. Mekertichev was executed for having made a collection for the striking workingmen. They were all charged with participating in an armed uprising and the overthrow of the existing form of government.

The young men gave vent to their grief before death in various ways. Belyayev sang with a soft tenor his favorite song, "Why have you bent over the river?" Marchinsky was jesting, laughing a sickly laughter and saying, "A man grows accustomed to everything; he should also grow accustomed to death. I am trying to face cold, senseless death." Rosenfeld, pale, his lips blue from the horror he was experiencing, his eyes wide open, was seeking all the time for a way of escaping from the car; the others were noisy, celebrating mass after their own souls, sobbing. At times it seemed that we all lost our reason for grief.

Death was nearing. It was approaching our car with every passing moment. The soldiers were digging graves and putting up new posts. There was no longer any hope for the eight men condemned to death.

They bade us "goodby." We were taken farther east, to the town of Chita. We took leave of our comrades as of live corpses. We felt like remembering all their features; we felt like looking into their souls and pouring into them part of our life.

"If you remain alive," they shouted, "tell everybody that we knew how to work and that we will know how to die."

And, indeed, they knew how to die.

It was on the morning of the 18th of February. Khilok was astir. A large crowd surrounded the car in which the condemned men were brought, and they waited in painful silence.

"If you wish to receive the priest he will come here at once," declared the officer on duty.

"It is not necessary. If he wishes he can escort us to the grave as a private person."

Around the car stood a close chain of soldiers. The condemned men came out. Their pale faces betrayed their acute inner suffering. The soldiers now surrounded the prisoners as with a chain of steel and the funeral procession started forward to the place where the men were to be executed. The priest was at the head of the procession, the physician was walking in the rear, behind him walked the crowd. The people were going to bury the living corpses.

Eight young men were going to their death.

Comrade Rosenfeld lifted his hand and turning to the crowd, said:

"Citizens, comrades. Before the face of death, we who are to die, adjure you to continue the struggle. Citizens, we shall die soon. Swear that you will continue to struggle against the reigning administration, to struggle for the happiness of the people. Remember the last will of those that die for freedom."

He became silent. Suddenly the men began to sing:

> "Let us renounce the decrepit world,
> Let us shake its dust from our feet."

The men who were to die sang their funeral march. The song flowed on smoothly. The crowd took up the strains. The song broke off into a sob, and soon the people were sobbing. Bearded, gray-haired men felt their

throats contracting, and tears gathered in their eyes.

The soldiers slackened their pace. They pulled their caps lower over their eyes. At last they too began to cry, they could not endure it any longer.

And the song flowed on, gaining in volume and breaking off into a sob. Then it ceased. All became silent, and only the stamping of the feet broke the funereal stillness.

At last they reached their destination. There stood the posts, and near them were the graves. Near each post was a new, unvarnished coffin. Eight coffins near the eight posts.

"Company, halt!" resounded the command.

They stopped. Death-like silence reigned. The condemned men walked over to the place where they were to be executed and examined their coffins.

"Comrades, this is my coffin," shouted Rosenfeld, kicking "his" coffin.

"And this is mine."

"I will take this one."

They selected for themselves the place of "eternal rest." They stationed themselves near "their posts" and were ready. The soldiers tied the men to the posts. Then they brought bandages for their eyes.

"It isn't necessary. It isn't necessary, dear. Let it be this way. We are not afraid to die."

A company of soldiers took its position in front of the men. The clicking of guns resounded, and the guns were raised, aimed at the condemned men.

The priest began to read the prayer for the dying.

Suddenly a song burst forth again from the men at the posts. For the last time the men who were to die sang the song with which their souls had grown related. Eight workmen, tied to the posts, were singing: "You have fallen victims in the fatal struggle."

The soldiers were taking aim, but they did not fire as yet, as tho they were considering whether or not to kill these martyrs who sing the song of freedom over their own graves.

The song of the condemned men flowed on and sobbed. The crowd listened to the singing and also sobbed aloud.

"You have done all you could for the people,
For their honor, their life and their freedom!"

The command rang out and the first volley resounded. The men were only wounded. They were not yet killed.

"Brethren, soldiers, don't let us suffer. Aim at our breasts, straight at our breasts. Quicker."

The singing still flowed, groaning from time to time. Another command and the second volley resounded. Two of the men bent their heads down and dangled on the posts.

"We wasted away in the damp cells."

The volleys and the singing succeeded one another in turn. After five volleys seven men were killed. Only Ivanov was still alive. He was wounded, he was bleeding, but he still sang on:

"But the stern words are writ already upon the walls."

He had not finished. Another bullet buzzed thru the air and killed him. Ivanov remained dangling on the post breathless.

The doctor came over to him and examined them. It turned out that Borovinsky was still alive. He was breathing and his blood-stained cheeks were flushed. A soldier came over and fired a shot into his breast. All were dead now. And with them the song died.

The blood-stained bodies were taken from the posts and placed into the coffins and then lowered into the graves.

"Cover them up!"

And clods of earth were hurled upon the coffins.

"Company, march!"

The soldiers walked off. And the crowd of people stood there for a long time, looking at the graves in painful silence and deep meditation. On the graves was the bloody inscription:

"Swear that you will struggle for the happiness of the people."

New York City.

A Home-Making Experiment in a City Flat

BY ANNA G. NOYES

[Having ourselves seen the success of Mrs. Noyes' experiment in making a small city flat distinctive, artistic and habitable, we have asked her to write out a detailed account of how she did it for the benefit of THE INDEPENDENT'S readers.—EDITOR.]

WHEN we were married we cleverly averted the customary shower of wedding presents, and so were free to furnish our home according to our own tastes. To secure a maximum amount of home comforts, with a minimum expenditure of time, money and labor, consistent with beauty and health, was the problem we immediately began trying to solve, and I feel that the results of our experiment thus far may be suggestive to others who are conscious of the same problem.

It is said that in New York City one flat differeth not from another flat in glory. On the contrary, we found there was a choice in the amount of sunlight, fresh air and general cleanliness of houses and in the possibilities for keeping clean in one's own apartment. We were fortunate in securing for our nest a four-room apartment with a south exposure for three of the rooms and the bath and a west exposure for the fourth room at the moderate rent of $26 per month. When we were debating the number of rooms to rent, this question occurred to us: Why do we need to set aside a room in which to dine, in which, at the most, we can spend only three hours a day? Put in that way, it seemed like ostentatiously consuming space, and rather than feel guilty of that offense we planned to use the one room for two purposes, of which I shall speak later.

The poor tenant in a city flat has little choice in the matter of architecture, but we ran the risk of offending the landlord to the extent of taking down the gingerbread grill between the sitting-room and parlor, and of filling the mock fireplace with book shelves. We could choose, too, the wall paper and the finish of the floor. The rooms being bright and sunny, the walls could be a dark and neutral color that would be a background for prints, pictures and pottery, and a tone that would not attract to itself, but would form a surface into which darks, lights and high lights could be painted. I found such a paper a gray brown in tone, and at a modest price, thirty cents a roll. I felt that the effect of unity could be best secured by having the rooms which opened into each other, the parlor, study and bedroom, finished in this one paper. The hall was papered a lighter value, and the kitchen and bathroom painted still lighter. The floors we stained ourselves with black walnut stain, and then applied a finish of wax, except in the kitchen and hall; these I painted with a good quality of varnish. I tried both finishes as an experiment. Both give a surface impervious to water and grease and make unnecessary the old-time scrubbing and incidentally "house-maid's knee." Oil does this, too, but the only oil I have seen used is destructive to the bottoms of skirts. Wax is the softer finish, and I should prefer it in a study or parlor or bedroom to varnish, for to maintain it in good order it requires only to be dusted every day or every other day, depending upon the rate of the wind and the humidity of the air and similar atmospheric conditions. It can be renewed at slight expense about twice a year. Varnish costs more to install and to renew, but gives a surface which will resist more than the wax. For the kitchen the varnish on the unstained boards, and renewed twice a year, seemed preferable.

The use of rugs lain down where people walk, over a floor stained and waxed, is now commonly considered the most economic and wholesome plan, and we adopted this plan.

The choice of rugs is a maddening

task to one whose eye is sensitive to color. During my search for them I could not fail to realize that with all our recognized development of machinery, our American products, at least so far as the making of rugs is concerned, are still inferior to the old Oriental, hand-woven rugs. I have no preference for a hand-made article, just because it is made by hand, but only when it is better in color, design and technique. But the hand-made product is more expensive than the machine article, and this fact imposed another limitation. All these considerations necessitated long and frequent visits to the shops. However, a Royal Bokhara and a Kurdestan rug were finally found in a somewhat damaged condition, and I got them for $15 and $20. These colors, the dark reverberating orange-red and the harmonizing tans and blues of the Bokhara, and the rich body blue of the Kurdestan, in which were woven in dignified designs all colors in perfect harmony, determined the quality of all colors to be placed near them. A Bagdad curtain, which I had had for some time, stood the test, and was hung between the parlor and study. After a long search for a rug for the study I have bought, temporarily, a grass rug. To be sure, it is off key, but then it is merely an expedient, and tolerated only because its ultimate banishment is certain. The rug in the bedroom is one of those one-yard square woven Japanese fiber rugs which tones in with the denim bedspread, brass and iron bed and black walnut chiffonier in the room. As we always step out of bed into our slippers this is a sufficiently large rug. To have this room condemned as looking like a hospital room, I interpreted as a criticism decidedly in its favor.

The three large paintings, the two over the book cases in the parlor, and the triptych in the study, shown in the illustrations, I designed for those spaces and carried out in them appropriate color



THE PARLOR



THE DINING ROOM.

schemes. It so happened that at the time we were ready for the two over the book cases, I came across a Japanese print, the colors of which toned in with the Bokhara rug. By means of a small finder, a frame of the desired proportions cut out of paper, I selected two pictures from the print and reproduced them in oil, enlarging them to the size needed for the space they were to occupy. The triptych was made after a summer spent at Lake Memphremagog, and was my interpretation of the long lake, the distant hills, the clouds at sunset, and the big old trees. The colors in this were to be found re-echoing in the Kurdestan rug. Two reproductions of Holbeins, a reproduction of an Alexander, with two Japanese prints, and one of my own still life groups, completed the decorations on the walls at the time the photographs here shown were taken. These smaller bits of color and design are changed from time to time, to the limit of our treasures. We found that even the rarest of our prints appealed to us in a new way when we had felt the loss of them for a period. In the same way we vary the grouping of the pottery, always giving the entire shelf to one or possibly two pieces, and putting some away for awhile. In Japan but one piece of pottery would be displayed at a time, and that in a niche especially designed for the purpose.

As to the furniture, for many pieces we have a personal affection, for we conceived them and planned their sizes and proportions and colors, and then patiently and fondly shaped and molded and carved them.

The chest between the book cases in the parlor, I began at college in the carving class and finished at odd times in the attic-shop of my mother's home. The design and treatment are Old English. The hinges of wrought iron were made after my design by a friend. The low backed chair by my desk, I began in the shop where I taught manual training for three years, but as leisure for carving

there was stolen from my professional duties or from needed sleep, it was not finished until my future husband took the pieces to his shop and there put them together. The design is as entirely as anything can be my own. That is after studying many photographs of chairs and many chairs, I worked out this one. It brought the support where it is most needed when writing, at the base of the back. When the chair was finished it was hard to decide whose work it really was, and whose name should be carved in it, so we made up a monogram of the initials of both our names, G and N. Inquisitive and suspecting friends and students who saw the monogram GN wondered what it meant. "Oh, that's just N. G. to forestall criticism," was the evasive reply. But when the construction of a table and other bits of furniture followed the chair, then the little circle began to suspect why. One evening, before we were married, when we wanted to be alone, we went to the most thickly settled part of the city to a Chinese restaurant for supper. Here our tea was served to us on a beautifully carved and inlaid table, and we sat on those stools of perfect proportions and design and workmanship. The table was not very large, but large enough for two or even four, so we measured it and planned to have one of the same proportions for our own dining table. The stools, tho beautiful to look at, lacked what was to us a necessary back. We planned chairs to go with the table, but lack of leisure has thus far prevented our making them, and in the meantime the chairs shown in the photograph answer, and they cost only $3 apiece.

The desk I designed and made one summer. Its shelf rests as did the old-fashioned ones, on two sliding supports. I also made the handles and key-plates of brass and "just for fun" made the key. The typewriter table we consider one of



THE STUDY.

our best pieces. The little drawers are of the right size for the paper used, and there is the right number of drawers for the different kinds of paper, so that each is kept by itself.

But we feel that the most successful piece of furniture we have made is the little serving table. The proportions are better, the lines are more graceful, and the construction is not unnecessarily heavy, and then the color of this is one of those indescribable tones of red, found in the bark of some trees, and in new buds in the spring. When we finished this, we felt as if all we had done before were but exercises to prepare us to create this treasure. To get this color we used one coat of acetate of iron on fumed oak and rubbed it down with boiled oil. The copper handles too are better in design, simple and plain in construction, and tone in with the color of the table most alluringly. This table, like the room in which it is placed, serves two purposes. Upon it are kept the things needed every day on the dining table, which do not have to be taken to the kitchen to be washed or otherwise cared for, and in the partitioned drawer the silver and napkins are kept in their proper spaces. Then when we wish to add to our seating capacity at the big table, since this small table is of the same hight and width, it is placed at the narrow end of the big table, and with this arrangement we can accommodate six or even eight.



THE FURNITURE I MADE.

The plate rack was designed to hold that particular set of old blue willow dishes, which I picked up one summer in Gloucester. The design and treatment are similar to that of the chair and table.

Several have asked us what was the original cost of the wood and the time spent in making the various pieces. It should be understood that those who are spending eight or ten hours a day on their professional work, can only devote some of their leisure time to house fur-

nishings, and, therefore, the amount of time thus spent is hard to estimate. Just to give an idea of the cost, we have tried to recall the time and money spent in making the few pieces here described and illustrated. These are as follows:

	Cost of Wood.	Time.
Typewriter table	$2.50	35 hours.
Serving table	2.00	25 "
Dining table	4.00	60 "
Chair	2.50	28 "
Plate rack	1.00	35 "
Magazine rack	1.50	20 "
My desk	5.00	120 "

This does not include time spent in designing but only in executing the designs. It will be readily seen that this is not a way of saving time which is so frequently interpreted in terms of money. We did not have that point in mind. We made these things because we liked to make them, and we made them for our use because we happened to need them. The only occasions when I consciously reckon the time I am consuming, is when I am doing what is to me drudgery, and then I plan to cut it down to its smallest possible limit. If I can save five minutes from drudgery I have gained them and more for creative work, for growth and development.

This method of furnishing one's house is obviously not a possible one for many. It necessitates access to shops and still better to shops where power is available. A great many tools are needed for the wood work, and to work in copper requires still another equipment and set of tools. Some day our manual training shops, which the city has so thoroly equipped, may be accessible to adults. The public parks are free to all, the school lecture halls are being used for adults, night classes are being held in the schools for courses in English and bookkeeping and other studies, may we not look forward to the shops being opened too?

In studying the matter of serving the food, I began by questioning the very table itself with its conventional coverings. First, there is applied to the natural wood a highly polished varnish, very sensitive to heat. This necessitates a padded cover to protect it; then there must be added, to cover this, a table cloth of conventional white linen, cold, stiff, and unsympathetic; then doilies to protect the table cloth. Here are at least three thicknesses of textiles and one of sensitive varnish to be installed and maintained on a table, before any utensil or food can be served. How all or any of these could be gotten rid of was to me an interesting problem. We knew that wood rubbed down with oil, was unaffected by water, heat and greasy substances. So we made the table of quartered oak, and rubbed it down with boiled oil. The cost of maintaining it is the time spent in wiping it off with a clean wet cloth at the close of each meal. As for napkins, we use paper ones, as many as we like, and burn them up. We buy these by the thousand and calculate that the cost of eight paper napkins equals the cost of providing one linen one.

Another problem was how to serve the meal without having to leave the table. For this purpose, we made another table, also of oak and rubbed down with oil, which stands at my left and is within easy reach as I sit at the dining table. The second course is placed here before the beginning of each meal, and is easily reached when needed, after the empty and soiled dishes are transferred thither.

This side table contains, as I said before, a partitioned drawer in which are kept the extra knives, forks, spoons and napkins, which, when needed, are as easily procured from the drawer as the food from the top of the table. When not in use on the larger table the cracker jar, salt shaker and covered copper bowls for nuts and raisins, form a group of artistic merit on the serving table. At the close of each meal the dining table is set back against the wall; the little serving table, with its group of copper and pottery, is as attractive a group in a study as in a dining room. This table thus adorned, together with our desks and desk chairs, a Morris chair, the magazine rack and typewriter table, readily carries for the remaining hours of the day, the atmosphere of a study.

As to the care of these rooms, including the bath room, I give them all a thoro cleaning once a week. This takes three to four hours, and then daily I spend about half an hour where it is most needed. About twice a month, oftener, if necessary, the rugs are swept on the roof, and the janitor cleans the windows. On

cleaning days, I put on my gymnasium suit, and a dusting cap, and then go thru the regular cleaning in the same old primitive way armed with the customary implements. I take no pleasure in the work itself. To get one's nose and eyes filled with dust and dirt, under these circumstances, can never give me any pleasure. The clean house is a satisfaction, but I cannot believe that anyone if left free to choose, would prefer to clean for an occupation. Some day we shall have decent muncipal housekeeping, clean streets and every house fitted with necessary pipes and machinery for vacuum cleaning, as inevitably as today they are provided with fire escapes, and then the dust of our floors and shelves and rugs, will reach the fire directly thru the pipe, instead of thru the hand-operated dust pan. As long as I realize this as a problem to be solved in housekeeping, I do not view my kind of house-cleaning as a solution. Until some form of mechanical cleaning can be cheaply installed, the best a poor person can do, is to keep the house and its furnishings so simple as to reduce the cleaning to its lowest terms.

NEW YORK CITY.

England's Parliament Again in Debate

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE members of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Cabinet, as they met the House of Commons on the opening day of the adjourned session, must have been very light-hearted personages indeed if they did not feel oppressed by a heavy sense of responsibility. They have great work to do and but little time to do it in. It appears already perfectly certain that there will have to be an autumn session, which means that the holiday season, the season of relief from incessant and difficult work, will have to be cut very short, and that even with this additional labor it will not be possible to get thru in the course of the year that proportion of their tasks which at one time they hoped to accomplish within such a limit.

The first great measure undertaken by the Government is the reconstruction of England's military system, which has been devised by the War Minister, Mr. Richard B. Haldane. When that measure shall have advanced another stage the House will be invited to consider the Government proposals for what is now called "devolution" in Ireland—in other words, the measure which is to prepare the way for the realization of the principle of Home Rule. The Liberal Ministers have also undertaken and announced a most important series of measures for the regulation of public house licenses in these islands, with the object of promoting the cause of national temperance, and any one who knows anything about the enormous influence of



LORD CROMER.

the brewers and the distillers and the owners of drinking shops here will easily understand what an immense opposition such a scheme will have to encounter and what numberless facilities for opposition the details of each measure will offer. Moreover, the Government have in hand new plans for dealing with the still unsettled land question in these countries, and some very important subjects relating to national education in schools and colleges. Then, of course,



GENERAL BOTHA.

there must be long discussions on Mr. Asquith's budget, and, on the whole, it is not too much to say that no English Government in our times could have had their hands more full of heavy and momentous work.

Mr. Haldane's reconstruction of the army is just at present occupying the main attention of Parliament and of the country, and Mr. Haldane, if he desires to be an object of general contemplation, may be assured that he has the eyes of



SIR ELDON GORST.

Europe at least turned directly upon him. Now Mr. Haldane is about the last man the friends of whose earlier days could have foreseen for him anything like the career of a great reconstructive War Minister. His early studies appear to have been almost altogether in the fields of science and philosophy, and for a time he became a student at the University of Göttingen, where he absorbed himself in the study of metaphysics under a great German professor. His published works include a translation of Schopenhauer's "World as Will and Idea" and a life of Adam Smith. He studied law and was called to the Chancery Bar, in which he won great distinction, and in 1885 he was elected to the House of Commons as a supporter of Gladstone and in every sense an advanced Liberal.

Now these studies, these publications and these successes do not seem exactly like the probable preliminary movements to a remarkable career as a War Minister, and indeed any one hearing of such a career for the first time might be well excused if he regarded the story of Hal-

dane's life as something like a chapter out of "Gil Blas" or "Gulliver's Travels." Yet it is perfectly certain that Haldane had somehow or other succeeded in making himself a master of the special subjects which are the concern of the War Office, and that he has now succeeded in planning out a scheme for the reconstructing of the whole British Army. I must frankly admit that my own knowledge of such questions does not enable me to form any personal judgment whatever as to Mr. Haldane's capacity for his present work, but I cannot help seeing that he has impressed the whole public mind with a sense of his thoro fitness for his new undertaking, and that even the criticisms directed against his plans by opponents in the House of Commons, and among them by men who themselves held in former governments the place which he holds now, bear ample testimony to the importance and the reality of his work and to the difficulty of preventing it from establishing something like a new era in the history of England's military organization.

The attention of the public in England has for a time been drawn away from the reorganization of the army, from Mr. Asquith's coming financial statement and from the scheme of devolution by the news which has just reached us from Egypt. That news tells us of the retirement of Lord Cromer, the Earl of Cromer, to allow him his full title, who has given up the position he had held so long as England's governing representative in Egypt. Lord Cromer has been not inaptly described as the maker of Egypt—that is to say, the maker of that Egypt which we now know of and which followed the Egypt of disturbance, distraction and disappointment which England and France strove to manage in a sort of combination with Turkey, and which only seemed to get lower and lower in mismanagement with each succeeding year. Lord Cromer was first known in public life as Sir Evelyn Baring, and in his youth became an officer in the Royal Artillery. He acted for several years as one of the Controllers-General representing England in Egypt, and finally became what may be described as in fact, altho not actually in name, Viceroy of Egypt. He proved himself one of the most enlightened and most practical reformers of his time in any department where reform was needed and could be accomplished. He acted absolutely on the principles of justice, humanity, freedom and fair play, and yet was never tempted into any sudden enterprises for the prompt overthrow of old systems and the instant setting up of new. He declared himself, in one of his reports to the British Government, that "what Egypt most requires and for many years to come will require, is an honest, just and orderly administration, and the establishment of the supremacy of the law in the widest sense of the term." No words could more correctly describe the principles on which Lord Cromer consistently and steadfastly acted during his administration of Egyptian affairs, and the result has been the rapid growth of that new Egypt which may come to be as much of a strength to England as it had long been a mere weakness and danger. Lord Cromer's failing health is given as the reason for his resignation, and it is understood that he intends to retire altogether into private life. He is not by any means an old man, as old age is reckoned in our advancing days, for he was born on February 26th, 1841.

His successor has already been appointed in the person of Sir Eldon Gorst, son of that once very conspicuous John Gorst, who was one of the most important members of that famous Fourth Party led by the late Lord Randolph Churchill. Sir John Gorst is, apart from his great political capacity, one of the best educated and most accomplished men I have ever known. I had the pleasure of his acquaintance during many years of my life in the House of Commons, and I am sincerely glad to know that his son has been thought by the Liberal Government worthy to become the successor of Lord Cromer. Of course amid all our admiration for Lord Cromer's system of rule in Egypt, it has to be borne in mind always that that system was absolutely a benevolent despotism and allowed no opportunity for the development of Egyptian nationality and Egyptian aspirations. These are subjects which British rulers in Egypt will

sooner or later have to take into account.

Herbert Gladstone, our Home Secretary, has brought himself into disfavor with a large proportion of the English public because of his having yielded to a loud demand for a mitigation of the death sentence pronounced on the murderer of Mr. Whitely. The newspapers were for days after days crowded with letters from all ranks and classes of society insisting that the Royal prerogative of mercy ought to be exercised in favor of this convict Rayner. Now it certainly does not appear to me easy to understand why there should have been any widespread feeling of pity for this particular convict, who, if there is to be any capital punishment at all, would seem thoroly to deserve his fate. But then I have a strong impression that the whole story of the murder, which was read with deep natural interest by the public in general, served in itself to bring up the question whether there ought to be any death punishment inflicted in civilized society, and may in this sense have seemed to Mr. Gladstone to give an expedient and an emphatic occasion for taking a step toward a mitigation of our criminal code in that one of its provisions. I have always myself felt a strong doubt as to whether a Christian and civilized community has the moral right to inflict the punishment of death and whether the infliction of that punishment does really tend to diminish the number of the crimes against which it is directed. I feel quite sure that any course taken by Mr. Gladstone was the result of high and deliberate purpose and resolve, and not of any yielding to a sudden and sentimental clamor uplifted simultaneously thru various classes of English society and echoing day after day over the whole country. There was a report afloat for some days that Mr. Gladstone had resolved to give up the office of Home Secretary and take some other place in the Administration, but the report has thus far received no confirmation, and I sincerely trust that it may prove to be altogether unfounded. Mr. Gladstone seems to me to be qualified in most especial degree for the important office which he now holds.

The whole country is now intensely excited by the visit of the Colonial Prime Ministers, who are to be entertained by the Government at a great banquet in Westminster Palace, and are coming to this country for the purpose of holding a conference with the Government on the subject of the future relations between the Empire and the Colonies. All manner of entertainments are already prepared for them by institutes and associations here, and I observe that a special reception is to be given in their honor by Mrs. Herbert Gladstone. All the Colonial Premiers except one have already reached our shores, and are, I need hardly say, already visited daily by the interviewers from the newspapers.

To me, and I should think to most others here, the especially interesting figure among our visitors is that of General Botha, Premier of the Transvaal Republic. The time is not very far distant when General Botha was regarded as the mortal enemy of England and was seldom mentioned here but in language of detestation. That was in what have been more lately described as the Mafeking days, the days when a single victory over General Botha and his forces was the subject of as much exultation among Imperialists of all classes in England as if it had been another Waterloo. And now the Transvaal has become a self-governing republic, independent (except for the mere recognition of a nominal suzerainty) of any Imperial control on the part of England, and English Imperialists are now vying with each other in rushing to do honor to General Botha. I am not finding any fault with them for this sudden change of attitude, for indeed I think it is to the credit of the British public that it should do full and just honor to the man who won from England in fair and open battle the independence of his State, and who has proved that even with that independence practically secured his country can be a loyal member of the British Empire, just as Canada has ever been since her right to national self-government was acknowledged by England. But it must indeed be regarded as a memorable period in our history when General Botha is welcomed in London as a patriot and a hero and as the repre-

sentative of a State raised by its own courage and perseverance from a condition of mere subjection to be one of England's independent Colonial partners and allies in her great Empire.

I am sure it will be of deep interest to my American readers to know of the sincere regret felt among all reading classes in this country when the sad news came which announced the death of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. All the newspapers and literary journals of London and the English provinces, and of Scotland and Ireland as well, bore their tribute of admiration for your gifted poet and novelist and of sympathy with the loss which your literature has sustained by his death. I had the honor and the pleasure of knowing and of meeting often Thomas Bailey Aldrich many years ago during a prolonged stay in New York. I had always been a genuine admirer of his literary gifts, and the better I came to know him personally the more I admired his character, his intellect and his genial manners. I need hardly say that old memories were revived in me and were blended with deep feelings of sadness when I read in my morning newspapers the account of his death. The past, it has been well said, is always secure, and I shall ever carry with me the recollections of my acquaintanceship with Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Challenge to Christian Laymen

BY THE GADITE

[Here is a practical problem of great importance to the churches of this country, presented in the unfortunate personal experience of a man of talents and devotion to his calling. If our readers can throw any light upon it we shall be glad to hear from them. Is this an exceptional case? Are his startling conclusions justified?—EDITOR.]

MY father was an ordained minister. For over half a century he served the Church with uninterrupted regularity. That service was also especially eminent, and particularly conspicuous for fidelity to evangelical doctrine, breadth of view and purpose, and the highest standards of right and duty. His life was one of unusual courage, liberal planning and actual achievement. He was heavily loaded with honorary degrees. As a theologian he was favorably known in two hemispheres. As a preacher he ranked among the most prominent of his day. As a writer and editor he did a voluminous work, chiefly in the religious press, weeklies, monthlies and quarterly reviews. He established and edited a periodical of his own that was widely read at home and abroad. As an author and translator his name will be found in any complete history of American literature. He was the honored founder of a college and theological seminary, over which he presided with distinguished success for nearly a generation. He was president of the highest judicatory of the denomination to which he belonged and was chairman of its General Board of Missions. In interdenominational assemblies he took a leading part. He inspired the consensus of a Pan-Presbyterian Alliance. Ministers thronged him. Laymen commended him and sang his praises in unmeasured terms.

But they were particularly careful to let him pay the freight! His constituents were "business" men, and shrewd, possibly considerate, for a minister and money make a dangerous mix—some think. Consequently, after almost six decades of continuous active service, and pinching poverty, when my revered and honored father died he left—a good name and a butcher's bill, probably another case of a minister's "improvidence" and lack of ability as a "business" man! Meanwhile, with a whole lot of cheap praise, his said lay brethren solemnly commended to me "the emulation of his noble example."

About twenty years ago, when I was not yet of age, my father, then a man of seventy, started me off for my first field of labor. My special preparation for the work had cost me full ten years, in-

cluding the academy, college and seminary. When I left home my father handed me my railroad ticket (I think it cost $2.25), one dollar in cash and some fifteen books. The last I put with some old clothes in a little tin trunk, and I launched out with high hope and earnest purpose, having persistently turned away from certain alluring and profit-promising pursuits.

This is not a romance. These are bald, hard facts. And they are worth the notice of the modern, money-making laymanship of the Christian Church, careful, calculating, shrewd, selfish. Moreover, they distinctly suggest one of the *real* remedies for the alarming decrease of candidates for the ordained ministry. For, after all is said, the dearth of such candidates is traceable largely to one source—the absence of conditions favorable to independence of thought, speech, action. I am fully convinced there will be candidates a-plenty when a redeemed, broad-minded, conscientious laymanship, now largely engrossed with the hot pursuit and selfish accumulation of things material, with barns bursting and contracts let for larger storehouses, alters its attitude of patronizing condescension and pauperizing toleration toward the ministry of the Church and returns to that ministry with a moral and financial support commensurate with what is expected of a well-bred, high-purposed, independent preacher of the Gospel, a support given, not as a pitiful charity, but as the payment of a first lien on all that that laymanship is and has.

My salary to start with was $550 a year. As I had six preaching points on a circuit of thirty miles, a horse and carriage were absolutely indispensable. The outfit, including harness, blankets, etc., cost me $300. I was allowed to pay for these essentials in "easy" instalments. This left me $250 net, or some 68½ cents a day for my services. For an American college-bred Christian man in these times! The vilest kind of illiterate contract labor from Italy or China will get more than that from these selfsame laymen. Out of my $250 per annum had to come my room rent, table board, stabling and feed for my horse, the maintenance of my equipment, my clothes, books, traveling expenses, etc. Among my parishioners were many well-to-do people. The field was within fifty miles of Philadelphia.

And God help the minister who fails to keep his "credit" good! For financial credit is ultimately the sole criterion that modern society, in the Church and out of it, goes by. Men are being judged by the commercial standards of Bradstreet and Dun.

A young mechanic serves but three years apprenticeship, and makes perhaps $2 a day; after which he earns full wages, say $4 to $5 a day, under comparatively inexpensive conditions. His is an eight-hour day. A minister's day is practically unlimited. The former has every evening to himself, all day Sunday and a half day Saturday, and he gets his wages in full every week for sure. A minister, however, rarely has a day or evening that he can freely call his own, and as a rule receives his poor pay any old time. During the period of his "apprenticeship" he earns nothing, but on the contrary is under heavy expense, where the other enjoys constant income.

My second field was in a city at $900 a year. It was a mighty advance. But I soon found that I was worse off than before. For to whom much is given much is required. During a six years' pastorate, however, I added some 220 to the membership, and when I left that church (formerly a very small interest) it owned $35,000 worth of real estate practically free of all incumbrance. It was a rich community and many really wealthy people were in that congregation. They simply covered me with words of praise and gave me a royal farewell.

When I moved to my next field of labor I had to borrow enough money to get out of that town! Probably due again to ministerial improvidence!

I now found myself in a larger city on $1,000 a year. I tried housekeeping. Two years, however, clearly demonstrated the fact that this was simply suicidal. I thereupon broke up my home, stored my goods, took my wife and baby and went to boarding in two rooms. To accomplish this I was compelled to borrow of a usurer $100 assigning my household goods as collateral. He charged me $10 "for the transaction" and 5 per cent. a month interest—a total of 70 per cent. per annum. But, God bless him! my

Israelitish pawnbroker was indeed a friend in need such as my ministry up to that time had not produced among all my Christian brethren!

Four years more and I was financially (and I feared mentally) bankrupt. My entire ministry had been as it has ever been, of hardest necessity, chiefly a struggle for existence. Sometimes I would receive no salary for three, four, or five months at a time, while my Board of Trustees included some millionaires and men of international reputation. My "credit" was gone. But what of that? They had carefully preserved *theirs!* My usefulness seemed on the verge of destruction. My future looked hopelessly dark. It was quite enough to drive an honest, sensitive man to—distraction. For days at a time I did not have a nickel for a car fare, or for a loaf of bread. All I had was the continued commendations of my lay associates. But praise makes pretty poor provender. And I was thirty-five years of age. Nevertheless I had succeeded in founding a church.

Five years have passed since then. At this writing I am surrounded by a people to whom I am warmly attached, as I have ever been deeply devoted to my calling. My orthodoxy has never been questioned. My ability and zeal have received the kindest consideration. My titles are more numerous than I can comfortably bear. My wife alone, however, easily earns, and before our marriage did earn, a very much larger salary than we now receive. As it is, in an expensive community, it is costing us at least $800 a year actual cash out of pocket over and above our meager salary for the privilege of doing this work, and we live with carefully studied economy.

Where in the name of Christian sense do people suppose that $800 is coming from? I was not fortunate enough to inherit it. I was not long-headed enough to marry it. I could not grovel enough to beg it. It has been utterly impossible for me to save it out of former pastorates. Where then is it coming from?

At forty years of age, when I am easily at my best (which is saying precious little), after twenty years of active service, during which time I have preached to some of the largest audiences in the United States, have addressed some of our greatest conventions of Christian workers (with balances always on the wrong side of my cash account), have written editorially for some of the leading religious journals in the world (all to no financial profit)—I am virtually down and out. How could it be otherwise on an average salary, in city work, of $1,000 a year?

Meanwhile the ministry—which develops the sentimental and sympathetic side of a man's character rather than the practical side, molds his life in certain fixt and "set" habits of thought and action peculiar to itself, and softens the edges of his being rather than hardens them for life's ordinary occupations—has no doubt largely unfitted me for any other pursuit. Moreover the rare "charity" of the Church generally taboos the "degenerate" minister who is honest enough to his creditors and fair enough to his family to seek a livelihood "on the side," beyond the narrow limits of his own special calling.

Some years ago a prominent gentleman said to me: "Young men should not enter the ministry from mercenary motives." Well, I want to say that the young man who enters the Protestant ministry of today from mercenary motives must be a fit subject for a lunacy commission. A man of ordinary intelligence with mercenary motives will never in the world enter the ordained ministry of the Protestant Church in these times; put that down as an axiom.

I tell this plain story from my actual experience for a single purpose. Constituted as I am it takes a whole lot of courage to tell it. But, however my motives for telling it may be impugned, I am entirely satisfied with their absolute sincerity. The present situation amounts almost to a crisis. The average man without an independent income has no business in the average Protestant pastorate. This Church is expecting entirely too much of its ministry. It is requiring us to meet five-dollar conditions with one-dollar pay, and then sneers because we fail. And these hireling wages are raised and paid under conditions that are not only humiliating to an intelligent man of great purpose and high spirit, but positively degrading and absolutely fatal to the best that is in him.

The Roman Catholic priest, with house free and no family to support, comes to the poor servant girl in our community and compels her to contribute (to my personal knowledge) from 20 to 30 per cent. of her annual income to the Church. I doubt if our well-to-do Protestants average 2 or 3 per cent.! The priest comes to his parishioners with all the authority of the Church back of him, and, without degrading himself or his office, literally commands adequate financial support. The Protestant minister must crawl up to his lordly parishioner like a belabored hound begging a bone, or, at best, he must pet him and nurse him and say soft speeches to him. No more of that for mine.

Talk about a revival? I tell you it is securely locked up in the fattening purses of our Christian laymen. Let these men begin to loosen up as they ought, and in the spirit of men who are simply paying an honest debt, and your long-expected revival will come over night.

But I know a representative Christian man who is making money rapidly, a very common, uncultured man, but nominally a Christian. He has some 2,000 employees, and he occupies a chief seat in the Church. His business nets him, we will say, $100,000. Of this he puts $80,000 into a new house for himself, and the rest, all but a pittance, he puts into expensive automobiles, pleasure trips to Europe and the like; the pittance, after some nursing, he throws at the Church, and imagines he has done God a service for which Gabriel himself should come down and crown him. He is one of many in these days of opulence, and the richest people in the world today are Christians and the meanest.

There is no use of beating about the bush for a revival or for a solution of the problem of candidates for the ordained ministry of the Protestant Church, or for a satisfactory answer to the question of world-wide evangelization. All these things may be found at once in an enlightened Christian conscience and a redeemed Christian purse. We may talk as we will about our prayer meetings and our conferences and our what not, the fact remains that the hearts of our Christian laymen are locked up with their cash boxes in the inmost recesses of their chilled steel vaults down at the Imperial Banking House of His Majesty Myself, and the millenium will not come until we break that bank.

Three things remain to be said:

1. Never once in all my twenty years' ministry has the Church lived up to its so-called "temporal contract" with me. Never once. And when I say the Church I refer to men whom I have distinctly in mind, who pride themselves on their "rating," and who would not dare to treat their other creditors as they treat their pastors. And one day four years ago I wrote this in my diary: "It is my purpose henceforth to undertake no Christian work in which I am wholly and directly dependent on my Christian constituents for financial support." I have kept to that, and by the grace of God I mean to keep to it to the end.

2. For a calling I will preach the Gospel; it has been the joy and inspiration of my life. For a living I will — do something else, perhaps cobble shoes as Cary did, or make tents as Paul did.

3. I advise young men to take up the greater ministry of Christian work, more largely, more heartily and with deeper consecration than ever. But as to entering the ordained ministry of the Protestant Church as things stand today I say to young men, don't do it, until the laymanship of the Church wakes up to its duty in this matter of ministerial respect and support.

A Christian minister is measured and judged by the standards of the New Testament. But it is indeed a partial and one-sided judgment if the same standards may not be applied in the same manner to Christian laymen. Both should give life and purse to the spread of the kingdom, and with equal joy and consecration. Therefore converted Peter came with his little income and cast it wholly into the treasury. After him came the Merchant Prince with his large income and cast it wholly into the treasury. Thus they all came. Then they divided, for they had "all things common." But (I am forgetting myself) this is "rank socialism," and the standards of the New Testament are very much out of date—except, of course, as they apply to Peter. Alas! poor Peter!

The New President of the Chamber of Commerce

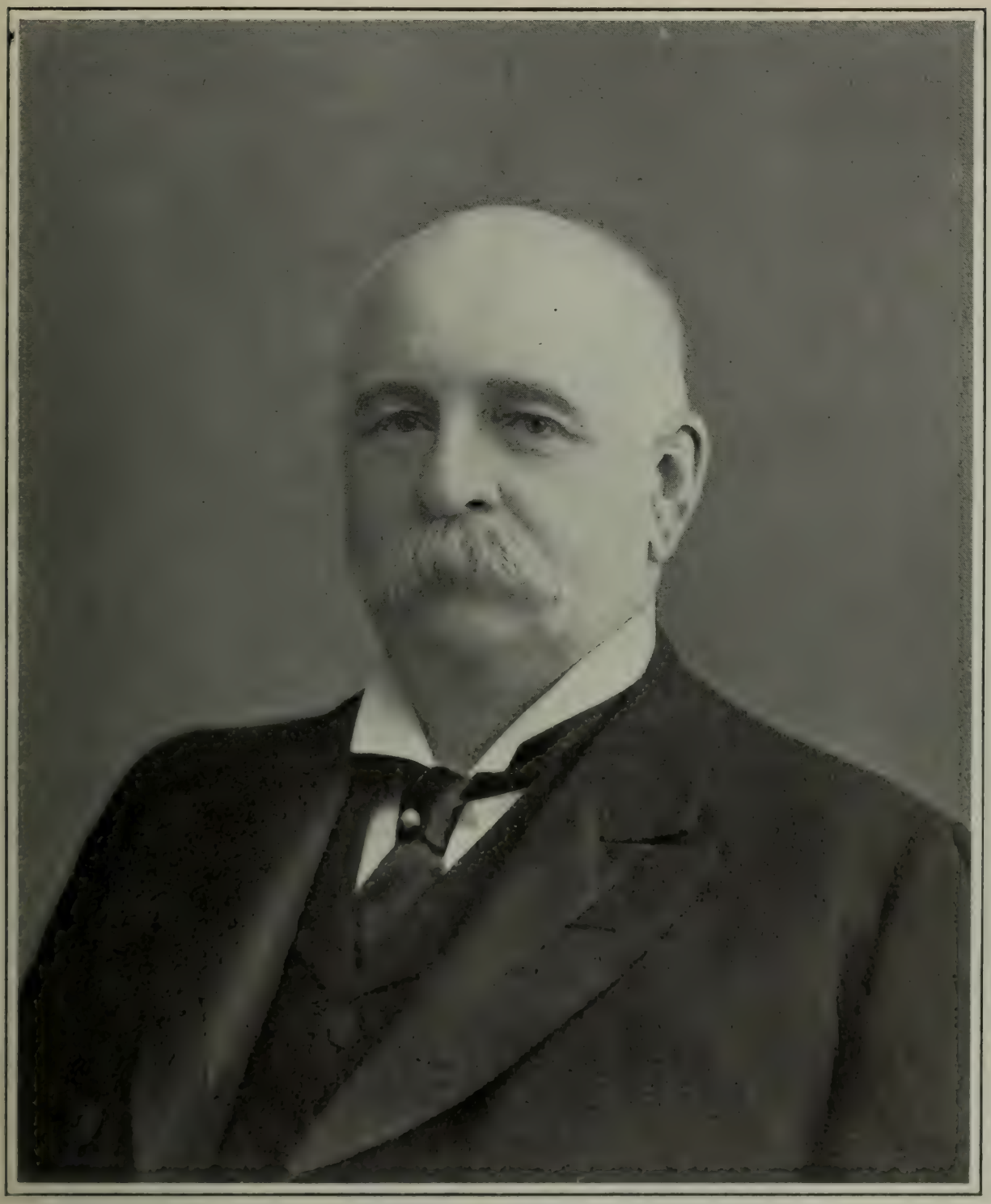
BY W. R. GIVENS

IF the financial world were asked to pass judgment upon J. Edward Simmons, the newly elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, it could and would say many pleasant and complimentary things of the man, his manner and methods, his work and his achievements, his genial personality and his unconquerable good humor. And the judgment would be a deserved one. But while this world and the larger world beyond the Wall Street bailiwick, where Mr. Simmons is by no means unknown, would say these things, there would be impressed one further and striking fact in connection with the Chamber's new president, viz., his absolute honesty and integrity. It is not alone that he is a shrewd business man; it is not alone that he is a far-seeing financier, whose judgment has stood the financial world in good stead in times of peril and of stress; it is not alone that he is a public-spirited citizen, ready at all times to put his shoulder helpfully to the wheel of progress; it is that whatever he does he does fearlessly, ably and well—and, above all, honestly. And in these times of corporate dishonesty, when the names of so-called "eminent financiers" are trailed in the dust (tho happily an awakened public conscience is "turning the rascals out" and relegating them to the shades of oblivion)—in



THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, No. 65 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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J. EDWARD SIMMONS.

these times it is a matter of congratulation and of pride to be able to point to an unsullied badge of honesty and to say: "There is a man." And that may truthfully be said of Mr. Simmons. In all the scandals that in recent months have affected and afflicted Wall Street; thru all the shocking disclosures of corporate neglect and corporate dishonesty, whether in "held-up" dividends or in the improper use of insurance moneys, not a breath of scandal has attached itself to the name of J. Edward Simmons.

A busy and a strenuous life has been Mr. Simmons's. Raised in the city of Troy and graduated in due time from Williams, the present president of which was his classmate, Mr. Simmons studied law and was finally admitted to the bar. The law, however, was not for him. The financial world drew him irresistibly to it, so that in due time we find



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MEETING ROOM OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Showing the president's desk and portraits of the presidents and distinguished members of the Chamber.

him a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the Gold Board, of which latter board he was not only a member on the famous Black Friday that engulfed so many men, but witnessed the stirring, heartbreaking scenes on the board on that day. A relatively few years later, in possession of a comfortable fortune, he retired from active business only later to be drawn into it again thru — for the business world, which otherwise would have been the loser—a happy combination of circumstances, as will presently appear.

Following his temporary retirement Mr. Simmons came again into public notice thru his activity and energy in Masonic matters, into which, with his ever-present zeal, he entered enthusiastically and earnestly. The result was a Masonic career that, to say the least, has been remarkable, and one of the most interesting in the country. Not only has Mr. Simmons taken every degree known in Masonry, but he has held practically every office, from the lowest to the highest—the latter the office of Grand Master of the State of New York, the largest Masonic jurisdiction in the world. It was while he was thus active in Masonry that his energy began to be directed in other directions—and began also to bring him more and more before the public eye and again into the notice of the financial and commercial world. First he appeared active in educational matters, in the beginning as a member of the Board of Education and later as its president, an office that he held for nearly a half dozen years.

About this time came the panic of 1884, carrying with it ruin to many. A. S. Hatch, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, had been president of the New York Exchange in the preceding year, and but a few days before the panic had been re-elected to the presidency. The God of Fortune was for the moment against Mr. Hatch. In the panic his firm was among those to go down and at once Mr. Hatch resigned the presidency. A new election was necessary, and promptly the Stock Exchange Governors put up for the office one of their number whose name it is not necessary here to mention. The new nominee, however, was not acceptable to many in the Exchange, who wanted, in such trying times, a man at once strong and conservative. These objectors thereupon appealed to Mr. Simmons to allow them to place his name in nomination as an independent candidate for the presidency. He did so and was overwhelmingly elected, piloting the Exchange thru those dark days so happily and well that, his first term out, he was unanimously re-elected.

When, following the panic, normal conditions had finally been restored to the financial world, Mr. Simmons took a trip abroad for pleasure and for rest. Holding as he then held three of the most important offices in New York City that any man could hold—the Grand Mastership of the Masonic Lodge of New York State, the presidency of the New York Stock Exchange, and the presidency of the Board of Education—it is perhaps not to be wondered at that everywhere abroad he was cordially received and royally entertained. And here may be narrated a wholly new and unpublished story, but true notwithstanding, in which Mr. Simmons and the present King of England are the principal figures. The occasion was a banquet given by the London, England, Masons to Mr. Simmons, at which the then Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, was present in his capacity as Grand Master. And properly to understand the story it may be mentioned—and it is violating no Masonic secret to tell it—that there are no politics in Masonry, nor is outside rank, station, title or position recognized. It was after the lodge had closed and while the members were making ready to go to the supper that had been prepared in an adjoining room, that Mr. Simmons noticed the members gathered about, talking earnestly, and looking first in his direction and then in the direction of the Prince of Wales. Finally, with much embarrassment several lodge members approached him, and, in halting and hesitating speech, endeavored to explain to him that they were in sore straits—that the question of precedence (often a troublesome one in England) was bothering them very much. Seeking to be further enlightened, Mr. Simmons had it explained to him that tho the Prince was the Prince Royal, he was, in Masonry, simply the equal of Mr. Simmons—

both being Grand Masters—and the problem was how to determine the order in which they should go into the supper room. The essentially democratic American Grand Master Simmons without hesitation proceeded to solve the difficulty. "I am a plain American citizen," said he. "It matters not where or how I enter or am placed." But Mr. Simmons had counted without his host. He did not know, he was soon to learn, that the Prince of Wales had also democratic ideas, for hardly had Mr. Simmons's decision been given when the Prince himself approached and in most friendly manner took Mr. Simmons by the arm and, arm in arm, marched him into the dining-room. Thus was the question of precedence happily disposed of—and in a way, probably, that has never happened to any other American citizen.

Upon his return from his European trip Mr. Simmons again got into harness, and began then to take a more active part in politics than ever he had taken before. In the latter part of the 80's he was prominently mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and, indeed, if the inner facts were known of the political happenings that eventually terminated in the selection of Abram S. Hewitt as the Democratic candidate, and his election later, it would be found that self-sacrifice was not the least of Mr. Simmons's characteristics—was not then, as it is not now. The menace of the Henry George doctrine was then upon the land and Mr. Simmons was the first to realize it and to see that the strongest man under all circumstances—regardless of all personal promises—should be put in nomination to save the day. But that has ever been a characteristic of Mr. Simmons. The office has always sought the man, not the man the office. It was so in his nomination as president of the Stock Exchange, it was so as president of the Board of Education, it was so later when he became president of the Clearing House, and it was so the other day when he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce. But it was strikingly so when some twenty years ago he was chosen president of the Fourth National Bank, a position which he fills today. It is a fact, not a fiction, that when he was elected to the bank presidency he did not know a single director personally. He was known to them only by reputation as a conservative, sane, safe, honest man; and that was the kind of a man they needed. Hence his choice—a choice that has resulted so well for the bank that from its then relatively modest position it has risen to its present power and prominence. The figures issued just two weeks ago, showing the condition of the bank, bear eloquent testimony to this fact. In resources they show as follows:

Discounts and time loans, $10,102.819.51; United States bonds to secure circulation, $50,000; other securities, $228,452.44; banking house, $1,000,000; gold, $3,551,861; legal tenders, $1,595,100; due from United States Treasurer, $39,000; five per cent. fund, $2,500; due from banks, $2,326,535.63; exchanges, $6,048,657.54; demand loans, $7,814,102.32; while in liabilities they show: Capital stock, $3,000,000; surplus, $2,000,000; profits, net, $1,166,580.24; circulation, $19,500; due depositors, viz., banks $13,703,011.28; individuals, $8,796,568.50; deposits for acceptances, $4,043,368.42.

This résumé shows all too briefly, but none the less conclusively, the all-roundedness of the man and his thoroly representative character—representative of the banking interests as head of the Fourth National Bank; representative of the security interests as one-time president of the Stock Exchange, as one-time president of the Clearing House and as the present acting chairman of the Clearing House Committee in the absence of James Stillman, president of the National City Bank; representative of the educational interests as one-time president of the Board of Education; representative of the mercantile and commercial interests as president of the Chamber of Commerce. Nor is this all. He was at one time president of the Panama Railway; he is today a director in a dozen or more corporations; he is trustee of the New York Hospital; he is an active worker in St. Thomas's Church, and he is one of the Water Commissioners to see that the city shall have pure water, chosen by Mayor McClellan, after having first been nominated for the place by the Chamber of Commerce, whose president he now is. A truly busy, all-round man, indeed!

So much of the business side of Mr. Simmons. What of the man himself? The answer lies in the simple statement that in a world where enemies are easily

made and where enmity lasts long—Wall Street—Mr. Simmons is universally esteemed and respected. The number of those who speak well of him is legion. He may have enemies, but if he has the writer of this article has not been able to find them. A well set-up, well-preserved man, in the sixties, smiling and affable, with a ready twinkle in his eye and a good story always available, he is popular wherever he goes. He is slow to anger, and patient, very patient; but once roused he is a vigorous and aggressive fighter—tho a fair one. Unlike many other of Wall Street's leaders he is readily accessible and lends a responsive ear to the trials and tribulations of others. Without parade or blare of trumpets he does much in a charitable way, nor is he desirous that a curious world shall know of it, content merely in the doing; and, the day's work done, he is satisfied to go to the quiet of his home and enjoy himself sanely and peacefully, untempted by the glitter of society. His one hobby, if he has a hobby, is his love of horses. He is a great reader of light as of heavy literature, and is reckoned one of the best-read, best-posted men in the higher walks of Wall Street. Last of all he is of the sane and conservative school in all things, which may account for the honored name he bears and the high offices he holds.

NEW YORK CITY.

Triumph Song of Life

BY NATHAN HASKELL DOLE

THO the Winter the face of the Meadow may freeze,
Tho the leaves may all fall from the sorrowing Trees,
Tho the fountains may cease and the Rivers be bound,
And the Snow may lie deep on the bloom-widowed ground,
Death may rejoice,
But the World shall awake at the Spring's thrilling Voice!

Tho the Worm may live only the brief Summer hour,
Tho the petals be blown from the heart of the Flower,
The Butterfly floats from the chrysalis left,
And the Fruit grows in place of the blossoms bereft.
Death gets no prize,
For a new grace is born when the old Beauty dies.

Tho the Babe may be torn from the Mother's fond arms,
Tho the Maiden be lost with her sweet budding charms,
Tho the Youth, howe'er strong, howe'er gallant and brave,
May descend, in spite of his pride, to the grave,
Death nothing wins,
For a new Life forever with dying begins!

And tho cities may perish and nations consume,
And tho stars rush together in flame to their Doom,
It is only a part of God's marvelous plan,
And his Love rules the world from the atom to Man.
Death is no foe,
It is only thru Death that the new orders grow!

'Tis thru Death that Life lives: both are servants of God,
And the path thru the Vale of the Shadow when trod
Leads to measureless fields of fine Service afar,
Where there's no loss of Love or of Friendship to mar:
Death brings the gain,
And the infinite joy shall atone for the pain!

BOSTON, MASS.

The Trials and Humors of the "Chair"

BY FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.

President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

THE trials of a presiding officer at large conventions are not always appreciated by the audience, and a sense of the undoubted humor which the situation often develops does not always come to his relief with sufficient force to make him enjoy his task.

A presiding officer's chief trials come from long-winded speakers, who never know when they are thru, or when their audiences are thru with them.

Not always, however, is the prolixity of the speaker chiefly to blame, but rather the unwisdom of the program committee, that has crowded three speeches into a short evening where there ought to be two, or two where there should be only one. But the result is very much the same from the chairman's point of view, for he is responsible for keeping the meeting within its bounds, and closing at the appointed time.

When a speaker has reached the limit of his time assigned on the program, the chairman begins to grow nervous; when he has passed it by five minutes he begins to perspire; when he has exceeded it by ten minutes he grows desperate, and either gently pulls the speaker's coat tail or sidles up behind him and whispers in his ear that his time is up.

Even that does not always have the desired effect, for I have known a speaker to go on and on and on, after repeated warnings, until the chairman, growing thoroly desperate and reckless of consequences, stands boldly up and announces that it is time for the next speaker.

Undoubtedly the best way of curbing a speaker's rhetoric in a very large audience is that adopted at most great young people's conventions, to have a timekeeper with a hidden bell or "buzzer," who shall ring his warning signal two minutes before the expiration of the speaker's time, and again when the last second allotted to him is exhausted.

This timekeeper usually sits in a row of seats on the platform with a number of others, and as the electric button which he rings is inconspicuously placed under the seat of his chair it can be rung without attracting any attention and without the speaker himself knowing who is keeping such strict watch of his time.

This comes as near being an impersonal and automatic check on a speaker as anything that can be devised, and if the warning note is sounded by a "buzzer" placed directly under the speaker's desk, so that it is heard by few besides himself, not much in the way of a discourager of fluency is left to be desired.

But even this carefully designed plan does not always work. At one convention I recall an earnest and persuasive Scotch speaker, who had come across the seas to address a great American convention numbering tens of thousands. In the midst of one of his most eloquent periods the "buzzer," which was directly under the rail on which he laid his hand,

sounded its two-minute warning. Whereupon he grasped the nettle firmly in his strong right hand, and held it there until his speech was finished. He has since been subjected to much chaffing on the part of friends, as "the man who captured the buzzer," but he has always stoutly declared that, being a stranger to the country, he did not know what that "Yankee contraption" was for, or what it was buzzing about.

Not always, however, do the speakers take the cutting short of their eloquent periods so good-naturedly. On one occasion I recollect an orator had been rung down two or three times. Other speakers equally eminent and eloquent were to follow him. The session must close at the appointed minute, as other important exercises were to follow. Five, six, seven minutes passed, and still he showed no signs of coming to the peroration. The program was getting hopelessly behind time, when the chairman rose and insisted that the speaker should give place to the next on the program. But the orator never forgave the chairman for doing his duty, but attacked him virulently on the platform and in the press again and again, with as choice and varied an assortment of invective as can be heard outside of Billingsgate.

Not very often, however, is this the result of a chairman's insistence on following the program. Usually the speaker takes the curtailment of his address with great good nature, and often turns the interruption to his own advantage with the audience.

A few months ago as I was attending a large meeting in Liverpool, the presiding officer became nervous, and gently pulled the coat-tail of the vivacious and witty speaker, but did it so deftly that no one in the audience, and only a few behind the speaker on the platform noticed it. But he, in no wise abashed, gathered his coat-tails into one hand, thrust them back at the chairman, saying, good-humoredly, "pull it as hard as you please for I am almost thru."

At other times I have known a speaker to stop in the middle of an eloquent sentence to take his seat when the warning bell rang, and thus win great applause from the audience who always appreciate not only a short speech but good-natured acquiescence on the part of a speaker, and his willingness to give the next man on the program what they would call a "show."

Occasionally, however, an audience takes the bits in its teeth, so to speak, and attempts to run away with the meeting, which greatly adds to a chairman's trials.

Especially is this noticed when a fair singer has captured the popular ear, and the audience, in an Oliver Twist frame of mind, demands "more." But an encore takes the time of a program as well as a long-winded speech, and, when the minutes for each part are closely counted, it is impossible to let the audience have its way or as many encores as it desires. Sometimes I have had to stand for three minutes, gavel in hand, between a vociferous audience and the singer who was as eager to sing as all were to hear her, in justice to the following speakers, and to prevent the program from becoming hopelessly swamped.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, however, the audiences are as reasonable and as good-natured as the speakers, and a few words of explanation from the chairman, appealing to their sense of fairness, puts the audience in good humor again, even if the singer, who has missed an encore, is not so well pleased with the chairman.

One of the most amusing incidents from behind the speaker's desk which I ever witnessed, occurred at a great convention on the Pacific Coast. A dusky Hindoo was the speaker. The man was glib and ready and spoke excellent English, and had a message which he was bound to deliver. He was assigned twenty minutes on the program, which, under the circumstances, was an ample allowance. When the twenty minutes were exhausted, the bell was rung, but he paid no attention to it. Again, it was rung but he was as oblivious as before. Again and with the same result. The chairman rose and whispered in his swarthy ear, but the warning fell on an unheeding tympanum. Five, ten, fifteen minutes of the next speaker's time went by, when the secretary of the society, who sat by the distracted chairman's side, went boldly up to the little Hindoo, gathered him into a capacious arm, and set him gently down

in a chair that had been pushed conveniently near, while the audience, who had noticed the chairman's perplexity, roared with laughter.

The whole thing was done so deftly and with such good-natured compulsion, and it was so evidently the only thing that could be done to save the morning's program, that the speaker himself, who was not destitute of a saving sense of humor, took in the situation, and laughed as heartily as any one in the audience.

Odd mistakes sometimes happen to the presiding officer of a convention. On one occasion such an officer was following with interested attention the speaker of the day and joining in the liberal applause which he elicited. At length the speaker put his argument in a way so convincing and so exactly expressive of the chairman's own views, that he applauded with redoubled vigor. "I am glad," said the speaker, turning to the chair, "that our president so cordially approves and heartily claps these sentiments, for they are his own words which I have been quoting from one of his books." The chairman blushed a rosy red, and subsided behind his program to meditate on the inconvenience of having such a good "forgettery" that he could not remember his own writings.

On another occasion a large Christian Endeavor convention in the early days of the movement was being held in Saratoga. Many eminent people, who were sojourning at the Springs, besides the regular speakers and delegates, dropped in to attend the services. One evening it was whispered to me by a friend, who I supposed was well posted on the celebrities of the day, that Dr. S. F. Smith, the author of "America," was upon the platform, and he pointed out an aged and thoughtful-looking man who sat upon the back of the wide platform. Of course I felt that the young people should have a chance to see and greet the distinguished poet, and it was agreed that when he rose to speak, if he could be prevailed upon to do so, it would be a pleasant recognition if the audience should spontaneously break out with:

"My country, 'tis of Thee,"

Word was passed along from person to person, and all on the platform, at least, were on the *qui vive* of expectation. I went over to the aged veteran and whispered in his ear, "Dr. Smith, will you not say a few words to us? The Christian Endeavorers will be delighted to hear you." The old man looked bewildered, indeed almost dumbfounded, for a moment, and then slowly, in a wheezy voice, ejaculated, "My—name—ar'n't—Smith. I'm — Deacon — Higgins — from — Jonesville." Needless to say, I did not press the invitation, but apologized for the mistake, and got back to my seat a somewhat sadder if a wiser man.

I would close these reminiscences, which might be extended almost indefinitely, with a word of cordial appreciation for audiences and speakers it has been my good fortune to see and hear in many parts of the world. Courtesy, consideration, good nature, forbearance with the presiding officer, and thoughtfulness for others' feelings, have been the rule, on the part of both audiences and speakers. The reverse of these traits has been the rare exception. Speakers everywhere as well as chairmen have reason to thank their audiences for the interested attention which is more even than eloquence in promoting a good convention, and audiences have perhaps equal reason to pass a vote of thanks to their speakers with the sentiment of old Edmund Waller's couplet in mind that orators like:

"Poets lose half the praise they would have got,
Were it but known what they discreetly blot."

AUBURNDALE, MASS.

Literature

The Race for the Poles

THE Polar regions, which have yielded so many fine crops of narrative, have an unusually important season this year. From the Arctic regions there are the narratives of Commander Peary and Mr. Fiala, besides historical works by General Greely and J. Douglas Hoare. Moreover, a few copies of Dr. Charcot's story of his Antarctic expedition have reached this country, and doubtless we shall presently have a translation of it.



LIVINGSTONE GOLD MEDAL OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH.
(Awarded Commander Peary.)



HUBBARD GOLD MEDAL OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, WASHINGTON.
(Awarded Commander Peary.)

Of these books, Commander Peary's[1] is, of course, the most important; in fact, for American readers it is the most important book on Arctic exploration that we have had for many years. It narrates the most eminent exploits of the most eminent living Arctic explorer, and one of the most eminent Arctic explorers that has ever lived. And he is an American, and made the farthest north by what is called the "American route." It is a straightforward story of indomitable courage and unswerving perseverance, told in a straightforward style, with few metaphors, enhanced very little by poetic thought. Commander Peary is not half a poet, as Nansen is, but Commander Peary has had hardly the time for poetic imaginings; he has worked too hard. His adventures have come too thick to need, for literary purposes, the decoration of a chaste style

[1] NEAREST THE POLE. *By Robert E. Peary.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $4.80.

or poetic appreciations. The bare narration of them is interesting enough.

The main part of the book is taken up with an account of his expedition of 1905-06; the account of how he and the "Roosevelt" battled their way thru the tide-swept ice floes of Robeson Channel to the mooring place further north than any vessel had ever reached in this hemisphere, and how he and his Eskimos and other companions—mainly seamen—trudged their way and hauled their sledges to the point nearest the Pole which has ever been reached by man.





GOLD MEDAL OF THE PARIS GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
(Awarded Commander Peary.)

The outlines of the story have already appeared in the public press; the long, exasperating delay at the border of an impassable lead of open water; the second and crucial delay thruout the storm which kept the explorers imprisoned in their igloos for six days just at the critical point; the second encounter, on the return journey with an open lead; the crossing of the lead on ice so thin that it undulated before explorers and sled; the rations of dog—of which Commander Peary does not complain, "if only there is enough of it"; the return to Greenland to a point which Commander Peary himself had discovered and at which he knew he could find food enough to last out the journey back to the ship; all these dry facts have been made widely known.

The writer has erected the dust of them into living things—has supplied a heart and soul for them, so to speak. The heart and soul are the commander's own. He was evidently the heart and soul of the expedition, and he is the heart and soul of the book. His own character is fully revealed in it; a character redundant with energy and self-reliance, humanized, perhaps, by some of the minor weaknesses which usually go with forceful natures. He indicates them quite simply, and the indications often give a picturesque value to his story. For example, he has his little superstitions; he likes to feel that the "Roosevelt," in her final mooring, was pointed due north and that the glow of the light from the galley window, "the eye of the 'Roosevelt,'" which shone night and day thruout the sunless Arctic winter, pointed due north.

That he should assume that this region is his region; that he should talk about his discoveries as "my new domains," and that he should refer to the Eskimos as "my children" is but natural. Even in the portion of the country where he was not a pioneer he has made explorations in detail and has corrected the mistakes of his predecessors. He has made himself a master of Arctic travel, so that he ventures forth at seasons of the year when most of his predecessors have been contented to remain in their headquarters. He has learned the use of the Eskimos as aids, and has attached the tribe to him so that they are willing to follow him out upon the ice pack where the devils live; and any one who has not seen the Eskimo tribe cannot realize the extraordinary ascendancy over these people which such confidence implies.

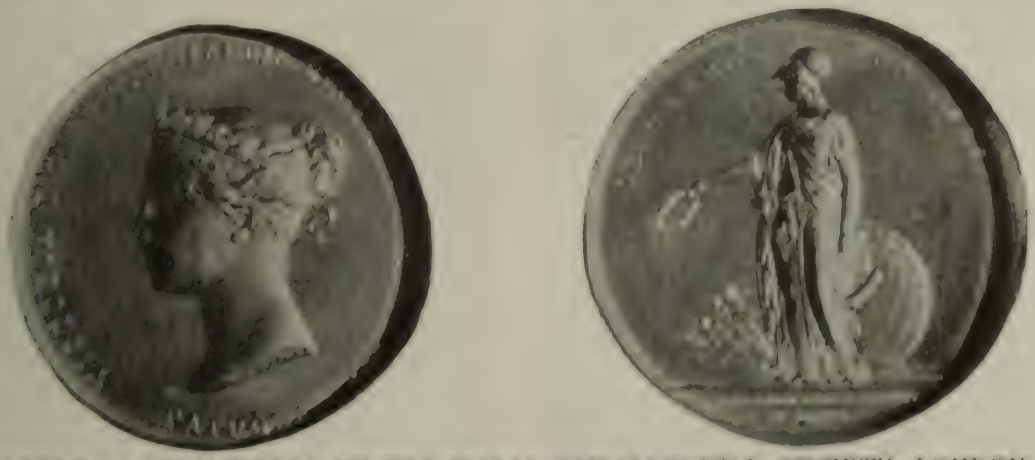
He must have collected a considerable store of information about this tribe, and one is rather inclined to suggest that he might have given more of it in his chapter on the Eskimos, which is in part a résumé of the chapters in "Northward Over the Great Ice." There are many persons who would have liked to have an Eskimo vocabulary instead of the census

of the Eskimo tribe, which appears in both books.

Not only the account of his most recent expedition, but also the accounts of the expeditions from 1898 to 1902, when he was constantly in the North, appear in this volume; one achievement follows another with telling effect. It is a most inspiring book.

Mr. Anthony Fiala's account of his attempt to reach the North Pole in 1903-05[2] is the work of a man with a mission—a man energized with the desire to see the North Pole achieved. Perhaps it is not quite fair to describe the explorer as an apostle and organizer rather than a narrator, for there are passages in his work which do not lack dramatic interest, and certain of his adventures have suggested to him telling phrases; as, for example, his appreciation of the "passing of the soul" of his ship in the moment of destruction; his context makes the image vivid. But he is less concerned with the poetry of the Arctic region than is, for example, Nansen, or with the picturesqueness of it than were Kane and Hayes, or with the mere story of daily life in the Far North than have been most Arctic explorers; his thought dwells mainly on the ways and means by which he hoped to reach the Pole, the reasons for their failure, and the improvements that might be made in them. His experiments and suggestions—the use of ponies to supplement dogs as draft animals, for instance, the classification of stores, and particularly his hints as to the choice of members of Arctic expeditions—cannot fail to be discussed wherever there is interest in Arctic affairs. In fact, he has produced one of those books that ought not to be overlooked by an aspirant for the leadership of a Polar expedition, even altho his own efforts ended in defeat; a defeat due partly to one of those bad seasons that baffle explorers who think to rely on the lessons suggested by the experiences of predecessors, together with a lack of stamina in certain members of his party; partly—Mr. Fiala refuses honorably to gloss over his own share in the mistakes of the expedition—by a maladjustment of the sledges to the hauling power of ponies, and, finally, to the leader's own humanity; he gave up his last desperate attempt to make the furthest north because he could not feel sure that those members of his party who had abandoned the enterprise would not need his team of dogs for the transportation of provisions to their camp. Mr. Fiala's assistants make only a meager report of the scientific work of the expedition; possibly a more comprehensive statement is to be expected. Mr. Porter, however, contributes a brisk account of a sledge journey, which seems likely to be, to the general reader, the most attractive passage in the book.

Mr. J. Douglas Hoare[3] has written another of those summaries of the history of Arctic exploration which appear every once in a while. It is not quite as comprehensive as the revised edition of General Greely's standard work on the subject, which has already been re-



PATRON'S GOLD MEDAL OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.
(Awarded Commander Peary.)

[2] FIGHTING THE POLAR ICE. *By Anthony Fiala.* New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.80.

[3] ARCTIC EXPLORATION. *By J. Douglas Hoare.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00.

viewed in these columns, tho it does include a few of the earlier explorers whom General Greely has not thought worthy of mention. The accounts of the expeditions, however, are given in somewhat more detail than those in Greely's book, and the work certainly has a place among those readers who have not the original narratives at hand. It also fills a place, because Mr. Hoare has chosen in the main the chronological method of arrangement of the expeditions, whereas Greely and Markham have chosen the method of arrangement by routes—a very good method, but it is as well to have both. The book contains an excellent map.

Dr. Charcot[1] has written an account of his experiences in West Antarctica in 1903-05, one of those sympathetic narratives which are to be expected from Frenchmen—dwelling upon atmospheric effects, picturesqueness of scenery, characteristics of comrades; a book of life and impressions rather than of hard work. That he and his expedition accomplished hard work, however, is apparent by the highly finished scientific reports—reports such as are to be expected from European investigators, and such as we rarely have in American Polar narratives of today.

The Catholic Encyclopedia

THE *Catholic Encyclopedia**, of which the first volume has just appeared, is designed to give an adequate and authoritative statement of the Catholic Church's doctrine, history, spirit and institutions. This purpose, as the preface declares, will be pursued with a twofold method: On the one hand the articles will be concise enough to appeal "to the man of action"; and on the other, they will possess "the accuracy that satisfies the scholar." And over and above all, the editors assure us, the Encyclopedia will present "the whole truth without prejudice, national, political or factional." Introduced by these praiseworthy and noble words, the first volume of the great undertaking is now offered to the judgment of English-speaking students and scholars. Heartily sympathizing with the motives that prompted the work, and sincerely wishing that it should be creditable to the mighty Church which it represents, we propose to examine this volume briefly, from the standpoint of impartial scholarship.

Many of the articles display a fine, discriminating erudition and a scientific temper which is beyond praise. Some of the biblical contributions are almost perfect in this respect, fairly outlining both the traditional and the critical view, and abstaining from any undue emphasis of the former to the prejudice of the latter. The articles on Abraham and Adam, for example, will delight all open-minded students of the Bible. In some of the historical articles, too, the same scientific impartiality is manifested. We would select as worthy of particularly honorable mention the papers on Alexander VI and Adrian IV. Among the philosophical articles, which occupy a prominent place in the volume, the study of Agnosticism is especially keen and unusually well written. Another type of articles in which the Encyclopedia appears to advantage are those of a geographical and statistical character. It would be hard to find in any other work the information regarding Christian missions which is contained in the articles on Arabia, Asia and Africa.

From these words of commendation we regret that we have to turn to criticisms that are not so pleasant. Unfortunately, several of the articles are egregiously one-sided; some others are conspicuously incompetent, and a few display such violations of a sane and critical spirit that we could hardly believe our eyes when we read them. The writer on the Albigenses omits noticing Innocent III's savage and bloodthirsty orders for the repression of this sect, and by the words, "Innocent counseled moderation," he leaves in the mind of the reader a view of history which is not true. The author of the article on the Armada glosses over the Pope's co-operation with that expedition, and ignores the antecedent Papal deposition of Elizabeth, which constituted the Papacy a deadly

[1] LE FRANCAIS AU POLE SUD. *By J. B. Charcot.* Paris: Ernest Flammarion.

* THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: AN INTERNATIONAL WORK OF REFERENCE ON THE CONSTITUTION, DOCTRINE AND HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. In fifteen volumes. Volume I. Aachen—Assize. New York: The Robert Appleton Co.

menace to the liberties of England. Of Antoine Arnauld we are told that his attacks on Jesuit moral theology were based upon prejudice and credulity, and there is not a word to let us understand that many of the purest and most enlightened men of that and succeeding times cried out with equal vehemence against the excesses of laxity into which casuistry had fallen, excesses which later Popes had to condemn as subversive of morality, and which Thyrsus Gonzalez, General of the Jesuits, sacrificed his peace and risked his office to oppose. The statement as to Vergilius, whose opinion that men lived at the antipodes was severely condemned by Gregory II, flies in the face of Gregory's own words in dismissing the matter merely as "an incident in the imaginary warfare of science and theology." Yet the author of the article, with a hardly credible inconsistency, concludes by warning Catholics that the Vergilius episode, "like the parallel case of Galileo," is "a solemn admonition against a hasty resort to ecclesiastical censures." The extensive study of Absolution, while containing much that is good, is seriously defective. It does not discuss the vital question whether in the early Church absolution was not merely reconciliation with the body of the faithful; it absolutely ignores Jerome's classic exposition of Matthew xvi: 19, which, directly, formally and decisively denies the absolving power to bishops and priests, and it makes no mention of Gratian's words, which practically repeat in the twelfth century the opinion expressed by Jerome in the fifth. The article on Antichrist has made no use of modern research on this subject, and refers to the great scholar, Hermann Gunkel, in language which will make the judicious grieve. With this article the one on Asmodeus may well be yoked for incompetence and unfairness. The sketch of Arianism states, without condition or limitation, that, from the beginning of Christianity, Catholics had always maintained that Christ was truly God. Certain famous texts of Justin, Origen and Tertullian might well have stayed the reverend author ere he set down so intemperate a proposition. The long article on Asceticism, we are bound to say, is utterly unworthy of that important subject, and is so chiefly because the author seems to be totally unacquainted with the science of comparative religion. To "pagan asceticism" he devotes five lines! and they contain almost as many ludicrous errors. The article gravely says that the Nazarites of the Old Testament took their vow in order to edify and reprove the self-indulgent Canaanites—a statement that makes one ask if this is really the twentieth century. Finally, some of the articles on the saints are rank with inconceivable superstition. To say that a ray of light frequently darted from a picture of the Virgin upon Alphonsus Liguori while he was preaching; that Anthony of Padua was simultaneously delivering a sermon and chanting a lesson miles away; that the same saint, about whom not twenty lines of authentic history can be written, preserved from getting wet a servant who was returning to the monastery in a heavy rain with vegetables for dinner; and that the sea formed a protecting wall of water about Father Anchieta at his prayers—to put this sort of medieval rubbish into a serious work which aims at giving the people of this age a favorable view of Catholicism is a procedure which we cannot pretend to understand. To make an end of criticism, we regret that nearly all the Hebrew words are wrongly printed (three wrong of the five given for *Adonai*), one of many indications of incompetent editorship.

We may sum up our estimate of this volume by saying that it contains specimens of as fine work as could well be done; it gives a great deal of highly valuable information; but it is thickly blotched with unfair, antiquated and mediocre material.

Recent Books on Italy

How vital is Italy's hold on the interest of civilized men! And deservedly so: for Italy appeals thru her history and her romance, her art and her antiquities as no other country can. Her experiences have touched the rest of Christendom at every point. She has had passions, exaltations, failures which posterity would share vicariously. And as the modern fashion in these things changes every decade or so, the romancers and

historians turn back to see how the Italian prototypes look in the new light.

Latterly, the Renaissance has had the cry and the three books we have under consideration are all concerned with that period. The first, on *Sigismondo Malatesta*,[1] is the most pretentious of the three, but it has the fatal defect of being a humbug. Mr. Hutton pretends at the outset that he has merely translated the contemporary chronicle of Pietro Sanseverino; and at the end of the book he confesses that there was no Sanseverino nor Italian original, and that he resorted to that dodge (the word is vulgar but exact) in order to make his "study" seem more life-like. So we have a product that is neither history nor romance, something that historians will not read because they must regard it as fiction, while novel readers will avoid it because it advertises itself as history. In his attempt to be too clever Mr. Hutton has overreached himself. He would have done better to write a straightforward romance, using his material as Mr. Hewlett uses the personages and setting of the Renaissance; or to have put his facts into a well-ordered biographical study. We see plainly that Mr. Hutton has honestly searched high and low for his material; that he has tried to saturate himself with the feelings of the time; that he has visited every place and gazed on every building he describes. It is equally plain that no real chronicler of Malatesta's epoch would write as he writes, or think as he thinks. As to the accuracy of his pages — who cares? since the reader can never know whether any particular passage be fact or fancy. The waste of time that might have been valuable and of interesting material is so obvious as to leave the reviewer with a sense of pity for the misguided author. But a word of hearty praise should be said for the illustrations, which are genuine, well-chosen and well-executed.

Mrs. Champney's beautiful book on *Italian Villas*[2] is not open to the same censure, because she resorts to no pretense of giving an authentic historical document. She tells the stories and legends connected with a dozen or more famous pleasure places, and she uses such artifices as are proper to a story-teller to make his narrative vivid, but that is all. Here are Vittoria Accoramboni—"The White Devil"—the Medici and the Tornabuoni, Jacopo della Quercia and Ilaria del Carretto, Pia dei Tolomei, Countess Matilda and Sordello and many more *dramatis personæ* to act as heroes and heroines in Mrs. Champney's twice told tales. She writes with verve, communicating to her reader the charm she feels herself. The views of the villas and gardens are a delight.

Vittoria Colonna[3] was among the most fortunate of women. Not a genius, she inspired the devoted homage of one of the mightiest geniuses the world has ever seen, sincerely pious in an age of irreligion, virtuous in a society which scoffed at virtue, a poet of no mean ability, a steadfast friend, she had the best that life affords while she lived, and she has been held in sweet remembrance for more than three centuries and a half since her death. Mrs. Jerrold has made a biography of her which is exhaustive and discriminating. The Marchesa's life was on the whole internal rather than external, so that it does not furnish many incidents. Mrs. Jerrold has done well, therefore, to bring on the scene her friends and contemporaries—Michael Angelo, of course; Veronica Gambara, Ochino, Gaspara Stampa, Isabella d'Este, and a throng of nobles and prelates. She gives us specimens of Vittoria's poems and of Veronica's, with well-chosen extracts from letters of the time. Altogether, a book to be recommended, and to be enjoyed. Like the two preceding, it has some excellent illustrations.

The Thirty Years' War

THE world's urgent need of a great historian, possessing the genius, the desire and the determination to rewrite the history of its modern eras as it should be written, is apparently not on the road to fulfillment. He may be laboring even now over the task of a lifetime, but if he

[1] SIGISMONDO MALATESTA, LORD OF RIMINI. A Study of a Fifteenth Century Italian Despot. *By Edward Hutton.* Cloth, 8vo, illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.00.

[2] ROMANCE OF THE ITALIAN VILLAS. Northern Italy. *By Elizabeth W. Champney.* Cloth, profusely illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.00.

[3] VITTORIA COLONNA, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF HER FRIENDS AND HER TIMES. *By Maud F. Jerrold.* Cloth, 8vo, illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.00.

be he keeps the secret of his gigantic undertaking well to himself, dooutful, perhaps, of ultimate success. Meanwhile the science of history struggles along as best it can with a collaborative halfway measure of monographs, one of the most satisfactory of whose products is, no doubt, the *Cambridge Modern History*, planned by the late Lord Acton, whose fourth volume now lies before us.

No less than eighteen students have contributed the contents of the last bulky volume,* which, chronologically the fourth of the series of twelve, is the fifth to be issued, Vols. I, II, VII and VIII having preceded it. The three editors—Messrs. A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero and Stanley Leathes—are well represented, notably the first, who has written seven of the twenty-seven chapters, dealing with the Seven Years' War proper and with the English Commonwealth and Protectorate. Mr. Leathes has furnished two chapters, on Richelieu and Mazarin; Mr. Prothero also two, dealing with the early years of the Civil War in England, and two more on other phases of its history, in collaboration with Col. E. M. Lloyd. Among the other contributors may be mentioned Mr. Horatio F. Brown, with an important monograph on the Valtelline; Prof. C. H. Firth, on "Anarchy and the Restoration" in England; Col. Martin Hume, who writes of Spain and Spanish Italy, of course; and Prof. Emile Boutroux, of the University of Paris, to whom has been entrusted the study of Descartes and Cartesianism, with which the volume closes.

The period covered is that from 1530, when the Grey League obtained possession of the Valtelline, till 1670, the year of the death of Mazarin, who carried out with unfailing subtlety the policies laid down with overriding force by his predecessor and master, Richelieu. The title of the volume, against which protest has been raised by one reviewer, is justified by its contents. However "obscure," however unimportant the Thirty Years' War itself may be to the student of the history of England, which alone was not drawn into the bewildering vortex of its plots and counterplots, its passions, motives and policies, the struggle certainly involved all the rest of the civilized world of that period—even Turkey—and it is from the international, not the English, point of view that the *Cambridge Modern History* has been projected. It was a war of and for the Empire, a war of and for religions, a struggle of the Hapsburgs for the realization of their "A. E. I. O. U." motto—*Austriæ Est Imperare Orbi Universo*—but it became much more than all these, a cause and a pretext for the carrying out of many conflicting policies, of which only those of France yielded fruit commensurate with the cost—to others. It was also, Mr. Leathes opines, "a blind, unconscious struggle of the nations to achieve their own realization, to attain self-determined, organic unity." Gustavus Adolphus, Wallenstein, Richelieu, soldiers and statesmen, owed their success to this impulse, he holds, in greater measure than to their own wit and skill.

A notable feature of the volume—it will remain an exceptional feature of this particular volume, the editors inform us—are its bibliographies, especially that of the extant original manuscripts and contemporary narrative and controversial literature of the Thirty Years' War, based on the collections in Lord Acton's library, without which, indeed, it could not have been compiled.

* THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Vol IV. THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4.00.

Graham of Claverhouse. By Ian Maclaren. New York: Authors' and Newspapers' Association. 50 cents.

The death of the Rev. John Watson, at Mount Pleasant, Ia., on May 6th, makes the duty of reviewing his latest book a painful one. Not that we have to soften any harsh criticism of it, but one must sadden at the thought that we shall never see more of his touching stories of Drumtochty or of his broad-minded and practical theological works. He did not, as some of the papers have said, die away from home. America as well as Scotland claimed Ian Maclaren, and honored as they deserved the gentle humor and deep humanity that sweetened and enriched his religion. *Graham of Claverhouse* is in quite another vein from the "Kail-yard Stories." It is the life of the Viscount of Dundee, "Bonnie Dun-

dee" of song and legend, one of the best-loved and the worst-hated men in all history; fair of face, brave of heart, a remorseless foe, a loyal friend, a "devil" in the eyes of the Covenanters whom he hunted among the hills of Scotland, an "angel" to the Jacobites, whose best officer he was; a brilliant but tragic figure among the many who gave their lives for the ill-fated family who were the curse of Scotland and of England as well; James Stuart had no more loyal follower, nor one more unhappy than John Graham, of Claverhouse. Yet it is strange to read his story, told by a Presbyterian minister whose sympathies would naturally lie upon the side of the Covenanters whom Claverhouse harried across the mosshags! There is no trace of unfairness in this presentment of the cavalier by the Presbyterian, and the portrait is attractive.

"All a man can do, Jock, is to walk in the road that was set before him from a laddie, and to complete the task laid to his hand. What will happen afterwards doesna concern him, so be it he is faithful."

No one could accuse Claverhouse of unfaithfulness to his King or to his duty—as he understood it. That his loyalty was wasted upon the Stuart line, and the orders he obeyed were cruel to the Covenanters, was his misfortune. But the sun that set upon the field of Killiecrankie lighted no more brilliant nor more tragic figure than that of "Bonnie Dundee," fallen in the moment of victory, nor did he find an unfitting historian in Ian Maclaren.

John Calvin, the Organizer of Reformed Protestantism. By Williston Walker. **Balthasar Hubmaier, the Leader of the Anabaptists.** By Henry C. Vedder. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 each.

Both of these biographies are conscientious and scholarly, and each presents in brief compass the essential facts concerning a great religious leader, together with a fair critical estimate of his virtues and limitations. With a difficult subject, Professor Walker has taken particular pains to be impartial and just, both to his hero's greatness and his failings, and he has succeeded well. Hübmaier was the greatest preacher and scholar, as well as the sanest and noblest man, of the German Anabaptists—a people despised almost to our own day, but in reality the truest Christians of their time. Professor Vedder has done well to tell the story of his heroic life and martyrdom on the basis of original investigation. A list of twenty-six chief writings of Hübmaier is given, and a translation of the more important of these is promised later. Both these biographies contain interesting photographs of the scenes in which their subjects spent their lives.

Christopher Columbus and the New World of His Discovery. A Narrative by Filson Young. With a Note on the Navigation of Columbus's First Voyage, by the Earl of Dunraven, K. P. 2 vols. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $6.50.

The knowledge of motives and mental processes of Columbus which Filson Young displays in his new two-volume life of the navigator is enough to make the world of Columbian scholarship stand aghast. The author writes for the general public, admits that he has not "added one iota of information or one fragment of original research," and pleads guilty to a "purely human interest" in his subject. Yet he incessantly rushes in to analyse the mental condition of the admiral on all possible occasions. His training consists of a fair reading in secondary works. He cites enough titles in his preface for the foundation of a worthy popular biography. But he seems not to realize that all of the Columbian literature is not rated as equally valuable, and that to disprove certain claims is less an evidence of keenness than of lack of understanding. "The historians," he writes, "have been committed to the austere task of finding out and examining every fact and document in connection with their subject. . . . It has been my agreeable and lighter task to test and assay the masses of bedrock fact thus excavated by the historians . . . to discover . . . what Christopher Columbus *was*." We fear he has not succeeded. Mr. Young is unable to take Washington Irving "seriously," finding him "so one-sided, so inaccurate, so untrue to life, and so profoundly dull." But in literary form, at least, we prefer the maligned American. Our author abounds in the historical present;

uses the frequent pious interjection and exclamation; and makes transitions of thought thru tricks of compositors' work. No man, however, can always be wrong, and an overvivid imagination occasionally really portrays. For this, on Isabella, we can forgive many things —"for in that strange duet of government it is her womanly soprano that rings most clearly down the corridors of Time." Professor Channing has said that she had "great capacity as a manager of men—including Ferdinand."

Literary Notes

....Duffield & Co. have just published *Business and Education,* a collection of important essays and addresses written by Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank, of this city.

....A book of suggestions to ministers in reference to their work with Young People's Societies is *The Young People's Pastor,* by Amos R. Wells. (United Society of Christian Endeavor. 75 cents.)

....Mrs. Anna Brown Lindsay's *The Warrior Spirit in the Kingdom of God* is issued in new form by the Macmillan Co. ($1.50 net.) The book is a plea for an earnest and aggressive spirit in the Christian Church.

....Questions connected with the future life are accorded popular, homiletical treatment in the Rev. John Balcom Shaw's *Life That Follows Life.* The author is a Presbyterian pastor of Chicago, formerly of New York. (Fleming H. Revell Co. 75 cents.)

....Mr. S. D. Gordon, who has secured a large following for his "Quiet Talks" on religious themes, sends out another devotional volume entitled *Quiet Talks on Personal Problems.* (A. C. Armstrong & Son. 75 cents.)

....Those who follow the work of the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan will be interested in two recent volumes. *The Practice of Prayer* (75 cents) and *The Simple Things of the Christian Life* (50 cents). Both are devotional and practical. (Fleming H. Revell Co.)

....All of the printing and publishing of Charles Scribner's Sons will be done in their new building, now being completed at a cost of $1,000,000. Books will be begun on the ninth floor, printed on the eighth, and so gradually carried down in the process until they are ready to ship from the lowest floor.

....McClurg & Co., Chicago, will soon publish the second set of two volumes of Molmenti's *History of Venice,* a beautiful edition of this standard work. Among their other spring books are *The Iron Way,* the story of the Central Pacific Railroad; *Indian Love Letters,* by Marah Ellis Ryan, and a guide to the city of Paris for tourists, students and shoppers.

....Mr. Julius H. Greenstone writes of *The Messiah Idea in Jewish History* from the Jewish point of view, with endeavor to produce fair and impartial history. His book traces the Messianic idea as it continued in the Middle Ages, paying special attention to the Jewish medieval philosophers. (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.)

Pebbles

DICK DEAD-EYE'S COMPENSATION.

"THE night hath a thousand eyes";
I have but one;
But I have a mouth and nose,
The night hath none.
—*Princeton Tiger.*

THE baby rolls upon the floor,
Kicks up his tiny feet,
And pokes his toes into his mouth,
Thus making both ends meet.

The butcher slays the pensive pig,
Cuts off his ears and feet,
And grinds them in a sausage big,
Thus making both ends meat.

The student pays his bills tra la,
Just after Junior Week,
And writes "For stamps, $10.00, Pa,"
Thus making both ends meet.
—*Cornell Widow.*

WHERE CUPID WORKS OVERTIME.

WHILE passing thru Neel last Friday we had the pleasure of meeting W. J. Roberts, the fruit tree and razor-back hog agent.

Rube Puckett, East Danville's nicest young man, and Will Evans, of Oak Grove, paid Decatur a bluebird trip last Monday. Of course, Will had business at the court house.

Miss Ethel Puckett, the sweet little belle of East Danville, spent Saturday night and Sunday with Miss Emma Shipp.

Ask Miss Ethel Puckett about the letter she received while at Neel.

Van Dees, the handsome young man of Second street, made a trip to Hartselle Saturday.

A certain young lady of this place says Van Dees is the best looking young man in Danville. Hurrah for you!

Van Dees, of Second street, attended preaching here Sunday night.

They say—

That your scribe is all smiles this week.

That Miss Annice Stover is going to get married.

That the wedding bells will soon ring for Rube Puckett and Miss Mattie Kirby.

That Oscar McCaghren and Miss Ethel Puckett have joined the sweetheart list.

That Miss Gertrude Sparkman, of Oak Ridge, is a pretty girl.

That Bud Payne would like to meet Miss Rosa Vest.

That Miss Lillian Roberts is as pretty as a winter pink.

That Van Dees is a perfect ladies' man.—*Danville Correspondence New Decatur (Ala.) Advertiser.*

Editorials

Presidential Candidates

SECRETARY TAFT will have the support of his own State in the Republican National Convention, and it may be given to him without a contest. The "reactionary" opposition is melting away. Those who were inclined to assist Senator Foraker in making war upon the Secretary surrendered last week. Even Boss Cox now urges the party to support the man who so sharply attacked his methods two years ago, and to whose righteous hostility was due, in part, his loss of power. All this will surprise no one who is familiar with politics in Ohio. We have not believed that the Republicans of that State would permit a factional contest involving both denunciation and defense of the policies to which the party, under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt, is committed. We remember saying six weeks ago: "Perhaps after a time we shall see harmony restored and the Senator, at the head of the Ohio delegation, nominating Secretary Taft in the National Convention. Stranger things have happened." For the Senator that role will still be reserved, altho now, withdrawing his approval of them on the 8th inst., he protests against the plans of his friends for a restoration of harmony.

Now that the first obstacle in Secretary Taft's path appears to have been removed, he stands before the country as the foremost Republican candidate, at the present time, for the Presidency. We assume, of course, that Mr. Roosevelt is not a candidate. The Secretary does not seek a nomination because he greatly desires the office. It is known that he prefers another place. He has been made a candidate mainly by the efforts of his friends, and especially by the desire and influence of that one of his friends who is now President. It is probably necessary for the success of the Republican party in the election of 1908 that its nominee shall be a man known to be an earnest supporter of the domestic policies so vigorously promoted by Mr. Roosevelt, and especially those which relate to the regulation and control of railway companies and other great corporations. Mr. Taft's attitude toward those policies has not yet been clearly defined.

He has been in public service on the bench, in the Philippines, and at the head of the War Department. The public is satisfied that the tasks in which he has been engaged have, on the whole, been well performed. Some of them have required much tact and ability. They have been in fields apart from those to which the policies in question relate. The evidence as to his attitude toward those policies must, in the public mind, at the present time, be confined to the fact that he has been a loyal member of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet, and to the additional fact that Mr. Roosevelt desires that he shall be nominated and elected. The president's opinion, thus expressed, will probably be sufficient for many. We presume that in the near future the Secretary's own opinions will be given to the public.

He is the foremost Republican candidate today, but he is not the only available one. At Washington, it is said, they are talking of a Taft and Hughes ticket. We believe that the Governor of New York is qualified not only for the second place on the national ticket, but also for the first.

It happens that the attitude of Governor Hughes toward the domestic policies of which we have spoken has been defined plainly and continuously since the beginning of his term, in the framing of important projects of legislation, in contests with unworthy and corrupt legislators, and in many admirable public addresses. The Governor's earnest and persistent efforts in behalf of his Public Service Corporations bill closely resemble President Roosevelt's fight with the Senate for the Railroad Rate bill. By this measure the Governor seeks, thru effective regulation and restraint, to remove and to prevent great evils in the conduct of the railway and other public service corporations of a commonwealth containing the greatest of American cities and one-tenth of the nation's people. It was a formidable undertaking. A week ago, his failure seemed inevit-

able. But he had relied upon the people, and his confidence in them was not misplaced. Now it appears that their influence, exerted in response to his appeals, has driven to his support the politicians whose opposition promised, a few days ago, to defeat his entire program of reforms.

This program includes a radical improvement of administration at the capital, the purification of elections, and other changes suggested to the keen mind that brought to light the manifold iniquities of the financial management of the great life insurance companies. That part of it which affects the public service corporations strikes at the same evils against which the President has contended and still contends. At Elmira, on the 3d, Governor Hughes, answering a speaker who opposed official regulation and who asserted that it was causing popular unrest and revolt, said:

"Will any one suggest to an intelligent audience that American citizens are in revolt against their own prosperity? What they revolt against is dishonest finance. What they are in rebellion against is favoritism which gives a chance to one man to move his goods and not to another; which gives one man one set of terms and another set to his rival; which makes one man rich by giving him access to markets, and drives another into bankruptcy or into combination with his more successful competitors. It is a revolt against all the influences which have grown out of an unlicensed freedom and of a failure to recognize that these great privileges, so necessary for public welfare, have been created by the public for the public benefit, and not primarily for private advantage."

A few days later, speaking in New York City, he said:

"It is not necessary that I should talk to citizens of New York on the need of the regulation of public service corporations. You have witnessed in this community the most flagrant disregard of public duty on the part of those who enjoy public privileges. You have witnessed stock jobbery and financial operations which no one has the audacity to defend. You have seen economies enforced at the public expense in order that fixed charges and guarantees improperly created could be met. You have seen the public convenience ignored and the people herded together, not simply when the pressure of traffic during certain hours exceeded all available means of transportation, but at other times when there was no necessity for it except in improper financiering. Now, I propose that we shall have a just and efficient regulation of public service, that the State shall exercise its power to see that the people get their due."

Many other passages from his recent addresses might be cited to show his vigorous and intelligent treatment of such questions. In a smaller field he is dealing with the same problems that the President has sought to solve, meeting the same opposition of powerful private interests and of legislators controlled by them. He is cool, patient and persistent. His conception of the duties and proprieties of a high executive office is ideal. From the beginning he has steadfastly refused to use executive or political influence in the Legislature, to invite the support of the organization leaders of his party by any patronage favors whatever, to encourage the formation of any group of personal advocates, or even to accept offers of Federal patronage designed to assist him in overcoming selfish or corrupt opposition. But he is no visionary or mere theorist. He simply aims to serve the people honestly, effectively and justly. And he is content to serve them within the limits of the field in which by their votes he has been placed.

Secretary Taft and Governor Hughes are by no means the only Republican leaders who would serve the people faithfully and effectively at the White House. We have spoken at so much length of the Governor because it seems to us that his exceptional qualifications, not yet widely known, deserve to be considered by his party thruout the country.

The Stability of Motion

THOSE who have watched the itinerate toy vendor give his demonstrations will remember that one of his most fetching miracles is to pick up a little cubical pasteboard box and stand it on one corner on the point of a pencil. With the corner caught in a loop of thread, the mysterious box stands out horizontally without support, ostentatiously indifferent to the force of gravitation. Then he sets it up on a wire slightly inclined, down which it travels in a dignified way like a rope walker, straightening up proudly whenever the demonstrator flips it with his finger. This behavior of the box seems quite uncanny until he opens it and shows that it contains a spinning gyroscope top; then we understand it, or

think we do, which is equally satisfactory to the perturbed mind.

The principle that a whirling wheel resists all forces tending to tip it out of its plane of revolution has had few practical applications hitherto. The best known is the rifle bullet, which is sent out spinning from the gun in order that it may not be easily deviated from its course. The automatic torpedo is kept in its level by means of a gyroscope flywheel, which may also serve as the motive power.

It was probably his familiarity with this use of the gyroscope that led Louis Brennan, the inventor of the Brennan torpedo, to conceive the idea that the same means could be used to insure stability to a single-rail car. Last Wednesday, according to a report in the New York *Sun*, he gave a very interesting demonstration of its practicality before the Royal Society of London. His model locomotive, one-eighth the contemplated size, ran around the room on one rail, and along a wire cable, maintaining its balance just as well when its track was steep and crooked as when it was level and straight. When tipped it righted automatically, and when the load was piled on one side of the car it tipped just enough to balance it directly over the rail. The balancing mechanism consisted of two flywheels rotated in opposite directions at a very high velocity by an electric motor. Since the wheels were mounted on almost frictionless bearings in a vacuum the power required to keep them running was very small. The weight of the apparatus was only about 5 per cent. of the total weight of the vehicle.

Mr. Brennan believes that the plan is entirely practical on a larger scale, and would be of especial value in wild and mountainous country, and in carrying supplies to the front in time of war. A single rail of the ordinary weight may be laid on short ties on the ground without regard to level or curves, and rivers crossed on a single swaying hawser. The road wheels are placed in a row under the center of the car on pivoted trucks so as to turn short corners and go over uneven ground. Since there is no flange friction or jolting two or three times the speed can be obtained with the same power. The gyroscope wheels will run for several hours with their own momentum, so even if the power were cut off the car would not fall over. The inventor thinks that roomy passenger cars, fifteen feet or more in width, can be safely run at a speed of more than a hundred miles an hour. He also believes that the gyroscope can be applied to flying machines to overcome the instability which is now their great difficulty. The weight of the flywheel would, of course, be a disadvantage, but since its power in resisting tilt increases with the square of the speed, the weight need not be great if it is run very rapidly.

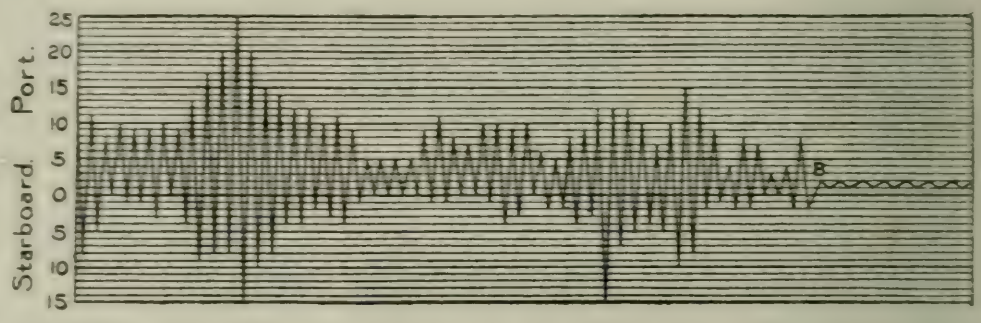


Diagram Showing How the Rolling of a Boat is Stopped by a Gyroscope Applied at the Point B.

Another practical application of the gyroscope recently demonstrated is for steadying ships. An apparatus for this purpose has been constructed by a German engineer, Dr. Otto Schlick, and has been tried by Sir William White on a torpedo boat, the "Seebar." The boat was 116 feet long, 11.7 feet wide, 3.4 feet draft, and of 56 tons displacement The gyroscopic apparatus contained a flywheel a meter in diameter, weighing 1,106 pounds, run by steam as if it were a turbine.

Its effect on stopping the roll of the boat is graphically shown by the accompanying diagram, which we copy from *Nature* of April 11th. On the left is the record of the boat's oscillation under ordinary conditions. At the point marked B the gyroscope wheel was released and,

as will be observed, the rolling was promptly and almost completely stopped. When the boat was tipped in still water to an angle of 10 degrees and then released, there were twenty single oscillations before they were reduced to half a degree when the gyroscope was at rest. With the gyroscope in motion at the rate of 1,600 revolutions a minute, the rolling was reduced to the same extent after two oscillations. The perpendicular heaving of the boat was, of course, not affected. Whether this contrivance can be profitably used on a large ocean vessel remains to be seen. Sir Henry Bessemer's attempt to use it on a Channel steamer thirty years ago was not a success. It is pointed out by Sir Hiram Maxim that a strong wind blowing at right angles to the track would gradually tip over Mr. Brennan's train, and he does not believe that the gyroscope will be of any value for steadying ships or cars.

Public Courage

We have grown accustomed to such phrases as "public opinion," "public sentiment" and "the public conscience." They stand for realities, despite the fact that there is no great being composed of human individuals which has a consciousness above or apart from the personal consciousness of ordinary men and women. To the extent that ordinary men and women have similar feelings at the same given time, or at the same given time have agreeing thoughts, there is social or public sentiment, social or public opinion. In like manner, to the extent that men and women form agreeing purposes and concertedly strive to achieve them, there is a public will.

Many signs encourage us to believe that very soon we shall have occasion to use yet another phrase which, like those named above, will be the name for a great social reality. There are indications that here in the United States we are developing a public courage, and that it will prove to be a decisive factor in maintaining a democratic social order.

The powerful interests that have been assailing the politically organized people of this American republic have not hesitated to resort to intimidation. Their initial threat was the vague and general prediction of disaster to "business" that must inevitably follow any attempt by legislative and executive action to regulate corporate activity in the interest of common rights and fair play. No people, we were told, can afford to discourage enterprise; and disaster overtakes the community that fails to remember how shy and retiring is that good and dainty fairy known as "capital seeking investment." Notwithstanding these threats the people had the temerity to enact much State and Federal legislation restrictive of combinations and prohibitive of certain modes of trust organization.

Encouraged, doubtless, by the happy circumstance that, notwithstanding this bold conduct, business continued to occupy the attention of the captains of industry, and "capital seeking investment" continued to lend its gracious aid to promising undertakings, the public ventured to call the great insurance corporations to account. It dared to expose the rascalities whereby a most beneficent form of financial enterprise had been made to serve less the well-being of millions of common men and women, anxious to provide for their future, than of the promoters, eager to control the uses of vast surplus funds. This proceeding struck almost at the foundations of the financial structure. Not a few experienced wise heads in the business world in all sincerity expected that the edifice would fall in ruins about the moral Samsons who thus intruded beyond its portals. Yet the temple stood, and the buyers and sellers of credit continued their vocation.

By this time public courage had undoubtedly come into being, and, what is more, the public was beginning to be conscious of its courage. Summoning its strength, it now began to deal with the railway situation, and in so doing to awaken a degree of alarm which was unmistakably general and profound. The various States entered upon a drastic course of two-cent fare legislation after the Federal Congress, enacting the rate bill, had given the Interstate Commerce Commission far-reaching powers of regulation. Intimidation this time expressed itself in specific threats. The railways would countermand orders for exten-

sions, improvements and adequate equipment. They would take off their fast trains. They would let roadbed and rolling stock run down. The situation was made to look really dire.

It put the public courage to a serious test, and no one looking at the situation today can doubt that the test has been met. The public has held its ground, grasping interests have been defeated at every point. It has been made perfectly clear to every intelligent mind that the public not only can remain in control, but that it has the courage to do so, and that beyond a doubt it will do do.

Train schedules have not been materially changed. Freight and passengers are "being moved" quite as usual. No great scheme of improvement has been abandoned. Railway managers have no intention whatever of resting content with present facilities and operation. Mr. Harriman is again busy with gigantic schemes for re-financing the Union Pacific properties.

In short, public courage has come into existence in the American nation, and already it has justified itself and given us fresh assurance for the future.

Ethics and Religion

In the combination of these two words we are just now putting Ethics first because the organization of the American Ethical Union, composed of the so-called Ethical societies in the country, gives the present occasion for comment. Ethics also comes before religion historically, altho it includes less and is less effective even for its own purpose.

It is some thirty years ago that Dr. Felix Adler, because of his radical views, was rejected as successor to his father, who was rabbi of the principal liberal Jewish temple in this city. He was too advanced for the advanced Hebrews. He had given up the obligatory character of the Mosaic legislation, with all the supernaturalism on which it was based. So he went out from ecclesiastical Judaism, and took with him a small number of adherents of his own race.

But the young Felix Adler, in giving up his ancestral religion, had not given up its ethical teachings, but had been ready to add to them anything he might gain from Christianity or Buddhism. He held that it was not religion, but the Ethics, in religion or out of it, which is effective to save society, and he felt the obligation on himself to teach the eternal No and Yes of Ethics to those who had parted with their religious faith. When religion goes, with all its imperative, men must make all the more of the basal moral requirements, or they will settle into weakness and vice. Unitarians have learned this lesson. and the Ethical Culture movement, which cannot easily be distinguished from radical Unitarianism, had the same task, to define and broaden individual and social duty, and add the obligations of Christian love to those of Hebrew righteousness.

Dr. Adler's work has been a noble one. He has attached to himself others not of Hebrew birth, and other societies have been organized in leading cities of this country, in Europe and even Japan, led frequently by those who had withdrawn, for theological reasons, from the Christian ministry. A most admirable kindergarten and other schools have been conducted, and the members have taken the greatest interest in questions of social and political morality. Too high praise cannot well be given to their unselfish faithfulness in these duties, or to the consecration of their acknowledged leader.

Now the question comes to us, What is the use of religion if Ethical Culture will do all for the world that religion will? This, first, Ethical Culture lacks: it omits all duties to God. It must do it, because it does not know any God; it is either agnostic or atheistic. But if we believe in God, we have ethical relations to him and he to us. We have the same duties to him that a child has to a father, the duties of love and obedience to his laws. All that warmth of passion and devotion toward the loving Heavenly Father which religion teaches Ethical Culture loses. There remain, to be sure, love and devotion to Humanity, but religion has all that also. Especially does Ethical Culture lose the passionate devotion which Christianity fosters toward God as manifested in the cross of Christ.

Still further, Ethical Culture loses the incitements toward right living which religion presents. We do not say that the altruism of Ethical Culture may not

be developed to all the hights of the love of the Christian religion, so far as duties to Humanity are concerned; but this altruism is taught simply as duty; and there are attached to it none of the enforcements which belong to the future life; for Ethical Culture knows nothing of a life of either joy or sorrow in a future world. For detached and resolute souls, it is possible to feel the compulsive power of right and the repulsive nature of wrong; but to the ordinary man stolen waters may taste sweet, and he needs to be drawn and driven by hope and fear into the right way. All human law knows this, and natural law teaches the same lesson, and divine law adds its tremendous sanctions. So it is that religion has almost seemed the only basis of morals—which it is not, altho Paul in a moment of rhetorical fervor said: "If the dead are not raised, let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." He was stoic enough to know better. He did not mean it literally, for it is not true. Yet it is practically true to a vast number of people; and prudence, foresight, is a large part of both virtue and wisdom. History and every man's knowledge show that when religion fails the moral standard also drops, often out of sight; so religion is of the greatest importance to the community, altho there are those, and we rejoice there are such, who would do right, tho the heavens fall and tho Heaven falls also.

So, if there are those who have lost their hold on God, and so have no place for religion, we rejoice that they can practise and teach Ethical Culture. It is almost a Church. It is a full Church, so far as Humanity is concerned. It is the ally and not the enemy of the Church; and we add our tribute to the noble work which Dr. Felix Adler has done. It magnifies, it glorifies conscience, and so is a saving salt to society.

The Little Pedagogs

When we come to judge by the results, which are the greater educators the university doctors from whom a man takes his degree for a certain amount of memory work in books and laboratory experiments, or the little pedagog who begins to discipline him from the day he is born to him till the day of his death? It is the baby who teaches him patience, as distinct from the pedantic persistence of the scholar; it was the baby who thrust new responsibilities upon him, forced him to work overtime and to lead a new life generally for his sake. It was the baby who led him back with toddling steps to strange intimacies with nature, made him see the rose with his joy and enabled him to recognize the butterfly as a companion. No mere biologist could have imparted this inspiring kind of information. But that is the peculiarity of this young pedagog. He takes you in hand with a serene optimism after you have past the acquisition age of youth, and he teaches you more than any college faculty can possibly impart. And his is a course you cannot "flunk" once you have begotten him. After that he has got you. He offers no degrees, no medals; he is expensive, exacting, but you learn the things you must know, and you do the things you must do for his sake, because, bless you, the baby is a pragmatist. You do not get your lesson by rote from him, but by experience. He saves you from the dotage of covetousness, by needing all you have, and makes the whole Decalog not only "workable," but obligatory.

All this explains the existence of babies. They are the great disciplinarians. And we learn more from them first and last than they ever do from us; for, at best, we can only give them second-hand information and wisdom that was only wisdom for us, but they reveal the future to us. They are born with it—hidden in them like a secret, and they hint it to us with their first stammering words, only we are too dull to understand. They pierce our darkness with a thousand questions which we think are idle, but later on they work out answers that amaze and terrify us. For the first ten or twenty years we have the advantage only because we are too dull to learn as much from them as they do from us. But after that they escape and become that insufferable thing known to us as "the younger generation." They are the blessed wild oats we sowed unawares and they survive by outraging our convictions. They contradict us at every turn, show a contempt for our very "ancients." They have no taste and no manners according to our standards, but

they get there in spite of the way we cling to their flying coat tails and hinder them.

The trouble is that while we do not overestimate the importance of the education of our children, we do greatly underestimate the good and the importance of their discipline and influence upon us. And we are neglecting the educational advantages of being the parents of these brand-new creatures, whose very innocence is informing, whose vision of things is often more immediate than that of the philosophers and whose confidences make us kin to the angels in heaven. No man ever went astray under this wonderful tutelage; and one reason why the mother-woman is so often superior to the father-man is because she learns so much more than he does from these little nursery pedagogs. Her babies keep her in the spirit. It is not so much the bearing of them that sanctifies her, but it is her knowledge of them, the love-searching which enables her to interpret their every cry. They are her texts, her prophesies, her revelations from day to day. She forgets the wisdom of this world. She becomes "a poor hand at figures," neglects her own "accomplishments" and becomes a ridiculous conversationalist in society with her quotations from the nursery; *but* she graduates under the tutelage of such as are of the kingdom of heaven, and she shows it. We feel over and above their narrowness and simplicity the infallibility of such women, and they keep to the last those tender cradling hearts which change strong men to little children in their presence. This is the most serviceable kind of education to have. But these women and a few others are about the only people who profit enough by their association with children. And the rest of us would not have gone as far wrong as we have gone if we had been more mindful of the things that only children teach.

The British Ministry

The Liberal British Government is in no present danger of overthrow. It is passing thru a period of criticism and reverses, but not of peril. To be sure, the by-elections have shown losses of seats and popular favor, but that is natural and usual after so tremendous a success. The Government has past its first measure, the Education bill, to have it rejected in the House of Lords; but that has not weakened its strength. Now come other questions of policy, each one of which will estrange some friends, so that there will be the appearance of popular loss; and yet the majority is too strong to be overcome, and we believe the people are still with the Government.

The Irish bill is just now the object of attack. Of course, the Tories are all against it; but that does not count. It comes far short of Gladstone's brave attempt to give Ireland a Parliament of her own; for this is devolution and not home rule. It is not all that Ireland has justly asked for, but it is all that is now possible; and while the Irish leaders say they are dissatisfied they are sure to accept it as a long step toward what they demand, and they will take it gratefully. The bill gives, out of the public funds, a handsome amount to the new Irish Council, which will have the executive administration of eight departments of government, including education. So we believe that this Irish bill will be seen to be a great boon to Ireland, and that it will not really weaken the strength of the Liberal Government.

The meeting of the Colonial Premiers has been an occasion for no little public criticism of the Liberal policy. Already the courage and the generosity of the Government toward the Transvaal had excited the fears of the Opposition. Why trust, they said, those with whom we were so lately at war, and who have elected General Botha as their Premier? But with the Premiers came to London General Botha, and he has been the popular idol of their meeting, tho he talked only Dutch. Mr. Chamberlain's policy had encouraged the Colonies to hope that Great Britain would reverse its free trade policy and give preferential tariffs to them. But altho they asked this, and then asked for preferential rates on the few articles, sugar and tobacco, on which Great Britain puts a tariff, it was impossible to yield this demand, and it was not expected. Some enemies are made, but Great Britain and the Premiers also will allow that in this case the Cabinet did only what it must.

Now, a new evidence appears of the

foreign policy of the British Government, and one which will strengthen rather than weaken it. A treaty has been made with Japan, whereby Great Britain and Japan agree each to respect the present interests of the other in Asia. Then follows, under the good will between Great Britain and France, a similar pact between France and Japan, under which each of these two Powers agrees to respect the present Asiatic rights and claims of the other. It would not be strange if similar treaties were made between Japan, on the one side, and Russia and the United States on the other. This seems to be the wise policy initiated and aided by the Liberal Government of Great Britain. Much has been said, in past years, of the weak foreign policy of the Liberal party, but this is an evidence of the broadest statesmanship. It assures peace in the Orient. It protects Japan's interests in Formosa and Korea, while it eliminates the so-called Yellow Peril, so far as Japan is concerned. The Yellow Peril becomes the Yellow Safeguard to American possessions in the Philippines and Guam, to the British possessions in India and Burmah, and to the French possessions in Tonkin and Siam. Further, it assures peace; and it may be quite as effective to that end as is the coming Hague Conference.

We see, then, only a flurry of opposition in England to the Government. We believe it will hold its power, and that it will prove one of the greatest and wisest administrations that Great Britain has ever possessed.

Sanitation of Small Towns

We hear much of the reduction in the death rate of large cities in recent years, but very little about the improvement of the health of small towns. It is well known that all the infectious diseases claim many less victims in city life than they did twenty-five years ago, and the reason for it is not far to seek. Cities established departments of health, gave to them ample powers, and then insisted on their being effective if their appropriations were to be continued. The consequence has been that not only has much suffering been spared, but thousands—nay, even hundreds of thousands—of people are now alive who, in the words of one prominent sanitarian, have no business being alive—they would have been dead if the death rate that prevailed twenty years ago still obtained. Had they died their death would have been considered as from the hand of God. We know that their living is the result of the taking of some very simple measures for the prevention of disease.

What is needed at the present time is that the benefits of such sanitary progress shall be conferred upon the smaller towns and even the villages as well as the large cities. All the infectious diseases are proportionately more common in the country, especially in small, close-living communities, than they are in the city at the present time. Diphtheria works more ravages in towns of ten thousand inhabitants and less, in this country, in comparison to the population, than it does in our cities of over one hundred thousand. Typhoid fever is frankly conceded to be a rural rather than an urban disease. Unfortunately, its occurrence in the country places leads to the contamination of city milk supplies, with the consequent serious distribution of the disease among city dwellers. Typhoid fever as a suburban disease affects the water supply and this proves another source of city typhoid.

There is need then, not only for the organization of boards of health in the smaller towns, but for intelligent care on the part of the citizens that they shall accomplish their task of protecting town health. We have before us an excellent example of how much has been accomplished by the board of health of one small town by the application of what may be called city methods in the enforcement of sanitary measures. This town is Montclair, N. J. It has a population of only 17,000, yet it employs and has employed for more than ten years a sanitary engineer as Health Officer, who devotes all his time to the work of caring for the town's health, and who has, besides, two assistants who also give all their time to this department. The result has been eminently satisfactory. The Health Officer was originally appointed as the result of a milk epidemic of typhoid fever, during which some eighty cases of the disease occurred. This

brought home very emphatically the necessity of protecting the milk supply, and that desideratum has been secured with so much success that no further such untoward incidents have occurred. The work of the department of health in this regard has received the support not only of the general public, but also of the milk dealers, and now the milk supply is so thoroly under control that it would be practically impossible for another epidemic of typhoid fever to be traced to this cause.

School inspection has been taken up very seriously, with the result that always comes from this, a lessening of the epidemics of so-called children's diseases. It is rather ludicrous to realize now that the reason why these affections were called children's diseases was that the young were expected so inevitably to acquire them that they were denominated "the usual diseases of childhood." In old case histories one finds the expression, "the patient had the usual diseases of childhood," without further determination, because there seemed to be so little use in differentiating. Now, it is well understood that not only is there no necessity for children having these diseases, much less any advisability of any exposure to them, but that their after life is likely to be much more healthful if they have escaped them. The only possibility of escape, however, lies in thoro control from a medical standpoint of the schools, since it is from association here that children acquire them, to a great extent. It is the very early stages of the disease; long before it is recognized by ordinary persons, and when only the trained intelligent medical inspector can detect, or often only suspect, that infection takes place. Montclair has suffered from many less cases of children's disease since medical inspection came into vogue.

As might well be expected in New Jersey this department of health has the mosquito problem on its hands. It has succeeded in solving it so far as the larger bodies of water are concerned by the abundant use of mineral oil. The present report points out, however, that there are many small receptacles containing water kept near houses which prove to be fertile breeding grounds for the ordinary form of mosquito. Even an old tin can containing at most half a pint of water provides sufficient opportunity for the breeding of thousands of mosquitoes. Catch basins of any kind that hold water for some days are sure to add to the mosquito nuisance. While there was practically no breeding in any of the ponds, the town cannot expect to be free from this pest until precautions are taken with regard to such private nuisances. Only a department of health would be able to call attention effectively to this state of affairs. Ordinarily it would be presumed that since all the large bodies of water had been thoroly oiled and the mosquito plague still existed, therefore the water theory of mosquito birth was a mistake. Here is the evidence to the contrary, however, placed before the citizens with a practical solution of the problem.

There is only one disease with which the Montclair board of health finds itself in the position of not being able to report progress; that is tuberculosis. In spite of every effort the death rate from this disease during the last five years had increased rather than diminished. This is not an actual increase, but is probably only due to the better collection of statistics. It is recognized, however, that there is no diminution in the death rate of tuberculosis as from other infectious diseases. The reason is that the affection is not reported properly, and that when families in which there are tuberculous patients move from one house to another, no notice is given such as would enable the board of health properly to disinfect and so safeguard incoming tenants from the disease.

In a word, sanitary problems are discussed in this twelfth report of the board of health of Montclair quite as they are in large cities, and the expenditure necessitated by the service has been amply returned to the taxpayer. If every town in the neighborhood of New York that expected to have summer visitors could only make a showing like this, it would be easy to pick out summer quarters with a reasonable amount of confidence, that some infectious disease would not be contracted during the summer that might have been

avoided in city life. We commend the report to the serious consideration of the officials of the smaller towns and country places who have the health of their people at heart. It is a model that well deserves to be imitated.

President Tucker

The unwelcome announcement is made that on account of his health President Tucker positively resigns his office as head of Dartmouth College. That college, in living memory, has had very strong men as presidents, such as Nathan Lord, Asa D. Smith, and Samuel C. Bartlett, all men of force and able administrators and teachers; but to no one of them have students and alumni been more attached than to William J. Tucker. He came to Dartmouth from Andover Seminary, at a time when, in a theological flurry, Andover had lost its hold on its public, and on its students and professors as well. Professor Tucker was one of its most beloved teachers, and his loss, followed by that of Professor Harris, who went to Amherst as president, and of Professor Moore, who went later to Harvard, very nearly caused the collapse of the old institution. But what was loss to Andover was immense gain to Dartmouth. The students have more than doubled in numbers during these fourteen years, and their enthusiasm for their president has been beyond all bounds, while new courses of instruction and new sources of money have given the college fresh strength. It will be very difficult to fill President Tucker's place, and no more successful and no better loved successor can be found. But men pass, but institutions move on, and Dartmouth's best days may still be before it.

Bishop Horstman's Warning

It was a startling address which the Catholic Bishop Horstman, of Cleveland, made last week to the Builders' Exchange, an association of employers, on "Labor." We quote characteristic passages:

"Society is becoming divided into two hostile classes, the rich and the poor. We in Cleveland can look back to a time when the city was under martial law and men were flying at each other's throats. . . . Forty years ago Mr. Rockefeller was happy to get $5 a week as a clerk in a Euclid avenue store. Now his income is estimated at $40,000,000 a year. I believe in a reward for initiative, for industrial courage and genius, in a right profit. But when the employer takes four-fifths of the profits while the men who create the wealth work for life in a hovel and raise a family of six or eight or ten or twelve children, as they do, God bless them; when they do this on from $6 to $9 a week, I say it is a wrong that cries to heaven for vengeance. . . . We may see the day when the tension will snap and the workingmen, long beaten down from what they consider their rights, may rise in their might, as we have seen men do when they forgot their religion in the French Revolution and the French Commune.

"Talk of the militia and martial law! How the workingmen of Cleveland could barricade Euclid and Superior avenues and laugh at the boy militiamen who attempted to quell them! Do not misunderstand me when I say that there is but one man in Cleveland who could restore order at such a time, and that is myself.

"I would put on my episcopal robes and walk from the Cathedral, bearing the cross of the Lord before me and demanding peace. In the fury and bitterness of the conflict I would be shot dead. But there would be Catholics behind those barricades, and when they saw their bishop fall, there would be a reaction, and religion would take the place of madness. Over my dead body would peace be restored."

Possibly the good bishop underestimates the popular force that would be behind the "boy militia," and also, perhaps, the reaction after his martyrdom. It did not come so soon in the French Revolution. And we have a notion that there are other men in Cleveland whose appearance before the mob would be equally effective. What we least like in his address is his suggestion that the working men of Cleveland might be justified in raising barricades, and might do it safely. It approaches incitement to violence.

The Doctors

The physicians are a perennial topic of interest and discussion. Men that ought to know, physicians themselves, have lately declared that the large majority of doctors that come out of the medical schools with handsome diplomas are very inadequately trained, and are incompetent to conduct an autopsy. Doubtless; and doubtless the majority of those that come out of other professional schools, lawyers and ministers, are only second or third rate men. That is because the majority have not the brains to be at the top of their profession, or

lack that gadfly of ambition which makes experts. But this is to be remembered, that while the average is much inferior to the best, yet the poorest of them, the dunces and laggards of the profession, have yet picked up vastly more knowledge than the Galens of old time, and the Paracelsuses that followed. They cannot but have learned much, and will pick up more. And now Dr. Osler tells us that medical students need less lectures and more practical training, and patients fewer drugs and more hygiene and patience, and doctors more courage in telling the sick when they can do them no good.

Secret French History

There is something more than appears on the surface in the announcement in the European press that the French Government will publish the documentary history of the war of 1870 with Germany and has appointed a commission for that purpose. It is not usual with European governments to publish such secret official documents until after fifty years, altho we began to publish our Official Records of the Rebellion full twenty years ago. This publication appears to be a move in the war in France between the Republicans and the Clericals, for it is freely asserted that the documents will furnish proof that France was sacrificed, thru Eugenie, to the temporal power of the Pope. The French people have found many occasions to complain of the Vatican during the steps before and since disestablishment; but if it should be proved that it is Clericalism that is responsible for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, they will be inclined to forgive Gambetta for his famous saying, *"Le Clericalisme, voila l'ennemi."*

Fifty Years Ago

Time changes the relative value of news. An inconspicuous item which we find published in THE INDEPENDENT, May 14th, 1857, is really far more important than events and questions to which columns were devoted, for it marks the beginning of the great Indian mutiny. The last sentence shows how little the British appreciated the depth of native resentment:

> Some time ago the native troops at Barrackpore exhibited considerable excitement in consequence of an idea which prevailed among them, that their cartridges were greased with beef suet instead of mutton fat, it being pollution for a Hindoo to touch the former. After a time they were convinced they had been deceived in the matter, and quietly returned to their former habits of obedience and discipline.

We do not think that the escaped prisoner, Charles W. Anderson, of Kansas City, has any great reason to be dissatisfied at the decision of Secretary Bonaparte and the President that he must serve three months, from his arrest, in prison before getting his pardon. He was a youth when he was brought by bad company into the offense for which he was sent to prison, and since his escape years ago he had changed his name, lived an honest life, and married and created a home for his wife and child. It is true that he has made a man of himself, and that a chief purpose of punishment has been reached; but now, if he takes his medicine of two months more in prison, he will then have peace of mind and no longer be haunted by the fear of detection.

Mr. Stead cannot make the American public believe that there is anything more than wind behind the words of "a very prominent American statesman," unnamed, that if he had been Secretary of State at the time when Canada sent soldiers to the South African war, an ultimatum would have been given to Canada, as it would have been regarded as a flagrant violation of the Monroe Doctrine. There was no danger, as no intelligent statesman thought of war on that account.

In *The Voice*, the ablest magazine representing the negro, which was moved from Atlanta to Chicago after the riot, Professor William Pickens, of Talladega College, declares that Alexander Dumas, Poushkin, Robert Browning, Alexander Hamilton and Henry Timrod all had negro blood in their veins; and he asserts that the genealogy of Hamilton will for the first time be published this year.

Insurance

Insurance Legislation in Texas

LEGISLATION in Texas which sought to compel the various insurance companies doing business in the Lone Star State to invest 75 per cent. of their respective reserves on Texas business in Texas securities is not working out according to schedule. Twenty-five different companies have already given notice of withdrawal from Texas on June 1 because of this legislation, and the end is not yet. The companies propose to make collections from offices in other States. This move on the part of the insurance companies will be met with an amendment to the gross receipts tax bill, which, in case of its passage, will reach the Texas premiums for taxation at least.

The amendment provides that the companies shall make annual reports to the State of all moneys collected from policyholders in Texas, wherever the collecting agency may be located, and a percentage tax will be levied on the gross receipts from Texas.

In 1905 the forty-three life insurance companies doing business in Texas wrote insurance to the amount of $63,668,642, and at the close of that year they had $256,144,573 of insurance in force. Their premium collections then amounted to $8,212,455. It is estimated that the accumulated reserves now amount to $40,000,000 in round numbers. Texas has a lesson to learn in connection with insurance.

Haste as an Accident Hazard

A RECENTLY published street railway report contains an interesting summary of the manner in which those of its patrons who suffer because of accidents receive their several hurts. During the year covered by the report in question about 400 people were variously injured. Of this number 138 were hurt while stepping off a moving car; 78 persons received injuries because they tried to board a moving car. The company's injunction of "Wait until the car stops!" was thus openly and disastrously defied by a total of 216 persons, or over half of all those who suffered because of accidents during the twelve months. Contributory negligence got in some exceedingly fine work, even if it be assumed that the proportion of women included in this total who got off the car backward is a negligible quantity. Undue haste, the besetting sin of all Americans, and the feverish inability to give due regard to proper repose and to "wait until the car stops," is a precaution doubly needful since the advent of the trolley, with its higher speed and the difficulty of estimating the momentum of a moving car. Haste is fast becoming an accident hazard with which it is needful to reckon. It leads a mob of both sexes to storm the local trams, L trains, subways and bridge cars morning and evening. It inspires a trainload of people to rise from their seats and stand in the aisles for several minutes before the depot is reached, and to this haste is frequently due the spoiling of the last act of a good play, because hats and wraps are donned and the hasty ones are moving toward the exits some time before the final fall of the curtain. We might all do well to recall the old story of the man who died in some haste and was very sorry afterward. It is easy also to get hurt quickly and to recover therefrom only too slowly. It is a good idea to make haste slowly.

THE new president of the Security Life Insurance Company of America, whose home office is in Chicago, is W. O. Johnson, well known as the counsel to the Erie Railroad. The capital of the Security Life is $500,000, its surplus to policy-holders $1,185,000, and its assets $1,500,000.

AN interesting point recently arose in Nashville, Tenn., regarding the way a brick wall should be divided when it is mutual property. Mrs. Louisa Nelson owned a building which she insured against fire. The adjoining building burned and Mrs. Nelson claimed insurance on her partnership wall. It was contended by the insuring company that the damage to the wall, which was 12 inches thick, did not extend beyond 6 inches, and that Mrs. Nelson's interest, therefore, remained intact. Mrs. Nelson's attorneys claimed on her behalf that her interest in the wall was one-half and that her insurance should in consequence cover one-half the damage. The point is a nice one.

Financial

Wheat and Securities

DISAGREEABLE surprise was caused by the Government's crop report issued on the 10th, altho it had been known in a general way for some time that the wheat sown last fall was not coming out of the cold season in good condition. Last year's crop of winter wheat was 492,888,000 bushels; this year, on April 1st, before the damage done had been measured, there were indications of a crop fully as large as that; but on May 1st the Government (reporting results on the 10th) could see promise of not more than 405,000,000 bushels. The reduction is due mainly to the hard weather, altho in some parts of the country the green bug (whose ravages have been of little account since 1890) has recently caused considerable loss. Winter wheat area has been cut down since the April report by 3,533,000 acres. That is to say, so many acres, planted last fall, have been winter killed or otherwise ruined, and have been abandoned so far as wheat is concerned. There was a greater loss of acreage in 1902 (4,868,000) and in 1904 (4,432,000), but the average for the last two years was only 1,550,000. With this loss of 11.2 per cent. in acreage (equivalent to about 88,000,000 bushels), there has been a decline of condition to 82.9, which may be compared with 91 a year ago, and an average of 85.5 for the last ten years. The abandoned area is 70 per cent. in Texas and 35 per cent. in Oklahoma.

Spring wheat will also be affected to some extent by the unseasonable weather, which has delayed seeding in the Northwest and in Canada. Owing to the reports, the price of wheat for July delivery advanced at Chicago to 91⅜ on Saturday, making an increase of 17 cents within a short time. The market for securities was affected unfavorably by the Government's figures, but a greater depressing influence had been exerted on the 9th by the announcement of forthcoming new issues by the Harriman railroads. These are $75,000,000 of convertible bonds by the Union Pacific and $36,000,000 of preferred stock by the Southern Pacific, with an expected addition of $100,000,000 Union Pacific common at a later date. Owing to the recent increase of dividend rates and the expenditure of $131,000,000 for the purchase of stocks of other roads, the announcement made an unfavorable impression.

New England Roads

MUCH has recently been printed about an approaching absorption of the Boston & Maine road by the New York, New Haven & Hartford. By acquiring the Boston & Maine, the New Haven company would obtain control of substantially all the railroad mileage of New England, except the Boston & Albany, which is leased to the New York Central. It was reported that the Central might take the Ontario & Western from the New Haven company, and give in exchange concessions affecting the Boston & Albany. On Saturday last, however, after the regular meeting of the New Haven directors, President Mellen said: "No consideration was had of any arrangement with the Boston & Maine, either by purchase, lease or otherwise, nor is there any proposition of such a character to be considered."

....The pig iron output in April was 2,216,558 tons, a quantity exceeded only in March of this year and in December last. At the beginning of the present month the capacity of furnaces in blast was larger than ever before.

....The Central Trust Company of Illinois, of which Charles G. Dawes, ex-Comptroller of the Currency, is president, and whose capital stock is $2,000,000, with surplus and undivided profits amounting to $966,161, now has total resources of $15,476,000.

....After a thoro examination the New York Clearing House has admitted to membership the Fourteenth Street Bank, of which R. Ross Appleton is president. During the past five years the Fourteenth Street Bank has shown a remarkable growth. In 1901 its capital was $100,000; in 1905 it was $500,000, and it is now $1,000,000. The deposits are now $8,225,000, and the surplus exceeds $400,000.

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Survey of the World

National Politics

Following the suggestion made by Chairman Brown, George B. Cox, and other prominent Republicans of Ohio that a conference be held, in order that all factions might unite in supporting the candidacy of Secretary Taft for the Presidency, and of Senator Foraker for re-election, such a conference was called by Senator Dick, chairman of the executive committee. Then, on the 12th, as we said last week, Senator Foraker withdrew his approval of this plan and declared that he would not regard the action of such a meeting as binding upon himself or his friends. His action appeared to have been caused by the published statement of Congressman Burton that the Secretary had "conscientiously refused" to enter into any agreement by the terms of which he should have support for the Presidency in consideration for an indorsement of Senator Foraker for re-election. Some say that the cause was the Senator's discovery that his re-election would not be recommended by the proposed conference. On the 13th, Senator Dick withdrew his call for a conference. No bargain concerning the Senatorship had been made, he said, but there has been a desire to secure harmony in the party. It was evident, however, that harmony could not thus be obtained, and therefore the conference had been indefinitely postponed. On the 17th, Governor Harris and several other prominent officers of the State government published a statement expressing their opinion that all the Republicans of Ohio ought to stand together for the nomination of Secretary Taft, and that the Senatorship should be considered afterward. On the same day a long interview with Chairman Brown was published. Substantially all of the Republican leaders in the State, he said, were for Taft. Such was the attitude of the politicians in three-fourths of the counties, according to their personal reports to him, and he had information that those in the remaining counties agreed with them:

"There are, of course, a number of men in various parts of the State indebted to Senators Foraker and Dick for benefits received. Some of these are, as is natural, a little noisy in behalf of the Senators, but even among them there is not, in my opinion, any feeling for any presidential candidate except Taft. What is much more important, however, is the fact that the people of Ohio are overwhelmingly in favor of Taft. There is not the slightest doubt of this, and anybody who does not know it is ignorant of real political conditions in Ohio. There is absolutely no human chance of stopping the Taft movement in Ohio. It is not possible for any man or any number of men to do it."

But no one who assumed any responsibility for the Taft movement, he added, had expressed a desire to eliminate Senator Foraker from politics. This interview drew from the Senator, on the 18th, a sharp rejoinder. The State officers, he said, had a right to declare their preferences, but the decision of a regular convention was still needed. If the Republicans were overwhelmingly for Taft, the latter's friends should not fear a vote at the primaries. To a part of Chairman Brown's statement, he continued, it was difficult to make a polite answer:

"For rank, dictatorial and offensive bossism, it far exceeds anything I can recall. It amounts to a threat that unless I straightway declare for Mr. Taft I shall lose the Senator-

ship. That may be, but, if so, the fact has no terrors for me. I said at Canton that I would not be dictated to by any kind of a boss, big or little, inside or outside of the State. I meant that announcement for just such bosses as Mr. Brown, and for just such performances as he is now giving us. To be specific, I emphatically resent his dictation, and give him notice that my choice for the Presidency will be named at the next Ohio Republican convention that is lawfully held to nominate State officers, and that, so far as I am personally concerned, I shall abide by the action of that convention as to whether I shall be a candidate again, for any office, and, if so, what that office shall be."

Some who think that the Senator is in sympathy with the reactionaries express the opinion that, in the face of a large majority for Taft, he continues to fight in order that an apparent division in the Secretary's own State may restrain the Republicans of other States from giving him their support.——It is announced upon what seems to be good authority that the Republicans of Pennsylvania at their approaching convention will support Senator Knox for the Presidency as a representative of Mr. Roosevelt's policies, which they will commend; also that in the Illinois convention there will be united support for Speaker Cannon. ——Senator Allison remarks that the greatest issue at the coming session of Congress will probably relate to the capitalization of railroads, and that the tariff question will be prominent in next year's campaign.——Senator Tillman says it looks as if the Democrats would have to nominate Mr. Bryan. In his judgment, the second place on the ticket should be given to a Southern man, Culberson, Hoke Smith or Daniel. In a long article, Henry Watterson considers the candidacy of Mr. Bryan, pointing out that his most recent policies provoke opposition in the South. To promote the candidacy of Mr. Hearst, he says, would be sheer insanity. Mr. Hearst, he adds, has sought the Presidency "with nothing more than a check book and a brass band." If Mr. Bryan, he continues, is not averse to playing the rôle of Warwick, he can tell him of a Democrat who has all the qualities to be desired and who "could still the discords." He does not name the man, but some think he has in mind Governor Johnson, of Minnesota.——Owing to certain reports recently published, Thomas F. Ryan, the railway and Trust capitalist, denies that he promised to Mr. Bryan, last year, a large contribution to the campaign fund if Mr. Bryan would assist him in getting elected to the Senate from Virginia.

New Report on the Oil Trust

Another report concerning the Standard Oil Company was published by the Government on the 20th. It is very long and was prepared by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations. Parts of it were withheld by order of the President because the publication of them might interfere with the prosecution of the Trust in the suits now pending. The Garfield report was devoted mainly to the Trust's dealings with railroads; the subject of a considerable part of this report is the pipe lines. There is also a history of the consolidation of companies and of the Trust's war upon independent refiners. In 1904, the Trust "refined over 84 per cent. of the crude oil run thru refineries; produced more than 86 per cent. of the country's total output of illuminating oil; maintained a similar proportion of the export trade in illuminating oil, and transported thru pipe lines nearly nine-tenths of the crude oil of the old fields and 98 per cent. of the crude oil of the mid-continent field." The monopoly does not rest upon ownership of the sources of oil supply, for the Trust owns wells yielding only one-sixth of the output, but it was built up, first, by flagrant discrimination in railroad rates; second, by acquiring control of pipe lines and withholding from independent interests the transportation facilities to which they were both morally and legally entitled; and, third, by other unfair practices to be discussed in parts of the report which are to be published hereafter. The Trust's "abuse of its pipe line monopoly" is one of the greatest sources of its power. Commissioner Smith's conclusions are, in part, as follows:

"In brief, the history and present operation of these Standard interests show thruout the past thirty-five years a substantial monopolization of the petroleum industry of the country, a deliberate destruction of competition, and a consequent control of that industry by less than a dozen men, who have reaped enormous profits therefrom. The commercial efficiency

of the Standard, while very great, has been consistently directed, not at reducing prices to the public, and thus maintaining its predominant position thru superior service, but rather at crippling existing rivals and preventing the rise of new ones by vexatious and oppressive attacks upon them, and by securing for itself most unfair and wide-reaching discriminations in transportation facilities and rates, both by railroad and pipe line, while refusing such facilities, so far as possible, to competitors."

In his letter transmitting the report to President Roosevelt the Commissioner directs attention to the failure of the Trust to comply with the common carrier requirements of the new Railroad Rate law:

"While most of the Standard's trunk lines do an interstate business, and should therefore, under the law, file tariffs of rates, four of these interstate lines—the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, which furnishes the only outlet from the mid-continent field; the Ohio Oil Company, which furnishes the only outlet from the Illinois field; the New York Transit Company and the Tide Water Pipe Company—have not filed any such tariffs at all, refusing entirely to accept or deliver oil owned by others. Other Standard lines, while filing certain rates, have done so in such a manner as to reduce their apparent compliance to an absurdity—by filing rates only to insignificant points, where no one desires to ship oil, or to points where the Standard Oil Company only has refineries (for example, naming no rates to New York harbor), by placing impossible restrictions upon the acceptance of shipments (requiring single shipments to be at least 75,000 or even 300,000 barrels in amount), and by fixing even the rates so filled at a point wholly excessive and unreasonable in amount, when compared with the cost of the service. The Standard, having prevented the rise of independent pipe lines, having destroyed or absorbed the few that were successfully constructed against its opposition, having then refused the use of its own lines to producers and refiners who had no other outlet, now plainly intends to nullify, so far as its own lines are concerned, the common carrier requirements of the rate law."

Ruef Admits His Guilt

Abraham Ruef, intimate associate of Mayor Schmitz and known in recent years as the boss of San Francisco, unexpectedly pleaded guilty in court on the 15th, at the beginning of his trial for extortion. Ach, Shortridge and Murphy, his counsel, at once withdrew from the case. His purpose had been made known to them only half an hour earlier. Ruef was pale and weak. After reading his statement he wept and was in a pitiable condition. His health, he said at the beginning, would not bear the strain of a trial, and those nearest and dearest to him had been so affected that their lives were in danger:

"I have occupied a prominent position in this city of my birth, in which I have lived all my life and where, when the time comes, I hope to pass into the eternal sleep. Heretofore I have borne an honored name; on my private and professional life there has been no stain; in my public affiliations until the election of the present board of supervisors, the abhorrent charges of the press to the contrary notwithstanding, no act of mine gave just ground for adverse criticism or deserved censure. But the assault of press and people fails to credit honesty of purpose; and desire to hold together a political organization corrupted the high ideals for which I had been striving. To offer excuses now would be folly. To make an effort at reparation for the public good is more than possible. To assist in making more difficult, if not impossible, the system which dominates our public men and corrupts our politics will be a welcome task. Whatever energy or ability I possess shall be devoted to restoring the ideals that have been lowered. As soon as opportunity is afforded, I shall reenlist on the side of good citizenship and integrity. May it be allotted to me at some time hereafter to have some small part in the esteem of those who move on a plane of high civic morality. In the meantime I begin by an earnest purpose to make the greatest sacrifice which can befall a human being of my disposition, to acknowledge whatever there may have been of wrong, and so far as may be within my power to make it right."

He denied that he was guilty of the charge in the pending case. Later in the day, in a statement for the press, he explained that he had pleaded guilty to save the lives of his father, mother and sister. He had been guilty, he said, of conniving at the corruption of municipal officers by corporations:

"I have made no confession. I know much. Some things I shall tell, some things I shall not tell. Whenever an innocent man has been forced into corruption against his will, that man I shall protect. Whenever a man, be he high or low, has entered into corruption with his eyes open, that man I shall expose. I will not say at the present moment that Mayor Schmitz is guilty of the charges that have been brought against him, or that he is innocent. I will say this: I wanted to break away from Schmitz before his re-election a year ago last November, and said to him: 'I am sick of the whole thing and I want to get out. I can't stand for all these labor union "bums" you have gathered around you and will appoint. They would eat the paint off a house.' In answer the Mayor begged me to stay with him and put up the argument that these fellows must be allowed their share or we could never hold the machine together. There was all too

much truth in that. And I stayed with Schmitz and with the machine."

He found that to hold the machine together he must connive at corruption. In a long explanation of the street railway case he virtually admitted that he had taken a fee for conducting the bribery negotiations. He testified before the grand jury on the 16th, and it is reported that the indictment of several prominent men was ordered. Mayor Schmitz has transferred the powers of his office to a committee of seven men chosen by himself and taken from five commercial organizations. He has promised, in writing, to obey them.

Visitors from Japan

Two cruisers of the Japanese navy, the "Tsukuba" and the "Chitose," came up from Jamestown to New York, on the 15th, and anchored in the Hudson River, where they were joined by five American battleships. On the same day, General Baron Kuroki, hero of the Yalu, came to New York with his staff from Jamestown, where they had represented the Japanese Government at the Exposition. All these visitors from Japan, 1,200 sailors included, were entertained in the city. On the 16th General Kuroki went up to West Point on a visit of inspection. On the following evening he was the guest of honor at a grand banquet given by a joint committee of Japanese residents and Americans. President Finley, of the College of the City of New York, was toastmaster, and Admiral Dewey and Secretary Straus were among the speakers. General Kuroki, when presented by General Grant, expressed briefly his appreciation of his cordial reception. He does not speak English. Secretary Straus read the following message from the General to the American people:

"The Japanese people love peace. They fought for peace. My nation wants peace in which to develop the opportunities that are hers. We have no other desire. The profession which I have the misfortune to follow is noble only because sometimes it is necessary to establish conditions in which peace may be maintained and in which the arts of peace may flourish."

The General entertained many prominent guests at lunch on the 19th, when it was announced that the Japan Society of New York had been formed. Promotion of friendly relations between Japan and the United States is the object of this organization. Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, is honorary president, and the president is President Finley, of the College of the City of New York. After lunch, General Kuroki visited the tomb of General Grant and placed a great floral wreath on the American soldier's bier. Japan's two cruisers had sailed that morning for England.

Coming Federation in Central America

Unofficial but apparently inspired dispatches from Mexico point to an approaching federation of the Central American republics, which is to be brought about by means of a revolution in Guatemala for the overthrow of President Cabrera. Guatemala withdrew, on the 14th, her refusal to consider Mexico's demand for the extradition of General Lima. She consented to have Lima tried in his own country for procuring the assassination of ex-President Barillas, and to send to Mexico Colonel Bone, said to be an accomplice. The substance of Mexico's comment upon this was that the action had been taken too late. It is said that Guatemala will be invaded by four columns of revolutionists from Mexico, and that at the same time an attack from the south will be made by an army having the support of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, whose forces now have possession of Honduras. One of the columns from Mexico (said to have started on the 12th) is commanded by an American, and all are well equipped with artillery. Among these invaders are many Guatemalans who recently fled from their country to escape persecution by President Cabrera, who, it is alleged, is a tyrant guilty of atrocious cruelty in the treatment of persons not in political agreement with him. General Toledo (a supporter of the late Barillas) is the leader of the revolutionary movement. Cabrera, it is predicted, will be driven out of power within ninety days, and Toledo will take his place, but only to facilitate confederation, which will be accomplished by the co-operation of Salvador and of the Provisional Government of Honduras, under pressure from Zelaya. It has been predicted that Zelaya would be the first President of

the federated republics, but it is now reported that he will propose the selection of Policarpo Bonilla, a predecessor in office some years ago of Manuel Bonilla, whom Zelaya recently drove from the presidency of Honduras. Those who make the federation will give to the United States and Mexico a pledge that a general election shall be held within a short time. Costa Rica and Panama will be invited to come in. The population of the proposed confederation (Panama excluded) will be about 4,200,000. President Diaz, of Mexico, now declares that, in his interview last week with the representative of a New York neswpaper, he said nothing about federation and a joint protectorate. There are indications, however, that he holds the opinions which were ascribed to him in the published report.——It has been said that amendments adopted by the Dominican Congress would necessitate a resubmission of the treaty with Santo Domingo to the Senate at Washington. Late reports show, however, that there were no amendments, altho several explanatory paragraphs were attached to the agreement. A second ratification at Washington will not be required.

The Vinegrowers of the Midi

The depression in the wine trade, threatening practical ruin to certain departments in the south of France has produced extraordinary demonstrations against the Government. The departments immediately concerned are the four along the Mediterranean shore next to Spain—Herault, Pyrenees Orientales, Aude and Gard. The land here is almost exclusively devoted to viticulture, and there has been of late years a great falling off in the demand for the wines of this region, which is in part due to new methods of manufacturing cheap wine. After the first pressing, the grape skins are wet up and extracted a second and even a third time, with the addition of sugar for fermentation. A great deal of wine is also manufactured artificially from the cheap alcohol of the beet-sugar factories. Threatened with the complete destruction of their sole industry and even with starvation, the people are assembling in immense numbers to demand of the Government relief from taxation and the suppression of synthetic and adulterated wine. Marcelin Albert, a peasant vinegrower from an insignificant village, has come to the front as a leader of the movement, arousing the people with his Southern eloquence and organizing them for action in the most efficient manner. At the instigation of his committee the peasants have turned out in mass, leaving their villages to parade to the principal towns. Demonstrations in Beziers and in Perpignan in both cases included over 100,000 men, women and children. Trains were run from all parts at intervals of a few minutes, but these and other conveyances were entirely inadequate to carry the crowd. Thousands walked in, even from a distance of 30 or 40 miles, carrying their own food. The town of Capestang, with 6,000 inhabitants, sent a delegation of 4,600, and Argeliers, with a population of 1,100, sent 1,000. Peasants wore their characteristic native costumes and many were in mourning. Musicians of all kinds were utilized to provide bands for the parade. Flags and banners were numerous, bearing such inscriptions as these: "Death to the fakirs," "The Midi is aroused," "Tools for sale," "We will wait only till June 10th." In the delegation from Cruisson marched fifteen mothers with babes at the breast. So far the leaders have kept the demonstrations from serious disorder, but, considering their extremity and temper, it is not expected that the people can be long restrained from more violent measures. Premier Clemenceau ordered troops to Perpignan, altho Albert telegraphed him that it was a great mistake, as they would not be needed. At Beziers, however, a few days before, a mob formed and sacked the police station, and soldiers had to be called upon to drive them out. Taxes are due next month and many of the villages have declared that they will not pay them. At Narbonne the people unanimously refused to vote in the municipal election. There were no candidates and the election official did not appear. The Mayor of Narbonne declares that if Parliament does not take measures to relieve them, he and the entire City Council will resign. Other towns are expected to follow the same policy of passive resistance, preferring to be without government rather than to pay taxes.

Clemenceau Triumphant

On the reassembling of the Chamber of Deputies the Government received the expected attack from the Socialists, who denounced the repression of the May Day demonstrations and the dismissal of the Government employees who have been organizing unions to affiliate with the General Federation of Labor. The Socialists claimed that Government employees had a right to form unions to protect themselves against the favoritism and tyranny of their superiors, and that the Government had failed to recognize any of its promised reforms, because all its energies were devoted to attacking workingmen. Minister of Education Briand, in reply, declared that he was, as he always had been, a Socialist, but that he was not an anarchist, and that the Government had acted in the true interests of both the Republic and the workingmen in opposing the violence and tyranny of the General Confederation of Labor. The Government, so long as it was retained in office, would resolutely resist any attempt at insubordination and revolutionary activity on the part of school teachers or other employees of the State. Premier Clemenceau's reply to M. Jaurès was characteristically frank and determined, as the following quotations indicate:

"There has been much eloquence, much lightning and much thunder, but the weather has spoiled the powder of all the gods, and I beg you not to be terrified. Why all this to-do because we have dismissed refractory functionaries, anti-militarists and anarchists? The principal question is to know whether the majority is with the Government. If we quit power we will quit cheerfully, and those who replace us will do so cheerfully. [Laughter.] The efforts of functionaries to form syndicates constitutes an act, as the revolutionary M. Jaurès himself says, which forms a point of departure for the transformation of society. These associations which are formed for a defiance of the law we cannot tolerate."

"The Confederation of Labor, of which I am an adversary and enemy when I examine its anti-militarist, anti-patriotic and anarchist propaganda, includes 3,000 workmen's unions. Certainly these unions are not anarchist, or you would not have seen a peaceable May Day.

"I have been at pains to inform myself and assure myself that these unions comprehend excellent elements, unfortunately terrorized by a minority, where 80,000 members are represented as speaking thru the voices of five or six men. We have been misconstrued by those who have seen in our acts an attempt to smash the unions like a bull in a china shop. We have only wished to show the union syndicates the dangers of ways of violence in which some of them engage.

"But I cannot tolerate appeals to murder and pillage. We expect to progress by other means than violence and wholesale expropriation. It is not a crisis of government, but a crisis of the majority of the Chamber which presents itself at this moment, and the Government would rather have a reduced majority, composed of men of spirit, than an enlarged majority. Let those, then, who are not satisfied vote against us without fear.

"I have answered MM. Deschanel, Ribot, Jaurès and others. I turn now to the Radicals and say, Are you not satisfied with the democratic reforms we bring? Why, then, these conventicle secrets? Why these plots under the breath? I have had enough. I do not wish to be strangled by mutes of the harem. Stand up and speak out, Messieurs les Radicals. I await you."

The response to this was a vote of confidence in the Government of 351 to 213.

——The budget estimates for 1908 amount to a total of $770,800,000, which is $4,000,000 more than the budget of last year, notwithstanding rigid cutting down of expenses in many directions.

Russian Affairs

It appears that a dangerous plot for the assassination of the Czar has been discovered, but the authorities have so far refused to give out details. The unusual feature is that the conspirators were members of the Czar's own Cossack guard at the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo. A Cossack sergeant became alarmed and confessed that he had received a large bribe from the Terrorists to admit a large body of conspirators thru the gate in his charge. The police has been very active recently in breaking up revolutionary organizations. In a Finnish village five miles from the Russian frontier a school of applied chemistry was found in which a group of young Terrorists, some of them university students, were being taught how to manufacture bombs. Eight powerful bombs of a type similar to that used in blowing up Premier Stolypin's villa were seized. The Finnish Senate, in compliance with Russian demands, has established a passport system to prevent the return of the delegates to the socialist congress now meeting in London. A raid on the headquarters of the Social Democratic group of the Duma resulted in the capture of thirty-eight revolution-

ists. It is expected that the Premier will endeavor to force the Duma to declare its abhorrence of the methods of terrorism under threat of dissolution as a revolutionary body if it fails to take such action. The Council of the Empire, which may be considered the upper house of the Russian parliament, has rejected the bill passed by the Duma abolishing the field courts-martial. On account of the robbery of a mail wagon in Lodz the Cossacks invaded a cotton mill opposite the post office and cut to pieces the managers, bookkeepers and clerks found at the entrance. Then, passing into the workshops under cover of the noise of the machinery, without warning, they fired volley after volley thru the rooms, killing or wounding about seventy-five men and women working at the looms.——The meeting of the Russian Socialists in London is carefully guarded from Russian spies by the system of passwords and grips, and very little information is given out. They are divided into two general factions, the Majorites (said to number 83), who were in favor of an immediate attack upon the Government by an armed rising, and the Minorites (79), who believe in adopting a more moderate policy of securing what concessions can be wrested from the Government and in the meantime organizing the workingmen. Besides this there are the racial revolutionary groups, the Poles (39), Letts (24) and the Jewish Bundists (54). There are thirty women delegates, most of them very young. At one session addresses were delivered by Ramsay MacDonald, M. P. (Socialist), Mr. Quelch, of the British Social Democratic Federation, and Rosa Luxemburg, on behalf of the German Social Democrats.

Women's Education in Germany

The University of Jena has opened its doors to women on equally the same footing with men, making the eighth in the twenty-one universities of the Fatherland, and following the three of Bavaria, namely, Munich, Erlangen and Würzburg; the two of Baden, viz., Heidelberg and Freiburg; that of Würtemberg, Tübingen; that of Alsace Lorraine, in Strassburg; and that of Saxony, viz., Leipzig. Prussia, which generally takes the lead in educational matters, has stubbornly refused to open any of its ten universities to women for matriculation or graduation. However, this is evidently on the way, according to the reform for girls' schools which Minister von Stadt recently laid before the Prussian Diet. According to this the regular ten years' course in the girls' schools is to be followed also by a four years' special course in the Lycées, which the State proposes to establish for girls, which course is to be modeled, as far as possible, after that of the boys' gymnasia and scientific school and to lead up to the university. In Berlin, the women's contingent has increased from 96 ten years ago to 783 during the past semester, of whom 601 are German subjects. The situation is thus not the same as in the Swiss universities, where of a total of 2,101 medical students no less than 1,171 are women, but the great bulk of these are Russian Jewesses. The proportion of women students in Germany is less than in France, where out of a total of 38,197 university students, 2,259 are women, but of these 1,195 are foreigners.

Universal Suffrage in Austria

The first general election under the new Austrian suffrage law occurred on May 14th and resulted in a decided change in the constitution of the lower house of Parliament. The overthrow of the German party is complete. The new House of Delegates will be chiefly composed of extremists, for both the Clericals and the Socialists have increased their strength immensely at the expense of the Liberals. In the last House of Delegates the Socialists numbered eleven. In the new House, when the second elections have been held, they may have as many as seventy seats. The Anti-Semites had twenty-six representatives in the old House, and are likely to have sixty-four in the new. Burgomaster Lueger, who has been one of the most violent of the Anti-Semites, was elected as a Christian Socialist from the Vienna Inner Town. The Young Czechs were beaten almost everywhere by Socialists. Altogether the election indicated that party divisions will not be as strictly maintained on

racial lines in the future as they have been in the past. The new suffrage law requires that every qualified person must vote. It has been found that nearly 50,000 voters in Vienna and lower Austria failed to cast their ballots, for which they are liable to a fine not exceeding $3. Under the old régime the system of electing was very complicated, the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the House of Delegates, being elected by four classes; landed proprietors, boards of trade, large cities and citizens in general. It required only sixty-four votes of the first class to elect a representative, while there was one representative for 67,500 of the population in the fourth. Under the new law all male citizens under twenty-four years of age are entitled to vote. Austria is districted in the following manner: The Kingdom of Bohemia is allotted 130 seats, the Kingdom of Dalmatia 11, the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria with the Grand Duchy of Cracow 106, the archduchies of Upper and Lower Austria 64 and 22, the duchies of Salzburg, Styria, Carynthia, Carniola, Bukovina and Silesia respectively 7, 30, 10, 12, 14 and 15; the margravates of Moravia and Istria 49 and 6; the counties of Tyrol and Görz-Gradiska 25 and 6; the land of Voralberg 4; the city of Trieste 5 seats.

The Rumanian Riots

The Rumanian Government is now endeavoring to alleviate the distress caused by the recent agrarian riots and to remove their causes. In order to enable those whose property has been destroyed to resume agricultural operations the Government will make loans to proprietors payable in three years at 6 per cent. interest. The land owners are urged to return to their property and put in crops this spring. At a meeting of some two hundred large landowners, held at Bucharest, the Government was blamed for its failure to protect property by the prompt action of the troops, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the King to demand that the Government take immediate steps to ascertain all damages and to compensate every one for his losses. The Government is held responsible for the disorders because the agitators were mostly priests and school teachers, who are salaried by the Government. The Jews of Jassy recently appealed to the prefect for protection, but the Prefect declared that he was powerless to save them and advised them to emigrate before they were expelled by force by the peasants.

India

There was serious apprehension in India and England that May 10th, the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the great Indian mutiny at Meerut, would be made the occasion of a native rising, but the energetic precautionary measures of the Government prevented this, if, indeed, there had been such a plan. Large bodies of troops were sent to Lahore, the center of the recent disturbances, and on May 9th Lala Lajpatrai, a pleader in the Punjab Chief Court and organizer of the seditious manifestations, was arrested, together with a number of similar agitators. It is not known where Lajpatrai was taken, but it is thought that he has gone to the Andaman Islands, India's penal settlement. Mr. Morley, Secretary of State for India, authorized the deportation of the agitators and defended it before the House of Commons as a necessary measure in view of the emergency. General Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, declares that the seditious movement has not affected the native troops. The Sikhs of Lahore have declared officially that they have no sympathy with the Hindu agitation. The Mohammedans also as a rule have taken no part in it, but in Eastern Bengal Hindus and Mohammedans joined together in plundering and burning the villages of Mymen Singh. Even the southern parts of the Indian peninsula have not been free from disorder. The ravages of the plague continue and add to the alarm and disaffection of the natives. During the first three months of 1907 there were 495,000 deaths from the plague. During the week ending April 13th there were 87,161 cases of plague and 75,472 deaths. The Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India, has prohibited meetings for the discussion of political affairs without a week's notice being given to the authorities, who are empowered to forbid them. Promoters of unauthorized meetings and those who participate in them will be punished by imprisonment or fine.

With Agassiz at Penikese

BY DAVID STARR JORDAN, LL.D.

[On the 28th of May will be celebrated the centenary of the birth of Agassiz. We are fortunate in being able to give to our readers the following recollections of the great naturalist by one of his pupils, now president of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California. It is of interest to mention that lately the famous island of Penikese has been purchased by Massachusetts, to be used for a leper colony after the fashion of Molokai, in Hawaii.—EDITOR.]

IN all of Agassiz's career, dramatic, devoted, impulsive, emotional, bubbling with enthusiasm as he always was, there was no more dramatic and no more characteristic scene than the one Whittier has described in his poem, "The Prayer of Agassiz."

Agassiz was of the rare type of scientific man who worked because he loved to work, just as he loved to sing, or to play games, or to climb mountains. The study of nature was the joyous expression of the play impulse, and from this arose his overwhelming influence in stirring up enthusiasm among his students.

And so it chanced that fifty of us, young men and young women of thirty years ago, were gathered in June, 1873, in an old barn on the island of Penikese, to study nature and to catch the enthusiasm of the robust life of this man, a leader of an earlier generation of naturalists, and who yet was always younger than any of his students.

The old barn on the little forgotten island was hastily adapted for a dining hall and lecture room. The lecture and the dinner went together. At the end of one of the three long tables, a movable blackboard always by his side, sat Agassiz, and when the dishes were being cleared away, the lecture would begin. One day we had scup for breakfast, and the lecture was on the osteology of *Stenotomus*, while the bones of the fish we were to study lay nicely cleaned about our plates.

It was on the second morning that occurred the memorable incident of the summer.

He arose as the dishes were taken out, this time without chalk in his hand, and began to speak, with that wonderful touch of eloquence which is denied to most men of science, of his purpose in calling us together. The swallows flew in and out of the building, grazing his shoulder in their flight. He told us that the people of America needed a better education, one that would bring them in closer contact with the realities of nature, and therefore with truth. He told us how this training of people to think clearly and rightly and righteously ought to be accomplished, and he dwelt on the results which might come to our country from the training and consecration of fifty teachers, young men and young women armed with enthusiasm and with youth on their side.

This summer at Penikese was to be no ordinary piece of school work, still less a merry summer's outing. We were there for a mission work of the highest possible importance. He spoke with intense earnestness and with great dramatic power, and this was hightened by the deep religious feeling so characteristic of his mind. For to Agassiz each object in nature, as well as each law of nature, was a thought of God, and trifling thoughts and conduct in the presence of God's ideal expressed in nature was to him the most foolish form of sacrilege.

What Agassiz actually said that morning can never be said again. No reporter took his language, and no one after all these years can call back the charm of his manner or the simplicity and impressiveness of his zeal and faith. At the end, he said abruptly as he sat down, "I would not have any one pray for me now." For a moment we were surprised, not knowing what he meant. Then it flashed over us that he wished to say that he would not like to call on any one else to pray instead of him. And he concluded with the hope that each one of us would utter his own prayer in si-

lence. Whittier has perfectly described this scene:

"Even the careless heart was moved,
And the doubting gave assent
With a gesture reverent
To the Master well beloved.

As thin mists are glorified
By the light they cannot hide,
All who gazed upon him saw,
Thru its veil of tender awe,
How his face was still uplit
By the old sweet look of it,
Hopeful, trustful, full of cheer
And the love that casts out fear."

And after this, during the summer at Penikese with its succession of joyous mornings, bright days and calm nights, with every charm of sea and sky, the master was with us all day long, all the time ready with help and encouragement, always ready to draw on his own wide experience in Europe and in America, always ready to give us from his own stock of knowledge. Whatever he said was translated into language we could understand, and to be intelligible is the best mark of the great teacher. The boundless enthusiasm which surrounded him like an atmosphere was always present. In this atmosphere relative values were sometimes distorted, and little discoveries and little achievements appeared very large when seen in its light. But all this was good for us, for the world has plenty of means of taking away delusions. He was always an optimist, and a large part of his strength lay in the realization of the value of the present moment. The thing he had in hand was the one thing best worth doing; the people around him were the men best worth helping, and "the bit of sod under his feet" was "the sweetest to him in this world, in any world." Picturesque and dramatic he was in every situation, as befits the race from which he sprang. He rejoiced in the love and approbation of students and friends, and the influence of his personality was thrown into every scientific discussion. This, again, has been a matter of criticism, but it was helpful to us. With no other leader of science has the work and the man been so unified as with Agassiz. No other great investigator was ever so great a teacher, and, perhaps, after all, notwithstanding the hundreds of memoirs, large and small, which he contributed to technical natural history, it may be that the greatest impulse he gave to science was thru his influence on other men. He was a constant stimulus and a constant inspiration, and no greater testimony to his power as a teacher can be asked than this.

While Agassiz was thoroly opposed to Darwinism, and Darwin called him "his most courteous opponent and most formidable," yet every one of the men trained by Agassiz in biological research has joined the ranks of the evolutionists. Agassiz believed in absolute freedom of the mind, for no power on earth can give answers beforehand to the problems science has to solve. He trained his men to think for themselves, not to think as he did.

Of all his lectures to us, the most valuable and the most charming were those on the glaciers. In these the master spoke. He knew Switzerland as well as he knew the Harvard yard, and every rock of the glacial moraine, which made our island, was a mute witness to the truth of his stories.

Equally delightful were the reminiscences of his early life in Neufchâtel, in Munich, and in Paris, and his memories of the great workers in science with whom he had been associated. Above all the rest he placed the three men he acknowledged as masters, Cuvier, Humboldt and Döllinger. "I lived at Munich," he once said, "for three years under Döllinger's roof, and my scientific training goes back to him and to him alone."

He often talked to us of the Darwinian theory, to which, in all its forms, he was most earnestly opposed; and yet, his opposition carried with it the underlying feeling that if he had been thirty years younger, his life philosophy yet to be developed, he would have been found in the front rank of those who believed in the derivation of species; in this case, he would have stood among those who would look for other causes of this derivation than those purely physical and mechanical. Agassiz once said to me that thirty years before he had been "on the verge of anticipating Darwinism," he had been thrown off the scent by a slight misunderstanding, not of fact, but of phil-

osophical interpretation of facts concerning the succession of fishes, which he had himself discovered.

Agassiz was an idealist. All his investigations were to him, not studies of animals or plants as such, but of the divine plans of which their structures are the expression. "That earthly form was the cover of spirit was to him a truth at once fundamental and self-evident." The work of the student was to search out the thoughts of God, and as well as may be to think them over again. To Agassiz these divine thoughts were especially embodied in the relations of animals to each other. The species was the thought-unit, the individual reproduction of the thought in the divine mind at the moment of the creation of the first one of the series which represents the species. The marvel of the affinity of structure—of unit of plan in creatures widely diverse in habits and outward appearance—was to him a result of the association of ideas in the divine mind, an illustration of divine many-sidedness. To Darwin, the relation of forms one to another illustrates the results of individual variation repeated thru the force of heredity and acted upon by the influences of selection and segregation and other results of varied and inevitable environment.

Agassiz never doubted the sufficiency of his own philosophy. His mind was not constructed for philosophic doubt. In this confidence in his own methods, his own mental and physical resources, lay his strength and his weakness as a philosopher.

In the same year, December, 1873, after the end of the first and worthiest of all summer schools of nature, Agassiz died. In the words of one of his students, Col. Theodore Lyman,

> "We buried him from the chapel that stands among the college elms. The students laid a wreath of laurel on his bier, and their manly voices sang a requiem. For he had been a student all his life long, and when he died he was younger than any of them."

The next summer we came together again, the students of the first year, with many new ones eager for the experience which had been so inspiring to us. The island was there, the sea, the sky, the living creatures, but Agassiz was not, and there was all the difference in the world. We met one evening in the lecture hall, and each of us said the best he could of what Agassiz had been to him. The words that lasted longest were these of Samuel Garman, of Harvard, "Agassiz was the best friend that ever student had." We put on the walls these mottoes, written on cloth, and taken from Agassiz's lectures:

Study nature, not books.*
Be not afraid to say: "I do not know."
Strive to interpret what really exists.
A laboratory is a sanctuary which nothing profane should enter.

These mottoes remained for fifteen years on the walls of the empty building, whence they were carried as precious relics to the laboratory at Wood's Hole, which has been the lineal descendant of the school at Penikese.

At the end of the summer of 1874 the authorities of the museum closed the doors of the school at Penikese forever. They had no choice in the matter, for no college could be found which would spare the small sum needed for its maintenance. No rich men came forward, as others had done before, to the assistance of Agassiz in his lifetime, men who would not stand by "to see so brave a man struggle without aid." For nearly twenty years the buildings stood on the island just as we had left them in 1874. An old sea captain, the skipper of the "Nina Aiken," was in charge of them until the winter of 1891, when he was drowned in a storm. A year or two later the buildings were burned to the ground, perhaps by lightning.

But while the island of Penikese is deserted, the impulse which came from Agassiz's work is still felt in every field of American science. With all appreciation of the rich streams which in late years have come to us from many sources, and especially from the deep insight and resolute truthfulness of Germany, it is still true that the school of all schools which has had most influence in the development of enthusiasm in scientific teaching in America was held in an old barn on an uninhabited island some eighteen miles from the shore. It lasted but three months, and in effect it had but one teacher. The school at Penikese existed in the personal presence of Agassiz; when he died it vanished.

* The whole sentence was: "If you study nature in books, when you go out of doors you cannot find her."

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

King Leopold's Views on the Kongo Question

BY M. VAN HOESEN

[The writer is Secretary of the Federation for the Defense of Belgian Interests in Foreign Countries, and we are authorized to state that if etiquet permitted King Leopold to express his views in a periodical, concerning the Kongo controversy, they would be those which follow.—EDITOR.]

FIRST a word about the sovereign position of the Kongo Free State. According to the anti-Kongolese party the State is the creation of the Berlin Conference. This is a mistake. The Kongo State is not the creation of the Berlin Conference, because it existed before the conference was even thought of. What is the proof of this? The Berlin Conference opened on November 15th, 1884. But on April 22d in that year the United States had recognized the International Association of the Kongo as "a properly constituted state." The next day France did the same. On November 8th—that is, one week before the conference met, Germany recognized the Association as "an independent and friendly state." The Conference then met, but long before it had come to any agreement, Great Britain, on December 16th, and Italy on December 19th, recognized the new state as independent and sovereign. On February 23d, 1885, three days before the signing of the Berlin act, Colonel Strauch, president of the International Association, informed the conference that almost all the Powers (thirteen out of fourteen) had recognized "its flag and status as a friendly and sovereign state." Therefore, what "existed before" could not be "the creation of" the Berlin Conference.

Our critics say that the Kongo State owes its existence to the Powers, but this is not so either. The Kongo State does now owe its existence to the Powers, because it had come into existence before any of them recognized it. In April, 1884, the United States and France did not recognize a shadow, but a fact. When they said that the flag of the association was entitled to recognition as that of a "friendly and sovereign state" they had in their eye the work done and actually accomplished. What was that work? It was represented by the efforts from 1876 to 1884. The evidence of the leading statesmen at the Berlin Conference on this point is conclusive.

Prince Bismarck said: "All of us here render justice to the lofty object of the work to which His Majesty the King of the Belgians has attached his name; we all know the efforts and the sacrifices by means of which he has brought it to the point where it is today." Baron de Courcel (France) said: "The new state owes its origin to the generous aspirations and the enlightened initiation of a Prince surrounded by the respect of Europe."

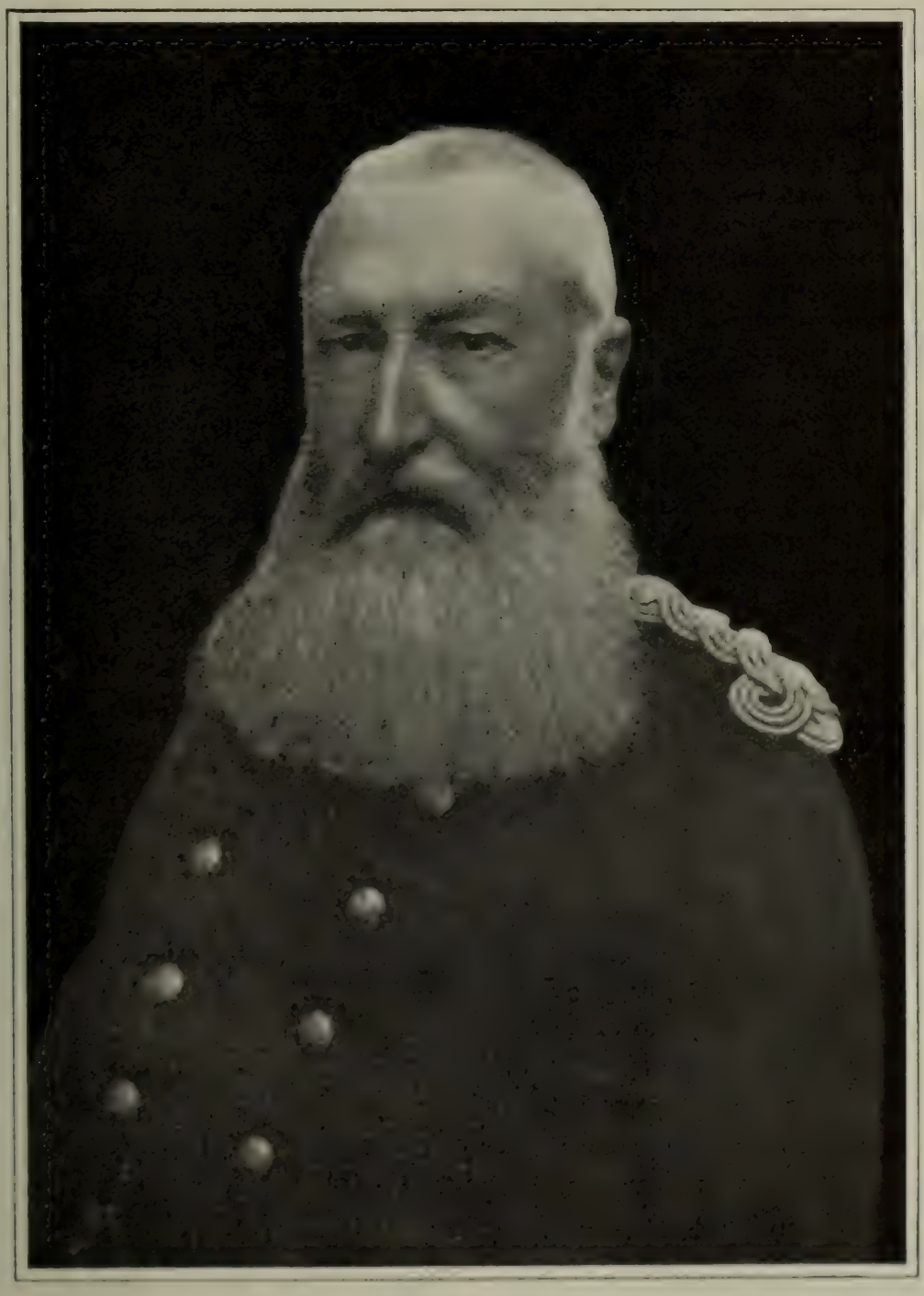
Count di Launay (Italy) spoke in the same sense. Sir Edward Malet (Great Britain): "The part which the Queen's Government has taken in the recognition of the flag of the association as that of a friendly government warrants me in expressing the satisfaction with which we regard the constitution of this new state due to the initiative of His Majesty the King of the Belgians."

From the four leading participants in the conference came, therefore, the unanimous avowal that the Kongo State was created by the efforts, sacrifices and initiative of King Leopold.

What one conference has given another can take away, say our critics. Our reply is that as the Berlin Conference did not give the Kongo State its existence, no other conference of the signatory Powers could take it away. The American Secretary of State's letter of February 20th, 1906, clearly shows that the American Government recognizes the sovereign position of the Kongo State, and that no other Power has a right to interfere in its internal affairs. The British Government has never attempted

to meet this point, and has left the arguments of Professor Nys in 1903 in support of this thesis unanswered, solely because they are unanswerable.

I come now to the question of "atrocities." Our enemies say that "mutilations, and especially hand-cutting, began with the collection of rubber." But this allegation is refuted by the evidence anterior to the appearance of Belgians in Central Africa showing that mutilations, and especially the cutting off of a limb (hand, foot, ear, woman's breast, etc.) were common forms of punishment among the blacks. The following reference will suffice: "For the least offense they cut off a finger, a lip, etc.; for more serious they cut off the hands." Lovett Cameron, "Across Africa," published in 1876.



KING LEOPOLD.

They further assert that the Casement report supplies proof of these "atrocities." Now, the Casement report was, and, perhaps, still is, the chief proof relied on as to "atrocities." It, therefore, calls for special notice as being (up to

the present) the one official compilation of what purports to be evidence. The Casement report is contained in Parliamentary Paper (Africa, No. 1, 1904). There are numerous references in it to alleged cases of cruelty and mutilation, but, by the admission of the Consul himself, these cases can only be matters of *hearsay*, because on page 58 he writes in reference to the boy II (subsequently identified as Epondo): "In the only case which I was able *personally* to investigate." Mr. Casement's proof then relates solely to the Epondo case. The value of his testimony, his credibility as an inquirer after truth, must stand or fall by that incident.

What are the facts? On pages 56, 58-9 and 78-9 of his report Mr. Casement records his examination of the boy, his hearing of evidence and his dogmatic conclusion: "I found this accusation proved on the spot without seemingly a shadow of doubt existing as to the guilt of the accused sentry." It is true that he records that the sentinel denied the charge, but he brushes that denial loftily aside. (See page 79.)



HATENDE,
Chief of Jafunga village.

After Mr. Casement had departed a rumor got about that the boy had been lying, and as the sentinel stoutly denied his guilt, a *juge de première instance*—Baron Bosco, an Italian—was sent to make an inquiry into the matter, and he re-examined the boy Epondo, and took independent evidence, with the result that Epondo withdrew his statement and admitted that he had lost his left hand in consequence of the bite or wound of a wild boar when accompanying his master on a hunting expedition. A subsequent surgical examination of the arm resulted in the conclusion of the surgeons that the cause of the lost hand was a wound inflicted by some wild beast.

The matter was gone into again by the Commission of Inquiry, and it came to the conclusion (see page 89 of its report) that "Epondo really did lose his hand as the result of a bite from a wild beast." Moreover, an English missionary (Rev. —— Weeks) stated that this was known to be the case in Malele, Epondo's native village, as he had himself verified during a recent visit.

It is, therefore, proved up to the hilt that Mr. Casement, in the one case that he personally investigated, and about which he declared that there could not be a shadow of a doubt, was completely wrong and entirely misled. It was not a case of cruelty nor an atrocity, but merely an accident.

While this is now generally admitted, the consequences that flow from the collapse of the Epondo case are not taken into account. The proof thus furnished of how easily Mr. Casement was deceived and how rapidly he came to conclusions unfavorable to the Kongo Government deprives the Casement report of all value.

In the course of the lectures and addresses which Mr. Harris is delivering thruout England, he refers to hundreds and even thousands of cases of cruelty and atrocities. At the Regions Beyond Mission meeting of March 26th he spoke of "one case out of a thousand that he had on his records." He also referred to a wonderful diary of his, in which he had recorded thousands of cases. But on turning to the report of the Inquiry Commission it is only recorded (page 89 of translation) that "the Rev. Mr. Harris showed us at Baringa Isekosu and the woman Boali, the first having lost his right hand, the second her right foot."

More important. At the anti-slavery meeting on March 29th, Mr. Harris admitted that he could not give the dates of certain cruelties that he described, re-

plying vaguely in 1902 or 1903, and that he had never himself seen these acts of cruelty, which he only knew about secondhand from the blacks. His stories of atrocities are consequently based on hearsay and secondhand evidence. It must occur to every one that he may have been misled and deceived just as Consul Casement was in the Epondo affair.

The conclusions of the commission on the subject of mutilations, expressed in grave and weighty language becoming the seriousness of the matter, are entitled to consideration. They furnish the real refutation of the sensational account by Mr. Harris of cruelties and atrocities which he admits he never saw:

"The observations made by the commission, the evidence taken, and information obtained combine to prove that the mutilation of dead bodies is an ancient custom among the natives, and one which, to their eyes, does not appear as profane as it does to ours. The fact of cutting off certain parts of a dead body simply satisfies the natives' desire of possessing a trophy or some proof of prowess. It was common practice to mutilate fallen enemies in the wars between the tribes of certain regions. Even now, if natives wish to prove that one of their family is dead and either cannot or will not produce the body, they simply show the official in authority his hands or feet. One point, however, is undisputable: no European ever inflicted or ordered such mutilations to be inflicted on living natives as punishment for shortage of labor tax or any other offense. Not a single witness testified to occurrences of this nature, and we failed to come across a single case during the whole course of our investigations."

The law of the Kongo State is as clear on the points of murder, cruelty, cannibalism and mutilation as the law of any civilized government, whether British or Continental. The penal code is as stringently enforced against white offender as it is against black. The fact that there is crime on the Kongo only shows that it resembles England, Belgium, France and other countries in being inhabited by peccant human beings and not by saints. If there is unpunished or even undetected crime on the Kongo, it only completes the analogy between it and, for the sake of comparison let us say, England. But the Government is to be judged by its code and the honesty of its judges, whom the bitterest enemy of the Kongo has never attacked, and not by the failure of its officers to discover the authors of every crime or illegal offense.

And now a final word in order to dispose of the charge that we are "rubber" or "nigger-killers." Our opponents say on this point:

"It is the system of *making* the natives collect rubber that we attack. The profits of the Kongo State are derived from rubber, 'red rubber,' because all the atrocities are committed in collecting it. Sir T. Fowell Buxton, at the anti-slavery meeting on March 29th, threw some light on the motives of those who desire to see the natives free to collect the rubber and sell it to outsiders. 'Rubber has become most valuable. It is an article of necessity for many increasing manufactures, such as the tires for motor cars and cycles.'"

Our reply is that all governments have to derive the support necessary for their existence from taxation. In the Kongo State the chief resource up to the present has been rubber. In British Colonies in Africa it is alcohol, more definitely the coarse raw spirit known as "nigger-killer."

Which is the more open to objection, rubber, that does no harm to any one, or alcohol, which debases and kills the negro? Moreover, rubber was unknown to the native. In the Lower Kongo his improvidence resulted in the destruction of the trees. In exploiting rubber it is clear that the Government is not robbing the native of what he possessed. It is an entirely fresh source of revenue, which only became very valuable about 1892. It is one of the most innocent and inoffensive sources of revenue to be found in the world.

In this respect the contrast with opium in India and alcohol in Nigeria is very striking. To keep to Africa, the import of alcohol into Nigeria and Lagos represented about 80 per cent. of the revenue of those colonies. In reply to several questions asking for the stopping of this traffic, the British Government has replied that it is impossible to stop it because the revenue from this traffic alone enables the administration to be carried on. Still no one denies that in this part of West Africa raw spirit is debasing the native and proving a veritable "nigger-killer."

There is a passage in the Inquiry Com-

mission that deals effectively with this very point:

"We consider that the prohibition of the spirit trade and the suppression of slavery are the two chief claims of the Kongo State to glory. Humanity in general must always be grateful to the Kongo Government for having refused to make use of the powerful factor so many others used, as thereby a scourge even more terrible and disastrous than the slave trade was averted from the Kongo."

The Kongo Government not merely declines to derive any revenue or profit from a traffic in alcohol, but it absolutely prohibits the import of spirit in any form into any part of the Upper Kongo, that is to say above the river Mpozo, which enters the Kongo a mile or so above Matadi.

But it may be said that if these two systems are both bad, there is still another which is a good one. What is it? Will some one point it out? Is it the hut tax? Remember what happened in Sierra Leone in 1898. Is it the poll tax? Look at the occurrences in Natal at the present time. What is beyond dispute is that all taxation in savage countries is difficult—then let us have fair play.

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

An Indian Hurricane

BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS

[Here is another true "yarn" from our old sailor friend, James H. Williams. Mr. Williams is for the present in New York City, and may be found almost any day at the headquarters of the Atlantic Coast Seaman's Union in South Street.—EDITOR.]

NEVER shall I forget that strenuous Sunday, that fearful, fateful Easter Sunday, the 5th of April, 1890; when the terrific windstorm blew across the Indian Ocean; when two of the best built men-of-war and three modern mail boats were literally swamped; when a score of stately merchantmen were driven into the solitary depths, and hundreds of able seamen lost the "number of their mess." I am not much of a church member, and I don't study movable festivals, but if you will take the trouble to read the almanac for that year I think you will find I have got the date right, for it is so indelibly impressed upon my memory that I can never forget it.

I was out in that storm, and weathered it, with the worst bunch of raniks that Paddy West ever sent to sea.

I was about twenty-six years old then (ladies, please forgive me), and I just gloried in storms.

Fine weather never made a good sailor. I was in the ship "Restitution" at the time, a Blue-nose clipper, hailing from St. Johns. Her captain's name was Hurley, one of the worst brutes that ever crossed blue water.

He carried his wife with him; she was the owner's daughter, and the dearest and sweetest little creature in petticoats that ever graced a ship's poop. It may be wrong to say so, but I fear it is true, that I loved her better than Hurley did, and I am sure she had more respect for me than she had for him.

I was only a plain sailor before the mast, and whatever I did that day I did for her sake, for a man will gladly risk his life for whom he loves.

In the forecastle we had eighteen hands and fourteen languages, and only four men who could steer.

In heavy weather we only had one man that could steer, so while we were running our Easting down I spent all my spare time, which was nearly all the time, at the wheel.

The "Restitution" was a timber ship, built at St. Johns. She had the heaviest breast hooks, the highest sister keel and the sturdiest frames of any ship I ever knew.

She also had a "swallow-tail" stern and the biggest and clumsiest old-fashioned windlass ever built; the same kind Noah invented when he built the ark. She also had tiller ropes instead of the

modern patent steering gear, and you had to use yourself some at her wheel to keep her straight. That's the reason some of the boys couldn't steer her; they were not strong enough to give her helm in time.

She had sturdy pitch pine masts, with sixteen bands, a splendid gang of lower rigging, and bows like Sheba's breasts.

She was not what we call a handsome ship; she was built to carry, rather than to sail, and she was full to the hatches with case oil.

The mates were a pair of huge, unflinching bull-dozers, and they hunted and hounded the crew to desperation. Yet they were both splendid seamen, and always treated me with respect; and, I think, all hands would have been treated better had all hands been sailors.

The most sensitive barometer in the world is the human barometer.

A sailor can always tell when a great storm is brewing by the tingle of his nerves, by the color of the sky, the oily smoothness of the sea, the strong smell, like gurry-weed, and the low flight of the molly-hawks and gonies.

Such were the conditions the day before Easter Sunday, 1890.

All that day we drifted along, in company with two other ships, over the glassy sea, an American ship and a German bark, and all day long we kept within signaling distance. But we all knew a cyclone was brewing and did our best to prepare for it.

On our ship we bent a brand new main lower topsail. Of "oo" cotton canvas it was made, the strongest fabric known, and sewn onto hempen bolt ropes as thick as a man's arm.

At eight o'clock that night, Mr. McElroy, the second mate, came forward and met me outside the starboard forecastle door. His voice was calm and subdued and his manner was grave and solemn. "Jim," he said, "there's a terrible storm coming up and we can't get out of it. Try to get the crew together and we'll shorten her down before it strikes. The glass is down in the chain locker."

So we got together, as well as we could, and shortened her down; then we watched a-wait for the coming roar. During the night we had a constantly rising sea, but no wind. The mighty tempest was pushing the whole ocean ahead of it.

When we went below, at four o'clock in the morning, the storm had not struck us yet, but, except for the main lower topsail, full set, the ship was under bare poles.

About ten minutes after we got below we heard a tremendous commotion on deck; the ship's bows arose in the air until she seemed to stand on her stern post, and we heard a heart-rending cry, which told us that some one was in mortal anguish.

The ship had "pooped" before the ever-increasing on-rushing sea, because she had no wind to drive her out of the smother.

A tremendous sea had breached across her stern, from aft forward, washed away everything movable about the decks, dashed the two men at the wheel overboard, and crushed one poor fellow to death against the starboard bulwarks.

I rushed out of the forecastle door and started aft for the wheel. Just as I got into the narrow alleyway, between the after-house and the waist, I encountered the big wooden binnacle, with the compass and clock and the upper half of our wheel broken off at the spindle.

This group of furniture, drifting on the crest of an on-rushing sea, struck me full and by, and naturally knocked me down, but it didn't kill me, and as soon as I could recover from the collision I climbed the poop ladder and took charge of the broken wheel.

Ten minutes later the cyclone struck us, butt end on, and hove our sturdy ship down to her rails. The force of the wind was so terrific that no man could speak. It seemed to blow from all points of the compass at once, and the sea suddenly swirled up into mountainous heaps of crested smother and boarded us in all directions.

I pulled off my sea boots and threw them away, in order to get a decent footing on deck in my stocking feet.

Altho we were within the Tropic of Capricorn the temperature fell amazingly, and the weather suddenly became cold.

A hurricane is a revolving storm. It may be a mile or a hundred miles in ex-

tent, but its peculiarities are ever the same. It revolves with terrific rapidity and force and at the same time travels ahead with amazing speed, precisely as the earth spins on its axis and follows its given orbit at the same time.

But there is a law of storms as well as a law of motion, and it is part of a seaman's business to know those laws. It is an established law of nature, well known to navigators, that in the Northern Hemisphere a cyclonic storm will always revolve from left to right, while in the Southern Hemisphere it will always revolve in the contrary direction—from right to left. Why this *is* so we cannot say, but knowing that it is so we handle our ship accordingly, and the law of the elements has never failed us yet.

Ergo, if you ever get caught in a hurricane north of the equator, heave your ship to on the port tack; if south of the equator, heave to on the starboard tack.

Lay a watch, a chronometer or marine clock down on the table, face upward, and observe the trend of the hands. A northern hurricane will revolve with the hands, but a southern storm will revolve against them. Such is the law of storms.

A ship hove to drives sternwise and sideways; therefore, our judgment tells us to lay her on the tack whereon the tendency of the wind will be to force her toward the margin of the storm. A ship on the wrong tack will be sucked into the center of the tempest, and in the vortex of an able-bodied hurricane no ship can live.

The average life of a cyclonic storm in the open sea is about sixteen hours. Sometimes it may be diverted from its course or caused to collapse by meeting an immovable obstruction—an island, for instance. But we were away to the northward of Saint Paul and Amsterdam, heading for the Straits of Sunda, and there was nothing to obstruct our hurricane. So it hurled and swirled and blew and raged for full thirty hours, from four o'clock Sunday morning until ten o'clock Monday forenoon.

By that time our ship was almost a wreck, and had the storm continued a little longer I would not have been here to write about it.

When the first shock of the big storm struck us, the raniks bolted into the forecastle to a man, like the cowardly cravens they were, and barricaded both doors.

So we were only four hands on deck, outside of the captain and officers and old Aleck Jackson, our negro cook, a thoro sailor from backbone to breakfast time.

We tried to take in the main lower topsail, the only sail we had set. But we did not have men enough to haul up the buntlines, and the sail split with a roar like a cannon the moment we started the sheets.

Then Captain Hurley came out of the cabin and handed me an axe. "Go up, Jim," he said, "and cut down that topsail or we'll be dismasted and lost."

"Aye, aye, sir," I answered, obediently, as I took the axe, "I'll cut her down if I can."

As I was crawling over the iron sheerpole on my way aloft I saw Mrs. Captain Hurley gazing at me with such a pitiful look thru the cabin window, and then I knew I *could,* and I did.

I cut the sail from the yards, tho it was an awful job, and when I came down Mrs. Hurley, still gazing thru the cabin window, paid me for it with a smile.

Our next job was to get our ship to the wind. So we lashed the foot of our leg-o'-mutton spanker to the boom, loosed the brails and hoisted the head about half-way aloft. Then we rolled the broken wheel down and let her come to. Heaving to in a storm is always a dangerous expedient, but it often has to be done. Just as the laboring ship came to the wind three tremendous seas boarded her and hove her down under thousands of tons of water. I could feel the wooden fabric struggling like a live creature under my feet. When she arose she was partly dismasted, her jibboom was gone at the cap, her fore-to'-gallant mast, still clinging by the stays, was pounding her with fearful violence in the sides; the forward house was stove in; all five of our boats and our windmill pump were gone, sheer-legs, skids and all, and four of our craven raniks had been swept into eternity like chalk off a slate.

Fore and aft we did not have a strip

of bulwarks left nor an ounce of movable property left about the decks, and for miles astern the sea was covered with driftwood, the flotsam and jetsam and planking wrenched away from our gallant ship by that awful storm.

By dint of strenuous and exhausting effort we managed to chop away the jibboom guys and to'gallant lanyards and let the crashing spars go adrift.

We had two jury masts and a spare jibboom lashed in the waist. The lashings got adrift and the big spars fetched away and took charge. Oh, heavens, what a mess!

One spar was obliging enough to wash over the side and thereby saved us a lot of trouble, but the other was a terror. It floated endwise and sideways and backward and forward with awful velocity, and there was no way to control it.

But at last, after a two hours' tussle, we got it aimed between two of the timber-heads, where the bulwarks were gone, and getting together on the other end we gave it the grand rush overboard and let it go to sea.

About the same time the spare jibboom got loose from its fastenings, and wafting astern on the crest of a mighty sea it crashed thru the forward cabin like a battering ram, butt end first, drove for fifteen feet of its length into the house, and crushed the steward to death in the pantry.

It afterward became a part of my job to get rid of that big stick.

I went down onto the main deck with a bowline around my waist and got a strap around the spar. Then I rigged a luff tackle to the main-fife-rail, and the men standing on top of the house hauling on the fall dragged the big 21-inch spar out of the bulkhead.

Then I got another strap on the heel of the spar and hooked on the mizzen topsail halyards, and they hoisted the big stick up and dropped it over the stern, and whoever found it had a fine jibboom.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, when everything had been done that could be done for the salvation of the ship, I was sent to the wheel. I was the favorite wheelsman on that ship, and somehow I knew her motions and how to anticipate them better than the rest. The ship was head to wind now, her yards braced in the line of least resistance, and nothing set but the head of her leg-o'-mutton spanker.

I only had half a wheel, for, as I have explained, the first sea that boarded us broke it off at the spindle.

We did not dare to lash the wheel, for fear the sea would destroy our steering gear.

So I had to stand there, lashed to a stanchion, until ten o'clock the next forenoon, without food or water, sleep or relief. And all that live-long Easter night I cursed those raniks from the bottom of my soul, and I curse them to this day.

Sometimes during my long trick little Mrs. Hurley would come to the after cabin window and look out to see if I was still there. And her presence gave me courage; I would look at her piteous, disconsolate little face and grasp the broken spokes harder than ever.

Next morning, about ten o'clock, Captain Hurley came to the wheel; the binnacle was gone and I was steering by the wind. "Jim," he bellowed close to my ear, "Jim, the glass is rising and I think the storm is about blown out. I want to get the topsails onto her and see if we can't drive her out of this region. Do you think you can keep her off without broaching? I'll send another man to the wheel if you want him."

"No, captain," I shouted against the wind; "one bad man is better than two good ones on an occasion like this, and, besides, you will need all the hands you've got left on the braces. When you're ready, sir, let me know, and I'll keep her off to a dot on the chart."

Captain Hurley struggled forward against the wind and smother to give the necessary orders.

The fore upper and lower topsails were loosed, hoisted and sheeted home. Then the old man stood on the forehatch and waved his hand as a signal for me to keep her away.

Never in my life did I have such complete confidence in myself as I did that moment. I eased the ship away gradually as fast as the laboring seamen at the braces checked in the yards.

As the big ship fell off gradually be-

fore the wind. I watched the climbing seas and the men at the braces in the waist without the quiver of an eyelid.

Thruout the whole maneuver I don't think she shipped a bucketful of water.

I felt absolutely safe and fearless, and I also felt manly and proud; proud of my power and ability to do what I was doing with that broken wheel, for the safety of that ship and all within her were delivered into my hands that day.

At last, the yards were squared, the two big topsails puffed out their cheeks and the "Restitution" blew away before the wind like a startled albatross.

About an hour later the storm subsided, almost as suddenly as it had arisen. Then the lashings were taken from my waist and I was relieved.

Stiff and sore and hungry I was, but not fatigued; I even think I could have managed another hurricane had there been one handy.

The working of the ship in that storm crushed nearly every case of oil in her hold, and, when we got to Japan, the most of her cargo had to be discharged from the hulk thru the bilge pumps, like so much sea water.

When I got relieved from the wheel that morning, Captain Hurley came and laid his hand on my shoulder, and speaking as kindly as tho I had been his only son, he said: "Jim, you'd better go below and have a rest; I know you need it."

"Thank you, sir," I said, as I started forward, "I think a nap would do me good."

But the old man grasped my arm, and turned me aft again.

"Come down here, Jim," he said, and he led me to the after companionway.

I descended, with Captain Hurley, into the cabin. The floor had been flooded with water, which had now drained out the scuppers, but the carpets were wet and sodden.

Captain Hurley tapped the spirits cask and handed me the best noggin of brandy I ever drank. Then he brought out cabin biscuit and a tin of preserved meat and gave me food, for it had been impossible to cook anything for two days. When my hunger had been satisfied he told me to lie down and sleep. I sprawled out of my dripping oilskins and turned in on the big couch in the after cabin.

Mrs. Hurley brought a pillow and a quilt from her stateroom and tucked me away, just like mother used to do. Then I thanked her and went to sleep, unmindful of the storm. I slept like a handspike till eight bells in the afternoon, oblivious to all creation. When I turned out and went on deck the storm had abated; the sea had subsided, the ship was under all the canvas it was possible to set, and driving away to the east-north-east for the Straits of Sunda before a moderate gale.

We rigged up the flywheel pumps and pumped her out, to the stirring strains of that ironical old pumping chanty, "Fire Down Below," where there's nothing but water to light it with, and good briny sea water at that.

The night after the hurricane we raised the white light on Aujer Point, the northern extremity of Java, and then came the inevitable long calm, about the longest and smoothest one I ever encountered.

Sometimes a calm will wreck a ship quicker than a storm, for she will lay and roll herself to pieces when she has no wind to steady her.

But that calm was absolutely smooth and quiet. It seemed as though the hurricane had carried all the wind out of the Indian Ocean, and the sea was perfectly still and aggravatingly limpid.

So, for fourteen days we lay and drifted between an azure sky and a glassy sea, surrounded by an atmosphere of intangible ether.

Every night we saw the first gleam from the tower of the white lighthouse, and every dawn we saw it extinguished.

One tide would drift us in toward the Straits, and the next would drift us back again.

Around us floated hundreds of immense island trees, which had been torn up, root and branch, and sent adrift by the irresistible power of that fearful hurricane.

Eventually a fair wind sprung up from west-sou'-west, and wafted us in thru the Straits. And so, with the smoking volcano, rising sheer from the depths looming up on our larboard hand, Java

Island to starboard, Sumatra away to leeward, and Borneo clothed with verdant, waving trees just visible in the dismal distance, we dropped our mudhook abreast the tall lighthouse at Aujer Point.

Next day, one of our old sailing chums, the aforementioned American ship, towed past us completely dismantled, and proceeded up the bay to Batavia for repairs. They had saved their monkey gaff and lashed it to the stump of their broken mizzen mast for a signal-pole.

They spoke us as they passed and reported that they had lost four men and the skipper. The German bark was never heard from again.

We made such temporary repairs as we could at Aujer, and proceeded on our way across the China Sea, without any bulwarks, without fore-to'-gallant mast or jibboom, and our wheel lashed up with oaken billets in place of spokes.

We reached Hiogo on the 19th of June, and remained there three months and two days.

There were thirteen sailing ships and seven men-of-war in the port, a sight that will never be seen there again. Among the war fleet was the old American frigate "Omaha," at that time flagship of the Asiatic Squadron; the wooden corvette, "Alliance," and the old composite gunboat, "Palos," the first warship that ever passed thru the Suez Canal, in 1869.

She died on the Asiatic Station and never returned to her home port.

Among the foreign warships were the French composite frigate, "Triomphante," an old tub with a fake ram and a bow-chaser under her martingale. She was accompanied by her consort, the corvette, "Chasseur," manned, principally, by Martinique negroes.

There was also the German gunboat "Wolfe," and an English fighting ship, the name of which I somehow forget.

All our raniks were driven over the side and paid off, with the jib down-haul, during our stay at Hiogo, and we sailed away from that interesting port late in September, with a full crew of Japs, with the exception of myself and three others, who served as quartermasters on the passage home. Owing to the lateness of the season, it was decided to take the Cape Horn passage on our return.

So we completed the circumnavigation of the globe on that voyage. We reached New York on the 20th of March, 1891, 176 days out from Japan; six months all but two days, just fourteen months and fifteen days from the date I joined the ship. It was the biggest pay day I ever had, $257.

We were obliged to lay in the lower harbor and strike our to'gallant masts to pass under Brooklyn Bridge, then we docked at Pier 19, East River, and went to the British Consul to be discharged.

That is the end of the voyage and the Easter hurricane.

When we were lined up at the shipping office, and Her Majesty's Consul was about to hand me my written discharge, Captain Hurley took it from his hand, and dipping a pen into red ink he dashed across the face of the document these words: "Helm Excellent, John W. Hurley."

That was the very highest recommendation which the law permitted any shipmaster to bestow upon a merchant seaman, and I could not have felt prouder of that discharge if it had made me the ruler of a nation.

A couple of voyages later, when I returned from Calcutta in the "Record," I was told that Captain Hurley had committed suicide by poison in Australia.

He was certainly a notorious villain and a most inhuman brute.

He treated his crew like dogs and his wife like a slave. She left him at Kobe and paid her fare home by the way of San Francisco. His sailors left him everywhere they got a chance.

But in spite of his calloused, insane, almost inhuman nature, I could not help feeling grieved over the news of his death, for he appreciated a sailor's work when he saw it done, and treated me as an equal when I did it, and, therefore, I shall always respect his memory.

New York City.



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TO THE HAGUE CONFERENCE



ADMIRAL CHARLES G. SPERRY. GEN. G. B. DAVIS.



JAMES B. SCOTT C. H. BUTLER CHANDLER HALE.
SECRETARIES TO THE DELEGATES.

The Women's Movement in Germany

BY HELENE STÖCKER, Ph.D.

[Dr. Helene Stöcker, of Berlin, is today one of the foremost figures in the Women's Movement in Germany. She occupies a prominent position as a lecturer and writer on philosophical and ethical matters pertaining principally to the women's question. One of her best known works is entitled "Love and Women," in which the problems of love and marriage, friendship and parentage are treated from her standpoint of heroic optimism. Fräu Stöcker is also a professor at the Lessing Hochschule, Berlin, and president of the Society called "Mutterschutz," which was organized about two years ago for the purpose of protecting the rights and furthering the interests and welfare of wives and mothers.—EDITOR.]

IN Germany it is doubtless due to the individualistic view of life taken by Goethe, and to romanticism, that the women's movement owes its origin and development and its consequent constraint of domestic relationships. To believe that it is the outcome of cleverly arranged agitation is merely to betray a certain naïve ignorance of historical and psychological events and conditions which have brought the women's movement into existence. Were it not for the revolutionary changes brought about by the invention and introduction of machinery, etc., we would have stayed practically where we were at the beginning of the nineteenth century. That is to say, the more refined and intellectual women would have rejoiced quietly in the excellence of their own gifts, without a thought of making this excellence attainable for the other members of their sex. Even if women had had a fully satisfactory activity—satisfactory in the sense of its being productive as regards their household work, the changed conditions of industry would still have abolished it. From a productive activity, a more administrative activity developed. And the possibility of giving occupation to the numerous feminine element in the household was therefore lost. New kinds of work had to be created to take the place of those that were lost. The old saying that "A woman's place is at home" had its application only so long as the woman could do everything which belonged to the home. When the advancement of machinery took that out of her hands there was nothing to do but to seek employment outside of the home, without which employment every person degenerates physically and mentally.

In this way the women's movement became a necessity. Two ways only were open for a woman to whom the opportunity for work was denied, providing she was not fortunate enough to have come into the world blessed with a yearly income. These were *disgrace* or *death*. Even those who could have no conception themselves of what *mental* hunger was, had to realize that woman was acquainted, at all events, with *physical* hunger, and therefore she should be allowed to provide for her physical needs with the work of her own hands. Even if there had been no women's movement, it would have been necessary for the leaders of the State to have originated it—unless they had had the intention to pension off all the women and maintain them at the public's expense.

The two roots of the women's movement, the material and the ideal, are so closely allied that it was not possible to do away with the *material* need without at once conceiving the *ideal*. The first German women's association in behalf of the movement was founded in the year 1865, two years after Lasalle had founded, in Leipsic, the first German workmen's association. For the first few years the associations were very modest in their claims for the higher education of women, perhaps in the hope of gaining more sympathy by their modesty. But about the year 1890 they began to change their policy. The idea had risen among a certain number that, in women's movements, as in politics, the saying of Bismarck applied: "Dutiful children get nothing!" In this way a more radical tendency was created which we have doubtless to thank for the more energetic

progress which the last ten years show.

In the year 1894 the various German women's organizations were brought together for the first time as the "Bund deutscher Frauenvereine" (League of German Women's Associations). This league originated from the stimulation which German women received at the International Congress at Chicago in 1893. An international women's league has been in existence since 1888; it includes several millions of women, and it held an international women's congress in Berlin two years ago. But the *first* international women's congress which was held in Berlin was in 1896, and it marks an epoch in the German women's movement. By it we gained the press to our side and in this way procured a powerful ally, for till that time the press had for the most part maintained absolute silence. There are several organs now in support of the movement, for example, *Die Frauenbewegung*, the Radical organ, edited by Frau Minna Cauer; *Die Frau*, the organ of the Moderates, edited by Helene Lange; the *Centralblatt des Bundes deutscher Frauenvereine*, edited by Frau Marie Stritt; and *Mutterschutz*, a magazine for the reform of sexual ethics, of which I am the editor. But however necessary and instructive these various organs may be, it is of greater importance, perhaps, for publicity that the representatives of the leading daily newspapers have so much understanding for our demands, and thereby are able to awaken the interest of their readers.

But the international congress of 1896 gave us in Germany much more than this: For the first time we were enabled to enjoy the most intimate association with the best women of all civilized lands, and to realize that the further development of woman is a necessary and ever increasing factor of our civilization, in the growth of which men have as much an interest as women.

No small amount of praise for the success of the movement is due to the energetic propaganda made by the so-called radical women, under the leadership of Frau Minna Cauer, Dr. Anita Augspurg, Maria Lischnewska, Lida Gustava Heymann and others. The more energetically the women advanced and fought, the more obvious became their division into various groups. Even at the time of the League's foundation in 1894 the working women's associations were debarred from it, on account of the still ruling moderation, for they were looked upon as political associations, and in Germany women may not legally organize political associations. In consequence, the so-called proletarian movement of the Social



HELENE STOCKER, PH. D.

Democratic women strove with great energy to have no connection with the middle class women's movement. The Social Democrats were even until lately of the opinion that a *women's* movement was foolish and impossible at the side of the workmen's movement, and that it could be left for the middle and higher classes of women to support.

Frau Lily Braun, who is herself of the middle class of women, and is now one of the leaders of the Social Democrats, has for some years held the opinion that a movement especially for women, in this connection, is an "evil." But, in the meantime, the necessity for a union of women to represent their separate interests has been recognized, and the much maligned women's organization has been undertaken. And as the Social Democratic women are in the very gratifying position of having a few million followers, it is to be expected that in ten or twenty years their movement will surpass the middle class Liberals in number and power, just as at the present day the Social Democratic party surpasses the few really Liberal men. Among the Clerical-Conservatives it has also been recognized that it is now time to take up a position in the women's movement, unless they want to drive the women into the camps of the Progressive parties. In this way two religious women's leagues have come into existence. The first is the Evangelical Women's League, under the leadership of Paula Mueller, who is as energetic as she is fanatical. In her organization all women are invited who do not wish to take part in the women's movement without giving expression to their religious convictions. The other is the Catholic Women's League, under the direction of the Center party. The fact that the Center is now taking the women's movement officially under its wing is the best argument that this movement is being considered seriously and that it can no longer be ignored. And among the masses that stand behind the Center the growth of a Catholic women's movement is to be observed, tho we must count on a slower growth here than among the proletarians.

Between these two extremes to the right and the left lie the numerous parties with varying shades of difference which are all joined in the "Bund deutscher Frauenvereine." These loosely-connected associations could, however, only resolve upon such matters as every one could heartily give consent to, and therefore they were in no way capable of advancing the women's movement, as Helene Lange, the leader of the Moderates, characteristically declared some years ago. Meanwhile, however, an organization has sprung up which has become more and more conscious of the difficulties of its task. Indeed, the differences of view are so great in it that at the league meeting held in Nuremburg a few weeks ago one might have thought it was a fight between Agrarians and Liberals. Naturally this development must progress continually, corresponding to the party changes of the political men. At the present moment the forces of the "moderate" partisans of women's rights and of the "liberal-radicals" almost counterbalance each other; on some questions the right had the majority and in others the left, at the Nuremburg meeting. This points to a tremendous progress of radical thought among middle-class women, which, in a few years, must lead to a complete victory, or to a division between the two principal groups of middle-class women, of which the first might almost be counted among the free conservative and national liberal politicians, while the second represents the "liberal union," or the standpoint of the real Liberals.

The division of the women's movement according to the religious and political standpoints just mentioned proves sufficiently that the women's question is therefore not the same for the different classes of women, and requires a different solution for each. The Social Democratic women are wrong in their assertion that only the success of the Social Democracy will guarantee the success of the women's movement. There are enough men among the Social Democratic party, as among all other political parties, for whom the women's problem is a book with seven seals; while, on the other hand, there are members of all parties who have already realized the significance of this struggle.

If the ultimate aims of the women's movement are not yet quite clear to every one, namely, the complete civil and

political equality of women with men, the possibility of having a home and children and a profession corresponding to their individuality is so evident a need for women that even the most backward cannot deny the necessity of forming new possibilities of industry with regard to domestic relationships. Consequently the greatest amount of success has been attained in the fields of education and training and the preparation for various professions. Thus far the question of education and the preparation for certain questions has been of most importance in the women's movement, and, I think, rightly. Only those who are sufficiently trained for the domestic and mental struggle can hope to win.

In the last few years in all the larger towns of Germany gymnasium or real-gymnasium "courses" for girls have been opened. In South Germany, however, they hit upon the much happier plan of allowing girls to enter the higher institutions for boys, if they wish to obtain a higher education. The education in mixed schools, which has long been a feature in American and Scandinavian schools, certainly paves the way for a more friendly and natural intercourse between the sexes, from the very beginning. If the women's movement aims at bringing the sexes nearer together, its most powerful means will be the education in mixed schools, which will doubtless be the form of education of the future.

The opening of German universities to women which has taken place in the last ten years has not yet led to official matriculation of women in all the universities. However, the refusal to allow matriculation is a simple formality, for the semesters are reckoned for the women students of medicine, and they are permitted to enter for the State medical examinations. At the present time we have already quite a number of qualified women doctors in Germany. Even a small number of women have been trained for legal professions; unfortunately the field is not yet open to women to practice as barristers. As a recompense for the lack of advocates a large organization for female legal protection has been formed among the women legal experts whereby poor women can receive legal advice and help in matters of jurisprudence.

In the last decade here in Germany women have also been trained for head teachers, and a short time ago they received permission to enter the State examinations for head teachers, which had hitherto been reserved for men alone. The profession of preaching has not as yet been opened for women in Germany, as it has in England and America, altho the Rev. Anna Shaw, at the last international congress, proved to the most stubborn opponent that even a woman can be a born preacher.

But not only in the sphere of education and charitable works have the women in Germany made the most progress in the last ten years. The understanding of the need for women's suffrage has grown in an astounding manner. The German League for Women's Suffrage was founded only about five years ago by Dr. Anita Augspurg and others. At the international congress for women's suffrage held in Copenhagen last August they were able to announce the formation of quite a number of separate associations. And not among women alone, but among men also, has the idea gained ground, and the political parties have been obliged to take up a position in regard to it. In addition to the Social Democrats and the members of the Liberal Union, a few representatives of the Center have declared themselves in favor of women's suffrage.

The latest phase in the German women's movement, however, is in the direction of motherhood protection. At the head of this movement stand men and women of all scientific and political opinions; famous lawyers, such as Professor von Liszt; well-known authorities on sex science, such as Professor Forel, Dr. Havelock Ellis, Dr. Albert Moll and Dr. Ivan Bloch; the socialist Lily Braun, Maria Lischnewska and others. The president and the writer of this article edits the official organ of this movement, *Mutterschutz, Zeitschrift zur Reform der sexuellen Ethik* (published by J. B. Sauerländer, Frankfort a-M.), a magazine which deals with the problems of love and marriage, friendship and parentage, and all the questions of sex

morals, viewed from a philosophical, historical, legal, medical, social and ethical standpoint. A number of prominent personages have taken up the practical work of the league, by direct help to mothers and children, and thru the medium of the magazine have greatly influenced public opinion of the necessity and importance of the movement. In a recent article in the *Fortnightly Review*, entitled "The Awakening of Women in Germany," Dr. Havelock Ellis called attention to this question. Among other things, Dr. Ellis calls attention to the fact that this movement is not the demand for political rights, but the right of feeling, and a judicious arranging of all those social functions which are founded on this feeling. In any case, the basis of this movement is the desire of woman for motherhood. Its object is to insure her this right and to regulate the personal and social relationships which spring from this function. It differs characteristically from every other women's movement, inasmuch as every other is based on what woman has in common with man, while it is here a question of that in which woman differs from man.

The motherhood movement intends not only to give women the right of motherhood, but also to protect women as mothers. For altho motherhood has been idealized in art and poetry, in real life it has remained an empty word. Yes, there are innumerable cases where the mother stands without rights and without protection. Again, at the present day, the parental power of the mother over her children is extremely limited as compared with the husband, notwithstanding that it has been demanded of women thus far that they should make the training of their children their sole aim in life. As for the unfortunate woman who has given birth to an illegitimate child, and has been deserted by the child's father, every one knows the disgrace which is her lot, and with what contempt she is looked upon. It is the object of the motherhood movement to call attention continually to the horror and repulsiveness of these conditions. We know that all human beings have developed under certain fixed conditions, and must further develop. So we do not need to clasp our hands helplessly, but should use them for the purpose of altering untenable existing conditions. Our whole social development, which demands for women of all positions a greater pecuniary independence and fitness for professional life, is, in other respects too, advancing in the direction of better conditions.

What still remains to be done by the movement for the protection of mothers is to institute inquiry offices for situations, for legal protection, medical help, etc. Besides this, it is necessary that the work should be recognized by every one. This must be not merely by women receiving fit recompense for their work, but also by increasing the assurance of their protection. For it is not only the unmarried mother for whom motherhood is a physical, moral and social martyrdom. As the statistics of all countries show, even married men, who are perhaps the fathers of several children, refuse the claims of fatherhood. They leave wife and children, and these fall into dire misfortune, and have to be cared for by public charity. Marriage protection, of which we hear so much, is therefore often lacking, and, as for the legal protection of unmarried mothers, it is out of the question, and, in fact, is nothing more than an empty form. There are only 16 per cent. of the unmarried men who can be persuaded to perform their very modest duty of providing for their illegitimate children. We must continue to strive for a recognition of the fact that the bringing up of children is a social duty, of which the burden must be borne by all. If we can attain that by the formation of a motherhood annuity, or, better still, a childhood annuity, we shall be able to protect the marriage bond in critical cases much more securely than by the most rigorous marriage laws which see a merit in making divorce impossible. When we have succeeded in rendering mothers and children no longer so helpless, when we consider the motherhood of women, with all its consequences, as a social work, we shall have taken one of the most significant steps toward the solution of the women's question, and which leads from barbarity to culture. And it seems sometimes as if we were not very far distant from this object.

BERLIN, GERMANY.

The New Farmers' Movement

BY JAMES A. EVERITT

[Mr. Everitt is one of the founders of the American Society of Equity, and is now its president. Since the first annual meeting, in November, 1903, the society has so extended its membership that, as the article states, it exists in no less than twenty-eight different States, while it has a membership of over 500,000, having an alliance with the American Federation of Labor. We comment on this article elsewhere.—EDITOR.]



The American Society of Equity is the title we have chosen for an association of American farmers and friends of the American farmer, because it is a very appropriate title, considering the purposes of our organization. If you study the meaning of the word "equity" as given by the dictionary you will find it explained as that which is equally fair or just to all concerned—in other words, justice to all; consequently the American Society of Equity is a name as well suited to those who till the soil as to a body of merchants, bankers, lawyers—perhaps is more suited to us when we remember the position the farmer occupies as a wealth-producer and as a citizen of the United States.



The American Society of Equity is a young organization in point of time, but such is the interest now manifested in it that our members can be counted all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. In fact, we have members in 2,700 out of 3,000 counties of the United States, and in 35,000 post office neighborhoods out of a total of 68,000. We now have 4 department unions, 13 State unions, and neighborhood and county unions in 28 States. To show that other classes of citizens recognize the value of our policy, I may add that our last annual meeting was attended not only by farmers, but by men high in the councils of organized labor, tradesmen, professional men. One of the speakers was a man who is eminent as a priest in the Roman Catholic Church. All such are welcome, as the society is not intended for the farmers alone, altho its membership is principally composed of them. It recognizes any one who is a friend of the agriculturist, and I may say here that we are in thoro accord with the great army of union labor, since the objects for which it is working are so similar in many respects to ours. It is a happy coincidence that the association originated in that great center of labor—the city of Indianapolis, the home of John Mitchell — which is also the market for one of America's greatest agricultural communities.



JAMES A. EVERITT.

Already organized labor has recognized the benefits of co-operation with this society, and at the national meeting of the American Federation of Labor in 1906, a working agreement was made with it. President Gompers, in referring to the possibilities, voiced the sentiment of the large gathering when he said: "The very presence of these representa-

lives of the farmers of our country bodes the greatest good for all our people. May it be the harbinger of a greater swiftness of the movement for the protecting and uplifting of our common people."

To attempt fully to describe the policy of our organization would be impossible in an article of this character, but I can briefly refer to some of its principal objects and plans of work which may give the reader a conception not merely of its importance, but of its necessity to the class of Americans it represents.

The chief object of the society *is to secure profitable prices for all the products of the farm, garden and orchard.* This is chief and paramount, for if farmers cannot gain the first object they cannot gain any of the others, and their products will always be used to enrich the small class who try to control the result of their labors. The founders of the society chose the word "equity" because they realized the tremendous power that would be in the hands of the farmers organized and in possession of all the food and other supplies on which the comforts and very life of human beings and domestic animals depend, and desired that there should always be the motto before them to do equity, while they are demanding equity.

In the organization of the American Society of Equity are local unions, county unions, State unions, and a national union. These are the component parts of the society as relates to its development and maintenance and are supported by small membership fees and dues. But included are district unions, section unions, and department unions. A department union is organized for each important crop or class of crops. There is a fruit and produce department, a tobacco growers' department, etc. A district union is a part of a department union, as the district union of Burley tobacco growers. The New York City district of the Department of Dairymen is another illustration. A section union comprises a group of States and is the active organization in receiving reports of supply and demand and in directing the supply to meet the demand. The department, district and section unions are maintained from a small sum, merely the fraction of a cent, added to the price of each crop above the minimum price agreed upon. The farmers transfer the expense of marketing their crops to the buyers, who pay for it just as the farmers have always helped to pay the marketing expenses for other people's goods that they bought.

In operating the society never buys any crops. It acts only in a directing capacity. The section unions get reports of all the crops ready for market any day, also the daily demand, and then they properly distribute the supply in proportion to the demand. For example, a member will report what he will have to sell next day, or may report a few days in advance, to his local union. The local unions in a county will report to the county union, also informing it as to the transportation routes. Thus the county union will have a report of all the marketable grain, live stock, vegetables, fruit and other staples. It reports a summary of the supply to the section union, which in turn reports to the national union. The national union will then have a report from all over the country of the supply ready for general distribution—not the part that the producer intends to sell in the local market. On the other hand members will get a report of the demand from the society representatives in the principal markets. Thus we expect to regulate the law of supply and demand. We will try to hold the products in the sections where they are produced until the demand for them enables them to be sold at a fair price to the farmer. The national society has no capital, and is simply a controlling power to direct the movements of the different local societies. We are not a trust or combine, and the capital is held by the stock companies which are formed at the various shipping points.

We expect to provide granaries, warehouses, cribs, elevators, hay barns and cold storage houses for the use of the farmers in storing their products if the market is below our minimum price. To illustrate this, suppose a farmer has his products ready for the market and cannot afford to hold them and needs the money. He can haul them to the shipping point and store in the society's warehouse. He will be given a shipper's receipt, and can take that receipt to the

bank controlled by the society and draw two-thirds of the marketable price of these products. When the market goes up to the agreed price, his products will then be sold and he will receive the balance of his money.

We also expect to establish a system of price bulletins by which the members will be told each day what is the market price made by the society and not by "bulls" and "bears" on the boards of trade for products, and what market it is best to ship to. In this way we can prevent any certain market being overloaded.

The American Society of Equity means to make steady, uniform and profitable prices for farm products; to prevent speculation in farm products; to enlarge markets at home and abroad; to establish elevators, warehouses, cold storage houses, etc., belonging to or controlled by the producers; to remove unnecessary agents between producers and consumers; to prevent adulteration of food; to induce boys to stay on the farm; to increase farm values; to protect farmers from the products of cheap labor in foreign countries and our island possessions; to establish parcel posts, postal currency and savings banks; to promote honest insurance and safe banking.

These are among the things we think should be obtained, but we are not unmindful of our fellow toilers. The American Society of Equity recognizes the right of labor to organize for its right and welfare, and that such organization has lifted up and dignified labor, guaranteed the excellence of its product, saved the working man from serfdom, secured him a fair proportion of wages for work done, lessened the hours of his toil, saved his children from unduly early toil and saved posterity thereby from becoming a race of degenerates.

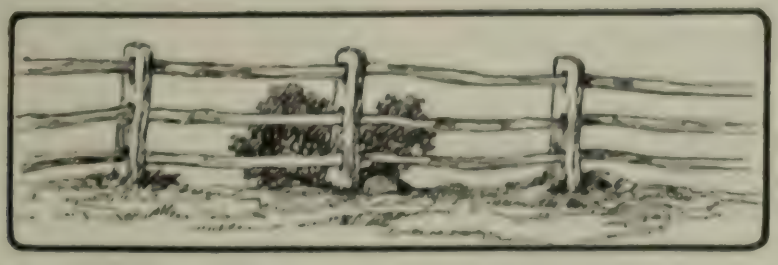
Believing these assertions to be true, then should organized consumers in any of the labor organizations decide to cultivate friendly and trade relations with the producing classes—farmers—and for this purpose decide to establish agencies, exchanges, etc., or other means of directly meeting the producing classes and receiving their products at first hands, the American Society of Equity will be more than willing to co-operate to the end that consumers may secure the necessities of life at equitable prices.

It is the belief of the society that all laws or regulations compelling the sending out of the monthly reports of growing crops should be repealed or modified to the extent that any and all crops should be reported only at the time of maturity of such crops.

It is also believed that the system inaugurated in many States, either by enactments of their legislatures or by the regulations of the agricultural departments of such States, compelling farmers to list the acreage of growing crops, is manifestly unfair and unjust to the producers, in that it furnishes weapons to the brokers, speculators and distributors to break down and destroy the equitable prices of such crops even before they are harvested, and that all laws, enactments or regulations of this kind should be repealed or modified.

While the society is not in any sense a political party, with the millions of farmers organized, and a multitude of their friends in the society all demanding equity, I expect it will make its power felt in laws and government thru whatever party may be in power.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



Simplified Spelling in French and English

BY LOUIS HAVET

[The author of the following article is one of the distinguished scholars of France. He is a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of the Institute of France, and professor of Latin Philology in the great post-graduate school of the Paris University, the College of France. Professor Havet has always been one of the most active members of the French Spelling Reform Commission appointed some years ago by the Minister of Public Instruction, and his learned report on the subject has met with much the same opposition in France as has been experienced by the American reformers in the United States. —EDITOR.]

WHEN a French child learns English, he finds it absurd that *wrong* begins differently from *right*, and that *enough* is not pronounced like *plough*. If I am not mistaken, when a child in London or New York learns French, he also thinks it odd that we write *boeuf* differently from *neuf*, and that we pronounce *mille* differently from *fille*. These children are perfectly right to be surprised at this queer fashion of spelling and pronouncing. The instinct which gives rise to this dissatisfaction is a just instinct; for, the alphabet itself being phonetic, it ought to be used in such a way as to render sounds perfectly.

Furthermore, these children are right not only in theory, but what their common sense demands is perfectly practicable. It would not only be a good thing, but it is a possible thing, to better the spelling of words in all languages. The Frenchman of today writes *fantôme* and not *phantosme*, as did his ancestors. The American prints *honor* instead of *honour*, and begins to substitute for the perfectly astounding forms *though* and *through*, *tho* and *thru*. Every one of these changes stands for a victory of clearness over blindness; and these are victories whose effects will last. If a child is accustomed from the start to write *fantôme* or *thru*, is there any likelihood that at forty he will go back to *through* and *phantosme?* It appears absurd even to ask the question. It is a proved fact, therefore, that we may go from complicated to simplified spelling, but the inverse cannot be done. And this is an important fact.

The more complicated and absurd the orthography of a language is, the more useful will be its simplification; but, unfortunately, at the same time, it is these languages that it is the most difficult to reform. The two worst systems of spelling in the civilized world are, without question, those of the French and English languages. Consequently, it is the duty of the French, on the one hand, and the English and Americans, on the other—and I count more in this matter on the Americans, who are not afraid of new things, than on the more old-fashioned English—to make the chief effort looking toward a general simplification of spelling thruout the world. But nowhere else will the reformers meet with such difficulties and nowhere else will the victory, once won, carry with it so much good.

The essential element of spelling reform is simplification. In every language and in every country, it means the suppression of what is not pronounced, and the writing in the same way sounds that are pronounced in the same way. Everywhere, it tends to diminish the number

of rules and to lighten the dry part of school work. In the old as in the new world, the reform will be made in the interest of the living as against the thoughtless tyranny of the dead, in the interest of children and in opposition to the stolid routine of adults, for the multitude in spite of the pedantry of a false élite. This reform concerns whole nations, individuals, the human race in general. Let us touch on these three categories.

It is to the best interests of a nation



LOUIS HAVET.

that its language be rapidly accessible to all its citizens. It is very necessary that a little Breton or Fleming learn French easily; that a child in the Highlands or a young Welshman master English without too much difficulty. This easy acquisition of a language is especially important in countries which are open to immigration, like French Algeria and the Western United States. Every foolish subtilty postpones the moment when the new citizen will be no longer distinguishable from his fellow men, and so checks in a serious way the perfect unity of a nation.

The individual suffers in his personal development by a bad system of spelling. The child of French or English speech is far from knowing how to read when he has mastered the fundamental mechanism of the alphabet table: b, a, ba; e, n, en; g, o, t, got, etc. This is something; but this same unfortunate child still has but a ridiculously small number of words at his command—words that he can read. He can make out *ten cats,* but not *eight calves; hat,* but not *shoe; red,* but not *blue; America,* but not *United States.* How much better off is the child who has as his maternal language Italian or Spanish? If he knows the alphabet and its simple combinations, he is immediately able to read any text suited to his years. While the other child, aided by grown persons, consumes whole months in making the acquaintance of odd combinations of letters, the Spanish or Italian child, without any assistance or waste of time and patience, himself quite alone, discovers the written thought in the book before him.

Humanity also, the universal democracy of the future, will be benefited by a reasonable reform of the orthographies of the different nations. In fact, nothing is more aristocratic, in the bad sense of the word, than a vicious system of spelling, whose difficulties are sometimes unsurmountable to children born in the lower strata. "You are quite right," a Paris cabman said to me in 1889, when I was making an active effort to simplify French orthography; "for it is so hard for us to read the newspapers." The fact is that the daily paper and books also are shut against thousands of persons of both sexes and of all countries, because, in their childhood, they were discouraged by the artificial difficulties which surrounded the task of learning to read. Their monotonous days are now passed in ignorance of what other beings, more fortunate than they, are enjoying, and they die unconcerned about the greatest misfortune of their life. Democracy should feel remorse when it thinks of these intellectual pariahs; that is, if democracy is to be governed by a brotherly sentiment. And humanity, even if it were aristocratic, should recollect what is expected of it from the very etymology of the word.

Modern society the world over is very proud of the way in which it educates its children. It takes great praise to itself for having built fine schoolhouses, for the good teachers put at their head, for the excellent text-books furnished free and without stint. But this same society seems to take less interest in the way in which study is conducted in these schools and yet here, too, might be found a subject of self-congratulation. A slight reform in orthography would be an act that we might well be proud of, for it would make school life more congenial to many a poor pupil, would render his work more fruitful and would be a blessing for society in many ways. In America, President Roosevelt has looked at the matter in this light, and so have our French Ministers of Public Instruction, who appointed an official commission for the reform of our orthography; and this is the point of view from which the question should be regarded on both sides of the Atlantic by all Americans and Frenchmen, by all citizens capable of examining seriously a serious question.

PARIS, FRANCE.



To My Black Mammy

BY ETHEL AMANTHIS MORRISON LACKEY

To my old Southern mammy, with kind, ebon face,
And her air of but living by means of God's grace,
Do I drink
As I think
Of her love for my race;

How her bosom so ample, in kerchief of white,
Was ever a haven from grief or from fright;
And how we
At her knee
Said our prayers every night.

Self-respecting, she naught but respect would allow:
To her dignified mien the most pompous must bow;
While calm
Like a balm
Anointed her brow.

Her care of her "mistis" with suasion and wile,
Her croons o'er the cradle of each "baby chile,"
Are all parts
Of our hearts,
Tho she's dead this long while.

Ah, mammy, I think, truly what's in a name,
For "mother" and "mammy" meant almost the same
In those days
Of whose ways
Nothing's left but the fame!

In today's bitter cup of race hatred and strife,
Of turmoil and curses—of war to the knife—
Let me pore
The sweet lore
Of my old mammy's life.

RIDGETOP, TENN.

A People's Lobbyist

BY JOSEPH LEE

[Few men have more effectively devoted themselves to civic interests than has Mr. Joseph Lee, of Boston, whose Town Room on the summit of Beacon Hill has attained a national reputation. How and why he devotes both time and money to the betterment of people and conditions; what he has accomplished and what he hopes to accomplish, he has told at the request of THE INDEPENDENT in the following article.—EDITOR.]

MY principal interest and activity in social work has been as a people's lobbyist. Besides appearing before committees and talking with many individual members of the Legislature and explaining to them the merits of different bills in which I have been interested, I have had a hand in the organizing of the Massachusetts Civic League, the object of which is to achieve team play in work of this kind. The League has originated and supported many bills that have become law, and has, indeed, for the last dozen years, been almost uniformly successful. Our function is not so much to form public opinion as to give effect to it. We serve as a lens to bring public opinion to a focus, or as a sort of social precipitant for the public purpose already existing in solution.

The common way of treating a Legislature is to leave it so far as possible in ignorance of public opinion until after it has acted, and then blame it very severely for not having done the right thing. Our idea is that it is better to say what you want beforehand than to say what you didn't want afterwards.

There is more nonsense talked about the corruption and lack of spirit in our Legislatures than on any other subject. The lack is far more in the people than it is in the Legislatures.

In my experience as a lobbyist, I have practically always had a respectful hearing, and such opposition as I have encountered has in the majority of cases been the result of honest conviction. I think the Legislature is becoming increasingly interested in the progressive social work.

The hitch in the past has been that we have passed resolutions and depended on the Legislatures to do the rest. Surely if it is worth while to send a special counsel to a State capital for the purpose of furthering a law to provide that a sidewalk assessment shall be five dollars or ten dollars less, it should be worth while to send a man to talk to the legislators and explain a possible plan to save the lives and souls of children.

If civic movements have lost their force in the past I feel it is simply because means were not taken to make the situation plain and to put in solid work of the word-saving variety for what is desired.

A thing that is not generally understood of the Legislatures is that their functions are largely judicial. They do not, as a rule, originate legislation.

A Legislature is to a great extent a court, and hears only what is brought before it; so that the people's cause will not get heard unless somebody acts as counsel for the people and makes it his business to represent them.

The Massachusetts Civic League attempts to serve that function in this

State, and I believe there should be a similar organization in every State.

The policy represented in the bills that we have gone in for may be described as the policy of watering the plant rather than tying on the flowers. We think it is better to attack an evil at its source than to attempt to deal with it after it has occurred.

As a result of the work of the Massachusetts Civic League I am proud to state that we now have on the law-books of this State a measure providing for medical examinations in all the public schools.

The bill provides two things:

First—that each child who looks to his teacher to be in ill-health, or shows symptoms of any particular disease, or who comes back to school after being sick without a doctor's certificate, or who comes back after an unexplained absence, shall be reported by the teacher and seen by the school physician. If the school physician sees anything the matter with him, notice must be sent to his parents, who are told that the child is sick and that they had better see about it. If it is an infectious disease the child is kept out of school until it is well.

Second—That every child in Massachusetts shall have his sight and hearing tested every year by a teacher. In this part of the bill also there is a provision which we hope will eventually have far-reaching results, namely, that every child shall also be annually tested to see whether he is suffering "from any other disability or defect tending to prevent his receiving the full benefit of his school work or requiring a modification of his school work in order to prevent injury to the child, or to secure the best educational results."

Under this provision a general examination of the child can be made, such as is now being made in the New York schools, including his heart, his lungs, his nutrition and his nervous condition and strength.

There is absolutely no provision whatever for any interference with the functions of the home. The desire is to make certain that the child shall be in proper condition to receive the most good out of the educational facilities offered, and to make him a strong and efficient man rather than a weak, nervous wreck; but the law provides only that the parent shall be told what needs to be done. It leaves it to him to do it.

My attention was first called to the need of something of this sort by the statement of a medical friend of mine that adenoids might stop almost completely the intellectual development of a child. When a little later Mr. Kidner, who has charge of child work in St. Andrew's Church in the West End of Boston, informed me that he had recently had eight adenoids cut out of children under his care, I realized that the extent of this particular evil made it a matter of important public concern. Some time last spring I felt the time was ripe for doing something systematic to correct this and other physical defects in school children. An account of the course pursued will illustrate the manner in which such a task is accomplished and may perhaps be a help to others.

At the start, I consulted the State Board of Education, the State Board of Health, and especially Dr. Durgin, chairman of the Boston Board of Health, who is the man who introduced medical inspection of schools into America. Next I drew a tentative bill, and I interested in it the Massachusetts Medical Society, the State Society of School Superintenddents and the women's clubs. Then, in accordance with the usual methods of the Massachusetts Civic League, of which I am an officer, and which adopted the bill, we interested in the matter everybody in the State who might be expected to especially know about it, writing circular letters to all the superintendents and all the chairmen of school committees. Finally we presented it to the Legislature and began our work there. It was done in a systematic fashion. We laid mines for the Legislature. The legislators could hardly walk in any place where they might naturally expect light on the question of medical inspection without setting off a mine that we had loaded.

As to the net result, when the matter came before the General Court our only disappointment was in the utter lack of opposition and our only difficulty was

in effecting a compromise between those who wanted the thing carried out by the school committees and those who wanted it done by the boards of health.



JOSEPH LEE.

We had simply met the legislators in their own way and we got most loyal support.

We are now preparing a campaign for having school nurses in Boston, as they have in New York, so as to carry further the policy of this same bill. Three nurses have already been employed by individuals and are working in the schools. Their work has conclusively demonstrated that in large cities their addition makes the system about three times as

effective. The nurse will recognize symptoms which will pass the teacher. She can treat the children for minor complaints without sending them home, and, above all, she can go to the home of the sick child and show the mother what is needed, giving the first treatment.

I would also say that this does not represent all the work of the League in the last Legislature. I have been much interested in two bills, which have become laws, regarding the treatment of juveniles in the courts, one for the treatment of delinquent children and one for the establishment of a juvenile court.

I have a few more pet ideas. One is the creation of playgrounds all over the city and all over the State. A child plays for the same reason that a kitten does or that a plant grows toward the light—because that is the law of growth. The form in which nature's law declares itself in him is in the command to play.

We complain of children's law breaking and we are very desirous of establishing a juvenile court, but the law that we have broken in failing to provide a place to play, is a more ancient and more important one. It is the absence of playgrounds that brings the boy in contact with the police.

I think it can be said that the playground movement is growing here and all over the country and that ten years will see a great development in this direction.

I also want in time to see the school buildings used more completely, and the school yards.

The awakening of the whole people to their responsibilities is quite as important as the awakening of the legislators. The Massachusetts Civic League is working along that great general line and for the furtherance of the plan I started, what I called the "Town Room" at No. 3 Joy street, Boston, where the League is located. The idea of the "Town Room" is to afford a place where people who care about Massachusetts, who are interested in the State as a—what may be called a spiritual body, an embodiment of the public will—can go and find out what the State is doing and what its different parts, the cities and towns, are doing, and what it stands for, and where they may, by good luck, receive some inspiration as to what the State ought to do and what its deeper meaning is.

This seems to me a very laudable idea on my part, but I cannot say that I have so far succeeded in carrying it out in a very effective manner. So far as the room itself is concerned, I think it is good. It was made by pulling out the floor of the top story of an old brick house so as to make a room two stories high running up to the gable. The beams and rafters have been left just as they were, and also the brick walls which form the gable ends of the room. There is a cypress wainscoting about ten feet high and a hard, pine floor, both stained dark reddish brown to harmonize with the color of the rafters and the boards of the roof.

I have there the library of the Twentieth Century Club and about three hundred more books that I have added. What I want further, and what I have not succeeded very much in getting are pictures and maps and circulars and printed matter of all kinds illustrating the social and political life of the different cities and towns. I want the Room eventually to have good pictures of all the best architecture in the State, both buildings and landscapes; of all the most home-like looking old commons or the most beautiful elm-lined streets such as one sees in the Connecticut and the Housatonic Valleys; the best school buildings and playgrounds; the best methods of celebrating the Fourth of July; the best fountains and sign posts and telegraph poles, and everything else that concerns the making of a city or town beautiful or that makes the public features of a city or town a fit and dignified expression of a strong and self-respecting public life.

BOSTON, MASS.

Literature

To Altruria Thru Anarchism

COMFORT, refinement and security for everybody! And only three to five hours' work a day! What an alluring vision! We need not debate whether Kropotkin's estimate of five hours or Howell's guess of three hours is correct; for we would be satisfied to accept five hours and would not fight against reduction to three. Should the correct figure be nearer eight than five, we would e'en be thankful, so long as the plenty, the certainty and the universal intelligence of the vision were assured. But roseate as is the dream, fain as we would that it might come true, these books do not bring conviction of its realization. Neither writer has done his best work in these sociological volumes. Kropotkin's chapters lack the charm and the scientific serenity of his Autobiography and his "Fields, Factories and Workshops"; while Mr. Howells seems to have lost, we hope only temporarily, that lambent humor which plays over most of his pages. *The Conquest of Bread*[1] is a translation of a work written some years ago, but expressing truly, tho less persuasively than some of his other essays, the philosophic anarchism of which Kropotkin is the leading living exponent. It expounds both a social plan and its justification. It sketches very broadly a revolution, which, the writer says, "rich and poor alike recognize is imminent"—a revolution characterized by flat expropriation, and a readjusted society wherein dwell plenty, freedom and brotherhood. Mr. Howells, while inspired by the same spirit as his colleague, is an artistic critic, not a scientific reasoner. Disappointed by the reception given to "A Visitor from Altruria" when he first appeared, he has continued the experiences of that charming gentleman,[2] and, since, like so many foreign visitors, the Altrurian succumbed to the fascination of the American woman, and took home one of them as his wife, his chronicler, deftly weaving the love story with social observations, presents a picture of life in Altruria in the letters of the exiled bride.

To the indictment which Mr. Howells makes of the stupidity, the unreasonableness and the injustice of life in our cities there is no reply. Our assumption that it is natural and proper for a few to eat the costly, unhealthy meals which the Altrurian shared on Thanksgiving Day, while many children are under-nourished and thinly clad; the cool impertinence with which most of us take for granted that the servant should be satisfied with dark, ill-ventilated rooms and inferior diet; the homage to hideous fashion and the servitude to bad taste which are prominent among the well-to-do people with whom Mr. Homos associated—to all those Americans who are open-minded must sorrowfully plead guilty. Likewise the superiority of life in Altruria must be admitted. There everybody works, including father, and nobody wants for bread and mushrooms (the Altrurian substitute for meat); there the servant problem has been solved by the elimination of personal service and the devil foiled by the elimination of folly. Most readers will wish that they also could book a passage on the "Little Sally" when next she sails for the bright Altrurian shores. A few unregenerates may shrink from the mushroom diet and cling to the fleshpots of Chicago; but the short obligatory workday, the jolly co-operative voluntary labors, the spacious life, the lovely festivals, the security for old age and for children—these must surely fascinate the average American, "anxious about many things," unless the fever of our life has so penetrated his soul that, like the ear deadened by the roar of elevated trains, it has become insensible to higher harmonies.

But how shall we reach Altruria here in America? To that question Mr. Howells attempts no answer beyond the suggestion that we must abandon personal service and all share the drudgery; and Kropotkin's answer lacks cogency. Neither writer reckons with the craze for luxury or for complexity of life, as

[1] THE CONQUEST OF BREAD. By Peter P. Kropotkin. New York: G. P. Putnam Sons. $1.50.

[2] THROUGH THE EYE OF THE NEEDLE. By W. D. Howells. New York: Harper Bros. $1.50.

the Darwinian would call it, which has seized all classes. If everybody were satisfied with a cup of coffee and a little fruit for breakfast (Mr. Howells won't give up his coffee, despite the terrifying street car advertisements), and with a few mushrooms and vegetables for other meals; if women were content to wear one style of dress perpetually; if the common craving for rich furniture and showy drawing-rooms, for fast horses and automobiles, for trips to Europe and for costly toys for the youngsters could all be eradicated, then, perchance, three hours' labor a day could supply our wants. But almost all workmen would rather work long hours for high wages than short hours for low wages. While wages have doubled and trebled in a century hours have been reduced but little. Business men prefer even to sacrifice their health if only a fortune accrues rather than simplify their lives and increase their leisure. Few, painfully few philosophers, are left to "cultivate plain living and high thinking."

If everybody is to enjoy a complex, rich life, as Kropotkin premises, only by the perfection of invention and of organization can all be supplied on five hours' work a day. Surely the result would not be attained by the abandonment of organization, which the philosophic anarchist recommends. His account of the passage from Capitalism to Communism is full of gaps of logic. He says:

"The proletariat will rise, declare all property free to all, and then, having arranged themselves spontaneously in groups, they will adopt ideal methods of cultivation and manufacture, allow to everybody access to all goods 'according to his needs,' and, without laws or governments, live together a harmonious and progressive life."

The writer proves that, by the use of glass houses, of soil specially made, manured, heated and tended, and with abundant capital and skill, a tiny area can be made miraculously prolific; hence, he argues, a city in revolt, such as Paris, will immediately feed its millions from hot-houses they will at once establish. Mobs in arms, in Kropotkin's imagination, will show an intelligence and a power of self-government of which no sign is visible in the existing society; by the attraction of the revolution they will be arranged in beautiful order as a heap of iron filings is arranged around the poles of a magnet. Whence the hot-houses will descend and what the crowd will eat while the first crop is growing, who will direct the labor and by what force each man will be kept at his job, and how the plant food necessary for intensive cultivation is to be supplied, no indication is given. From the unphilosophic anarchy of capitalism to the philosophic anarchy of imagination there is one bound; the intervening chasm is leaped without strain. But social affairs do not arrange themselves that way. "This kind goeth not forth but by much prayer and fasting." Doubtless present conditions reek with foolishness and injustice; doubtless a better order is attainable; doubtless brutal drudgery is needless in an age of machinery; doubtless poverty is a remediable disgrace to our civilization; but we can arrive at a better land, a concrete Altruria, only by patiently taking one step after another, by elaborating reform after reform. There can be no sudden transformation scene; but gradually the shadows will flee, the sky will lighten and the clouds fade until night passes imperceptibly into day.

The Story of Hymns

A NEWSPAPER does well that reprints regularly choice poems, hymns or prose that ought to be a part of the general reader's mental equipment. It was for the Chicago *Tribune* that the editor of this book made a selection of *One Hundred Hymns You Ought to Know.*[1] A concise explanatory note of hardly more than a hundred words accompanies each hymn. Here they are brought together and given a more permanent and attractive setting. Collections of this sort can hardly fail to be interesting, for they set the reader to wondering on what principles the editors have made their selections. For example, in this hundred are two hymns by Miss Havergal and but one each by Doddridge, Newton and Cowper. Here are more by Faber than by Wesley or Watts or Heber; one by Montgomery and two by both How and

[1] ONE HUNDRED HYMNS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW. Edited by *Henry F. Cope.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

Alford. Probably the popularity of the music to which the words are set weighed heavily in some instances. That must have been the case with Faber's "Pilgrims of the Night," and it was Mr. Sankey's singing that gave "The Ninety and Nine" its place here. As a rule, the choice has been wise, and some of the modern hymns are of the very best, such as Baker's "The King of Love" and How's "For All the Saints." The editor misleads in saying that the familiar selection given from Pope's "Messiah," "Rise, Crowned with Light," was printed in *The Spectator* in 1712. Not this short selection, but the whole "Messiah" was issued by Mr. Steele as No. 378 of *The Spectator,* May 14, 1712. Nor is it quite fair to say that nothing else by Pope has "found its way into the hymn books." Selections from the "Universal Prayer" have been included in Collyer's, Cotterill's and in many Unitarian collections. The articles about the eighteen *Famous Hymns of the World*[2] were first published in *The Delineator.* The writer has here collected stories and incidents connected with the authorship or influence of these hymns—illustrations such as are sought by those who lead services of song, and may be told so as to deepen the interest of the singers. The book would be improved, however, if its pictured illustrations were omitted.

In one volume two popular books by the late Mr. Butterworth, *The Story of the Hymns* and *The Story of the Tunes,*[3] have been united, condensed, and also enlarged and brought up to date by including in the study such modern hymns and tunes as have won recognition since the books were first published. When near death Mr. Butterworth himself passed over his manuscript to Mr. Brown, who has executed his difficult task not only with sympathy for his subject, but with no little original research. The result has been practically a new book, the pages on Gospel Hymns being, in the main, and that on the Hymns of Wales being, entirely, supplied by Mr. Brown. The method used has been to present each hymn with its tune as a normal combination "like a flower and its fragrance," and Mr. Brown has shown genuine appreciation of those tunes that are beloved of worshippers rather than of mere musicians. This work is more valuable than most of the popular books on hymns and also more readable.

A large number of the distinguished clergymen and laymen at the Denver Christian Endeavor Convention were asked to give a list of what they considered the most beautiful and helpful hymns, and the twenty-four hymns receiving the most votes have been printed by the Society for the especial use of its Juniors.[4] Each hymn is preceded by an account of the circumstances under which it was written and a biographical sketch of the author, by Amos R. Wells.

A Great Liberal Peer

An obvious and long existing gap in English political biography is now filled by Mr. Stuart Reid's *Life and Letters of Lord Durham,** for looking back over the history of the House of Lords since the beginning of the reign of George III it is impossible to name a peer who was more disinterestedly true to Liberalism, who had more to do with the formulation of Liberal principles, who was more loyal to all that today in England is understood by Liberalism, or who accomplished more for popular causes and political progress, than the first Earl of Durham. Durham died in 1840, within eighteen months after his return from his great mission in Canada. For his fame it is unfortunate that an adequate and authentic biography of him has been so long withheld; but now that the full records of his life are available, and all the drawbacks of his environment can be understood, he must be placed among the great English statesmen of the nineteenth century; and this in spite of the fact that he was of only two administrations, and that his official life at Westminster, as distinct from his service as

[2] Famous Hymns of the World: Their Origin and Their Romance. *By Allan Sutherland,* with an introduction by the *Rev. Henry C. McCook, D.D.* New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.20.

[3] The Story of the Hymns and Tunes. *By Theron Brown* and *Hezekiah Butterworth.* New York: American Tract Society. $1.50.

[4] Twenty-four Memory Hymns and the Stories. *By Amos R. Wells.* Boston: United Society of Christian Endeavor. 50 cents.

* Life and Letters of the First Earl of Durham (1792-1840). *By Stuart J. Reid.* Two vols. Pp. xvii, 409, x, 409. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $10.00.

Ambassador at St. Petersburg and his five or six months as High Commissioner at Quebec, did not extend much over four years.

He was a Liberal in the darkest days of Liberalism. While he was of the House of Commons, altho he was a great landed proprietor, he opposed the enactment of the Corn Laws. He advocated Parliamentary reform and national education. He assailed the special privileges of the Church of England in so far as these privileges worked wrong and injustice to Nonconformists and Roman Catholics; and he was one of the earliest of the Liberals after the era of the Napoleonic wars to advocate peace, retrenchment and reform. Grey and other of the Whig leaders had advocated Parliamentary reform as early as 1793; but these men were not Liberals in the sense that Durham was. They realized that the then existing system of Parliamentary representation was indefensible. They were willing to pose as the upholders of popular causes. They were willing to make some reform in the Parliamentary representation; but their great care was never to carry Parliamentary or any other reform to a point where it would endanger what the Whig peers of the period between the American Revolution and the beginning of the reign of Queen Victoria used to lescribe as "their order."

By inherited traditions and by matrimonial ties Durham was closely connected with the Whigs. He could have been of the Whig party and shared more fully than he did in the good fortunes of the Whigs after 1828; but whether of the House of Commons or of the House of Lords he took a line of his own; and, much to the annoyance of Grey and Melbourne, could never be kept within the narrow confines of Whiggism. He had broader views and a larger vision than any of the Whig statesmen or politicians with whom he was officially associated; and in the great crises of his political life—the Reform Act of 1832 and the Rebellion in Canada in 1837—he fearlessly acted on his own conception of duty; and today he stands justified before the world in the course he took at each of these momentous junctures in British history. Responsible government for the colonies resulted from Durham's famous report on conditions in what are now the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; and he made a bold struggle in 1832 for a measure of reform which should have some democratic characteristics. The Act of 1832 would have been a miserably disappointing measure had Durham not been of the Grey administration; for by 1832 Grey had lost the little enthusiasm he had ever had for Parliamentary reform, and apparently he would have been content to form a Whig Government and drop the question of reform if it had been practicable to do so. Grey and his Cabinet of Whig peers conceded just as little as would suffice to tide them over the crisis and save appearances for the Whigs who had supported reform when it seemed that their party was never to regain power.

The background which Mr. Stuart Reid sketches for Durham is admirable so far as concerns his English political activities. It is less commendable as regards his brief career in Canada, for here much is lacking to make clear the unwholesome political conditions which brought on the Rebellion of 1837 in Upper and Lower Canada.

Running Water. By A. E. W. Mason. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

This book is not so well written as "The Four Feathers" by the same author, yet the charm of it is unique. It is an old-fashioned romance, which offers a complete rest from modern ideas and gives little or no impression of reality. The only facts in it are the Alps, not the literary Alps of the tourist, but the real mountains unadorned by quotations. And as Silvia Thesiger, the heroine, climbs Aiguelle d'Argentière, we feel the strain, the cold, the invigorating hardship. Silvia, by the way, belongs to that class of heroines who figured so extensively in the fiction of the 1860's, when ladies still said their prayers upon moonlit window sills with their hair down. She is born of very bad parents, but gifted with beauty, ideality, and she dreams of running water. (The very slight use the author makes of this circumstance scarcely justifies the title, but it is his book and

nobody's business.) She moves about in the tale to save a worthless scamp from a deserved fate with a good deal of stage acting, just as women used to do in novels long ago when their lover got drunk or killed a rival. Indeed this was the dramatic duty of every heroine. Now it looks a little queer, far-fetched, to see the lovely Silvia turning her back upon an admirable gentleman who wishes to marry her, because she hopes to save a degenerate, but that is the attraction of the story, its reversion to an elder fashion in romantic ideas. It is pieced together with morals so elaborated that they flare out like billboard posters. And the reader is obliged to think that the part the author does not tell of Strood and the other blacklegs in the story would be more interesting than anything he has told, which is very incomplete and often irrelevant.

The Working of the Railroads. By Logan G. McPherson, lecturer on Transportation at the Johns Hopkins University. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Pp. 273, vii. $1.50.

The value of his book lies in the fact that it is a clear and concise exposition of its subject, written by one who is both a practicable railroad man and a trained economist. The author, besides having an academic connection, has been active in the railway service a number of years, having been associated formerly with ex-President Loree, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and more recently with the late President Spencer, of the Southern Railroad. The book itself is the result of a course of lectures recently delivered at the Johns Hopkins University. Tho based in the main on the writer's experience and observation while in the railway service, and containing much technical information not readily accessible to the general reader, the work is designed as a primer rather than as a treatise. It endeavors to present an accurate conception of the underlying principles of railroad practice in their social and political as well as economic aspect. The railroads are portrayed as vast complicated organisms with numerous functions and activities, correlated by a central nervous system, at the head of which is the president and board of directors. Tho treating principally of the organization, the work and the inter-relation of the different departments of a railroad company, the author devotes considerable space to such topics of general interest as the determination and regulation of railroad rates, and the relations of common carriers to the State and the public. His explanation of the theory of railroad rates, tho somewhat brief, is exceedingly clear and comprehensive. Much stress is laid upon the fact that it is practically impossible for a railroad to gauge its charges by the cost of service, since only a relatively small share of each item of railroad expenditure can be allocated to a particular service. The author is optimistic in his views regarding future improvement in the relations of the railroads to the public, tho he freely admits that as long as railroads are controlled by human beings there is likely to be abuse and corruption. But, just as in politics, such evils, owing to certain social forces, are gradually being minimized, so in the industrial world certain economic factors are tending to eliminate mismanagement and greed in the administration of public service corporations.

The Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century. By Henry Grey Graham. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

Rarely well has Mr. Graham done what must have been to him a pleasant task, for his book is rich reading. Before and long after the union of 1707, Scotland was isolated and desperately poor. Slavery existed there. Superstition and smuggling and every other crime flourished, save highway robbery, but including the feeing system. This last the Scots heroically suppressed by treaty against it and giving servants fit wages. The system has, however, reinstalled itself. Even the beauty of the country could not appeal to the traveler who perforce stopped at the Scottish inns. Goldsmith said: "Hills and rocks intercept every prospect." But, then, Goldsmith's rank would not let him dance at an Edinburgh ball, tho his money admitted him to it. The forerunners of Peter Peebles and Dominie Sampson are here, for the law and education furnish much matter; and here is shown the heartiness and homespun

character that live in the poems of Fergusson and Burns. The serial sermon is now gone. In those days a preacher spent a year and a half on two verses of the Psalms. In Scottish they might be:

"Blythe may the man be, who airts-na his gate by the guidin' o' the god-lowse; an' wha stans-na i' the road o' wrang-doers; an' wha louts-na at the down-sittin' o' lowse jaukers. Bot wi' the law o' the Lord is his hail heart's-gree; an' owre his rede sigheth he baith day an' night."

During the week, however, society was active. Knives and forks were sometimes used; one drinking glass or pewter of good size served the company. The ladies took snuff and tho never drunk they admittedly became intoxicated. Metaphysical discrimination ran in the law also, for Allan Ramsey, when his theater was closed, sued Edinburgh, and the judge decided he had been damaged, but not injured! The doctors had the most preposterous medicines. The patient might equally have welcomed good health or death—the latter a sure escape. Mr. Graham knows the minutiæ of Scottish social life, and with anecdotes full of the peculiar national humor and notes that should not be skipped, shows us the people of thrift, faith, struggle and romance more fully than we have ever yet seen them.

Aunt Jane of Kentucky. By Eliza Calvert Hall. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

When it comes to telling tales, the shrewd old dames of the common people have the advantage of the grand old dames of the fine people. The latter are apt to revert to the war, or to the more or less inspired love affairs of their youth. And usually between first love and the grave there is a long, barren hiatus of which they do not speak at all. It is that hiatus which Aunt Jane of Kentucky fills with the stories which compose this volume. And altho they are not ornamented with battle flags or illustrated with haggard lady loves on red battlefields, they do not lack in dramatic interest. They are memorials tenderly and wittily told of simple, honest folk who lived according to their lights and perversities in that narrow strip of consciousness which lies exactly between Heaven and Hell, and which gave a certain scriptural poignance to life that we miss now. The author who listens to Aunt Jane, and who records the stories, has added much to their beauty by her sympathy of expression.

A Great Archbishop of Dublin: William King, D. D., 1650-1729. Edited by Sir Charles Simeon King. With portraits. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. xii, 332. $3.00.

It is somewhat difficult to assign a place to this volume of remains. It can hardly be called a biography; for it contains only the translation of a fragment of autobiography — forty-two pages — writen in Latin by the Archbishop, and covering little more than half of his life from his birth to the troublous days of the Civil War in 1650 to 1697, when he was still Bishop of Derry, and before his promotion by Queen Anne to the Archbishopric of Dublin. Besides this fragment, the editor has included the will of the Archbishop, a short account of the King family, a number of letters written by the Archbishop and others addressed to him, and finally some miscellanea, parts of which have very little connection with the subject of the volume. These disconnected sections of the book are not linked together by any narrative, and, altho there are numerous footnotes, these do little to supply the gaps in continuity left by the letters. The most that can be said for the book is that it furnishes illustrations not only of the character and activities of Archbishop King, but also of some of his contemporaries and of Irish life and politics. Probably the most interesting letters are those from Dean Swift to his Archbishop. These show the Dean in both his amiable and unamiable moods, as, altho he appeared to have a high regard and real liking for King, he was quick to take offense and to give utterance to his pique in a most huffy letter. Archbishop King himself is shown in a most refreshing light. In a time when self-seeking and supineness characterized the Irish church, he was upright, unselfish, hard-working and sincerely devoted, not only to the interests of the church, but also to the people—Roman Catholics and Dissenters as well as those of his own flock.

Literary Notes

...The Presbyterian Board of Publication issue a full report of the first convention of the Presbyterian Brotherhood held last autumn at Indianapolis. The pamphlet bears the title of the organization.

....Art, music and faith are blended in Mr. Ernest Newlandsmith's recent essay, *The Temple of Love,* as in his former "Temple of Art," which received considerable favorable notice. (Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20.)

....Rev. Robert John Floody is the author of a careful and instructive history of the institution of a religious day of rest, which now appears in a second edition. (*The Scientific Basis of Sabbath and Sunday.* Boston: Herbert B. Turner Co. $1.50.)

....Canon Beeching, of Westminster Abbey, has deservedly an excellent reputation as a thoughtful religious teacher, and his good name will be sustained by the publication of six lectures on *The Apostles' Creed.* (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.)

....The Rev. Dr. W. J. Dawson tells the story of his conversion from a literary homilist to an evangelistic enthusiast in *The Empire of Love.* The personal experiences of the gifted author make the book both fascinating and profitable. (Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.)

....The Rev. W. L. Watkinson, the British clergyman who paid a pleasant visit to American cities and colleges some months ago, has issued a volume of thoughtful doctrinal sermons with the suggestive title *The Transfigured Sackcloth.* (E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.)

....*Through the Sieve* is a fitting title for a collection of aphorisms and brief sayings, principally on religious themes, by the Rev. Addison Ballard, D.D. Several of these pithy observations are taken from the author's contributions to THE INDEPENDENT. (New York: Robert Grier Cooke. $1.)

....The third volume of *Avery's History of the United States* will soon be published by The Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland. There are to be fifteen volumes in all. As we said in our review of the work (May 31st, 1906) this is a clearly written, accurate and comprehensive popular history, handsomely printed and illustrated with numerous maps and pictures, well chosen and well executed.

Pebbles

A MEMORY EXERCISE

Not Needed After We Have Spelling Reform.

By George Thornton Edwards.

A LIMB, or lough; a cliff, or clough;
A drain, or sough; a mire, or slough;
A tool, or plough, all rhyme with *cow.*

While tray, or trough; allowance, clough;
Ay also cough; all sound like *off.*

And thigh, or lough; as lake, or lough;
The canine, slough, will rhyme with *dark.*

But rugged, rough; to cast, or slough;
The bird called chough; enduring, tough;
Enough's enough; all rhyme with *stuff.*

Yet paste, or dough; conjunction, though;
Its mate, although; all rhyme with *foe.*

But the well known hiccough
Rhymes well with *kick-up.*
While only through
Will rhyme with *too.*

MARK TWAIN.

MARK was born in Missouri, and that explains a good deal. Even as a child, when the boys went in swimming, Mark used to sling mud—a habit which he has retained.

Mark has style—oh, Gee! Why, honestly, Mark's style would make a lady jealous, provided she weren't particular. He has various forms of inanity, chiefly the ignorant dialog, the semi-witty dialog, and the plain dialog. It is hard to criticise these, since each one seems a trifle worse than the two others. A few bargain sale samples follow:

(1.) Ignorant Dialog.

Then the Child of Perdition he says, "*Who* was sheddin' tears?" "Why, *I—,*" says Jim. "Well, *he—,*" says Ed. "Well, what did they do with the bar'l?" says the Child. "What's the price of eggs?" says Jim. "Haw! Haw!" says the Child. "Can *you* believe his that there those yarn?" says Ed. "Well," says the Child, "I c'n swaller a third if you fellers'll worry down the rest." "He! He!" says Jim. "Haw! Haw!" says Ed. "Honk! Honk!" says the Child.

(2.) Semi-Witty Dialog.

"I've come to interview you," said the young fellow, as I was gazing at the beautiful mountain obscenery. "Let me see," said I, taking down Roget's Thesaurus. "How do you spell it?" "I-t, it," he answered, biting the table. "Where were you bred?" "In a bakery," I answered, rapidly scribbling a love story for the Boston *Globe.* "No, no; where did you use to live?" "At home," said I, expectorating on the ceiling. "I remember when I was at John B. Moran's political funeral——" "When did he die?" the reporter interrupted. "When he heard that Cambridge voted license," I replied, "he had heart failure." "There's no such word as fail," he said. "Back up, anything below D," I roared. "Flee, varlet!" He flaw.

(3.) Plain Dialog.

"Do you believe in fairies?" "No," I replied; "the last one I met said 'ain't' and 'goil' and choich.'" "Oh," muttered King Edward, "she wasn't a fairy, was she? Where did she live?" "Chelsea," said I. "Yes?" asked he. "Yes," said I. "Oh!" said the King. "Aha!" says I. "Ahew!" said the King. "Don't mention it," said I. "I won't," said the King.

Think of it! Writing on space at that! Who would not be an author?—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Editorials

Relying upon the People

A REMARKABLE victory, creditable alike to himself and to the people, who came to his support, has been won by the Governor of New York. Only a few weeks ago his entire program of reform legislation seemed lost. By a combination of corrupt or otherwise unworthy legislators in both parties his attempt to remove an incompetent Insurance Superintendent had been thwarted, and it was the open boast of these men that their conspiracy against his Public Service Corporations bill would surely be successful. This measure is the most searching and comprehensive one of its kind ever taken up for action in an Eastern State. They defied him and jeered at him, believing that he must fail because he would neither seek their aid by a political bargain nor subdue them by the lash. His reliance upon the people was to them the mere dream of a visionary. But Governor Hughes continued to believe that his confidence in the people of his great State was not misplaced.

To the people he appealed again and again, but not in bitterness of spirit, nor with personal criticism of any who opposed him. Nor could there be found in his public addresses any sign that he was losing courage. He would not consider the possibility of failure. If to some of his friends the situation seemed hopeless, he seemed not to share their anxiety. His trust in the people was unimpaired, and to them he still looked for the help he needed.

His estimate of them has been vindicated. On the 8th inst. the tide turned. In response to some compelling force, on that day the Republicans of the Senate in conference voted unanimously to support his policies, and the chairman of the Republican State Committee (whose recommendations for appointment to office he had not approved) called a meeting of that body for similar action. By that committee the Governor's entire program was approved in resolutions which mentioned each legislative project and emphasized the necessity of giving support to the Public Service Corporations bill. Then the Republican majority of the House in caucus by unanimous vote followed the example of their party associates in the Senate, deciding that the bill must be passed without any of the amendments by which the agents of corporations had attempted to make it worthless. As Raines, the leader of a bi-partisan conspiracy, had unexpectedly gone over to the Governor's side in the Senate, so Speaker Wadsworth surrendered in the House, or Assembly.

On the following day the bill, in the form desired by the Governor, was passed in the House without a dissenting vote. Even the Democrats, after the foreseen rejection of amendments proposed by them, joined their partisan foes in supporting this important measure. Action in the Senate is yet to be taken, but concurrence there with the House appears to be assured.

This interesting change of attitude was due to no concession on the part of the Governor. He had made no bargain with his opponents. He had sought to conciliate no one of them by favor bestowed or promised, nor had he attempted to move any one of them by threats. Not from him or from his office had come the pressure to which they yielded. It had been applied by the people of New York.

Governor Hughes had appealed to them and they had responded. Appeal, in the strict sense of the word, however, does not properly characterize his public utterances. He never begged for help, but simply explained his legislative projects, clearly and forcibly setting forth his convictions as to the people's need of them. Because of his respect for their intelligence and honesty, and because of his unshaken confidence that they would act wisely and effectively after becoming informed by one whom they could trust, he believed that this would be sufficient. And it was. They were convinced that he was unselfishly devoted to the public interest, that he was keeping his campaign promises, and that he had steadfastly refused to use the power of his office for the promotion of

his policies, except in the most open and legitimate manner. They realized that his trust in them was sincere and unlimited, and they determined that he should not rely upon them in vain.

The mails were burdened with the protests sent to unworthy legislators by their indignant constituents and by other citizens of the State. Day by day the pressure thus exerted grew in force. Supplemented by the arguments and denunciations of personal conferences, and by the sharp criticism of local newspapers, it soon became intolerable, and the opposition to the Governor's reforms melted away.

An important and essential agency in all this work was the press. Even the best of Governors can reach but a few persons directly by his public addresses. But when the entire respectable press of so great a State publishes those addresses, and from day to day, by favorable comment, or even by criticism of some detail of the legislative program, stimulates popular interest in them, no one whose opinion is worth anything remains unenlightened as to the issues pending. When, in addition to all this, the Governor's purposes are explained and his ideal political methods described in influential journals by keen and sympathetic press correspondents stationed at the capital, an irresistible public sentiment is created.

It is true that certain conditions are essential for a successful movement of this kind. The Governor must be an honest, competent and courageous man, a real servant of the people. And the measures he commends must be clearly and unmistakably for the public good. In this instance, both of these conditions were present. As for our people themselves, they always deserve to be trusted by such a Governor, but they need to be informed thoroly concerning the measures in behalf of which their influence is desired. Some time is required for showing them what their duty is and how it can best be performed. If Governor Hughes's just demand for the removal of Kelsey had been made last week for the first time, the Senate of New York would not then have voted to keep this incompetent Insurance Superintendent in office.

"In Peace, Prepare for War"

HORACE said it in sounding Latin and Washington said it in stately English, and every statesman of this generation has said it in every category of logic and rhetoric. What we want to accomplish before the century closes is to banish the maxim from the mouths of Presidents and lawgivers, and make it their chief aim that peace shall pave the way only for wider reaches of peace.

Great Britain proposed that the Hague Conference should put in its program the proposition for reduced, rather than increased, armaments. But Germany objected. Germany said, Britain can afford to propose this because she has a larger navy than we have; so we must be allowed to enlarge our navy to approach hers. Britain had proposed to withhold appropriations for more "Dreadnoughts," but when Germany refused to consider the limitation of armaments Great Britain responded by giving orders to build two more "Dreadnoughts." She did not want to; but her proposition having been rejected she felt obliged to continue on the endless task of keeping ahead of the competitors, who will not cease to try to overtake her.

And now comes another complaint from Germany, which bears on this same question. Business conditions have been so flourishing in Germany of late, and the demand for labor so great, that emigration has almost entirely ceased. Germans are not fleeing in such numbers to this country or to Brazil—to the German colonies they have never cared to go. But in Germany itself, and especially in the rural districts, there has yet come to be a serious lack of labor. The explanation given is that the young men are all drafted into the army, and when they have served their term they have lost the taste for agricultural labor. They want to go to the cities and serve as clerks or waiters, or in any other capacity that does not involve farm work, so that it is almost impossible to get the fields tilled and the crops gathered. That is the natural result. If people will have a big army, the biggest and best in the world, they must thereby discourage to that extent the arts of peace, and especially of agriculture, which is

the most peaceful of all arts. War drives men from the fields of grain to the field of battle, while Peace replies:

"Vascite ut ante boves, pueri;
Submittite tauros."

Evidence has lately been presented to show that France is declining in the wealth of its common people. They are not able to provide as abundantly for their daughters at their marriage as they were some years ago. But meanwhile the expense of the army and navy is increasing, because Germany increases hers, and the money that should go to set up new families has to go to make more cannon and replace the ships of war that are blown up with more and larger vessels. What other result could we expect? for war is ravenous to consume everything.

Now we have another case in an address in London last week by Mr. Deakin, the Prime Minister of Australia. He was speaking before the National Service League, a society whose business it is to cultivate a military spirit and teach the country to build more and bigger ships of war. He said he believed that universal compulsory military service would soon be adopted in Australia, because military training is a good part of education. Besides, said he, "there can be no greater guarantee of peace than having every household share in the risks of war"; and Field-Marshal Lord Roberts approved. Now if there is any country in which there is no danger of war it is Australia. It has no dangerous neighbors, and the only danger is that it may attack New Guinea or some other unprotected island. The only war we can think of is a war of independence; and that Great Britain would not resist. She would yield everything to her self-governing colonies.

There is one curious force now growing up to withstand the growth of the war spirit; it is that of international socialism. The statesmen have been surprised this past week at the result of the Austrian elections, the first under the new law of universal suffrage. It has greatly weakened all the Nationalist parties, the Germans and the Czechs, while the Social Democrats have increased their numbers from 11 to 56, with second elections to follow. The explanation given is that the people are getting tired of the inter-racial conflicts, and incline to a creed which recognizes human brotherhood and fosters no national enmities. The hope of peace between Germany and France is in this same faith, which holds that those who have the same purpose of social regeneration are comrades whatever their nation or language. The Church has not been very effective in the past years in checking war, much as it prates of peace on earth and good will to men. This international spirit, with its advocacy of peace and its hatred of war, is a saving virtue which strengthens the Socialist movement in Europe.

The United States has joined with Great Britain in asking the Hague Conference to consider the limitation of armaments. And yet we are increasing our own, and we shall do so until some kind of mutual agreement shall be reached. It is to be hoped that the proposition rejected may become a chief stone of the corner, just as at the first meeting at The Hague our proposition for a Court of Arbitration was the best fruit of the Conference.

The Sane Mind

We are glad to see in a widely read daily newspaper the right kind of a review of the wrong kind of a book. This in itself is a phenomenon curious and interesting enough to be worthy of mention. The object of too many newspapers is to make money by getting advertisements, by getting readers, by printing such a miscellaneous array of information and misinformation, science and quackery, sense and foolishness, appeals to refined tastes, and undisguised vulgarity that no human being can tell just why he buys the thing or looks at it, while all human beings keep on buying and looking just the same. It's a great art to make a newspaper.

But because it is an art strictly practical in its nature, having for its purpose the creation of economic profit, the newspaper does not always attempt to offer really scientific guidance or discriminating criticism. When, now and then, the thing is actually done, we feel that the human race must really be making some

progress. It must be that the number of those readers who want sense and information actually is increasing.

The worst kind of a bad book is one that either maliciously or stupidly misleads readers who are looking for alleviation of suffering. Misinformation on theology or bridge whist can be endured. Misinformation on politics and the whereabouts of Mark Twain does comparatively little harm. But misinformation on cancer cures, Bright's disease, nervous prostration, tuberculosis and the inter-relations of mind and body does incalculable mischief in terms of concrete pain that men, women and children needlessly suffer.

So it did us a world of good when a leading newspaper the other day had the courage in a courteous way, yet remorselessly, to point out that a certain book which is misleading thousands of uninstructed readers has put the whole philosophy of mind and body upside down. The book gives expression to one of the most plausible and tenaciously held of popular fallacies, namely, that dangerous fatigue and exhaustion, tending to culminate in nervous prostration, despair and sometimes self-destruction are largely a product of worry, and can be prevented by the naïve acceptance of the self-control prescription. This is not quite so crude a specimen of quack therapeutics as is the notion that pneumonia or typhoid fever can be cured by a state of mind, or broken bones set and knit by due concentration of thought, but from the standpoint of physiology it is neither more nor less absurd.

Worry is a symptom—not in any true sense a cause. That is to say, it comes with, continues with and disappears with certain other purely physical conditions. Excessive or too prolonged physical exertion, hours of over-wrought emotion, whether joyful or depressing, intense application of mind—all involve a rapid waste of tissue which fills the body with deadly toxic products, both directly and by affording favorable conditions to the multiplication of bacterial life, which in its turn gives off toxic products. It is when the body is thus charged with poisonous matter that we first feel the sense of fatigue, then become depressed and finally settle down to "worry."

No mere effort of will can terminate this condition. On the contrary, the effort, by further hastening tissue disintegration, may seriously aggravate the whole evil state. The best possible cure is to be found in rest, change of scene, diversion of attention and relaxation, all of which give nature a chance to throw off the toxic products and rebuild tissue; in short, to clean house and repair damage.

The American people is seriously suffering from the popularity of modes of quackery which tend toward the making of mental unsoundness, depression, credulity, irritability, overwrought passion. What we need to cure these ills is a healthier mode of life, less hurry, less attempt to accomplish more than our strength warrants, more of the quiet, relaxing sort of pleasures. These we shall never get thru the teaching that, by an ignoring of the physical life and a greater intensity of mental attention to our troubles, we can set all things right. The sound body is the necessary antecedent condition of the sane mind.

"The Sons of Martha"

THE English language still has a great poet, and Kipling has not yet lost the swing and vigorous charm of his strength. He is no such sensuous, mellifluous artist as Swinburne, who wearies us with his form, and whose goaded passion fails to reach our heart; no such exquisite, dreaming, far-away master of Arthurian fancies and questionings of present hopes as is Tennyson; no such stout and lawless prophet of Eternal law and assured conquest as is Browning; but Rudyard Kipling has a wild, sometimes brutal, message of liberty and humanity, which can speak the fellowship of humanity, the feelings and rights of the under-man, and can search the finer and hidden sympathies of nature, and all with a fresh originality which has added a new feature to English verse.

He still holds the magic of his "Departmental Ditties," which first gave him fame, altho of late years, with his prose writings, he has more seldom, and sometimes too rudely, challenged the muse. His last poem, "The Sons of Mar-

tha," has but eight verses of four long lines each, but it marks all the fresh genius of his best earlier poems. In doctrine and form it suggests one of the greatest and most daring things he ever wrote, "To Wolcott Balestier." The latter had seven varying feet to the line, with irregular internal rimes, while these lines have eight feet, with each line evenly divided by its rime. The type is one which Kipling favors, for it invites strength rather than grace. But it is in the thought of the two poems that they seem to agree: for both have a doctrine of service, which is made the better part of religion.

In his lines to his deceased brother-in-law Kipling began:

"Beyond the path of the outmost sun, thru utter darkness hurled,
Further than ever comet flared, or vagrant star-dust swirled,
Sit such as fought and sailed and ruled and loved and made our world.

"They are purged of pride, because they died, they know the worth of their bays;
They sit at wine with the Maidens Nine, and the Gods of the Elder Days;
It is their will to serve or be still, as fitteth our Father's praise."

It is this same doctrine, that the worthy men are those who serve the world, which is taught in "The Sons of Martha." Kipling is so saturated with biblical thought that he naturally takes his text from the Scriptures. He begins:

"The sons of Mary seldom bother, for they have inherited that good part;
But the sons of Martha favor their mother of the careful soul and the troubled heart;
And because she lost her temper once, and because she was rude to the Lord, her Guest,
Her Sons must wait upon Mary's Sons—world without end, reprieve, or rest."

The contrast is of the trustful, receptive saints of meditation and of the commonplace, vigilant saints of all work; and Kipling describes them, the men who hew down the mountains, who run the engines, whose glove handles the deadly wire, who supply safety and easy comfort to the sons of Mary. And he concludes:

"They do not preach that their God will rouse them a little before the nuts work loose;
They do not teach that His Pity allows them to leave their work whenever they choose. . . . . .
"Not as a ladder from Earth to Heaven, not as an altar to any creed,
But simple service, simply given to his own kind, in their common need.

And the Sons of Mary smile and are blest—they know the angels are on their side.
They know in them is the Grace confest, and for them are the Mercies multiplied.
They sit at the Feet, and they hear The Word—they know how truly the Promise runs.
They have cast their burden upon the Lord, and—the Lord He lays it on Martha's Sons."

The startling end of the last line is strikingly Kiplingesque. The poem glorifies work, not as toil, but as service for mankind, and so is healthful and sound. But it fits this age, for Kipling is the mouthpiece of its activity, its responsibility, rather than of those sweeter, quiet meditations which we used to hear from the two sweet English poets who have preceded him. His is the whizzing enginery of present accomplishment, and its virtue and praise; while Tennyson and Browning lived or dreamed in the silver memories of the past or the golden hopes of the future. It is the muscular, the manly, the victorious, which he loves to chant—and it is worthy; and yet we seem to lack that other human and womanly touch of grace and peace which give a sunset glory to the rest which follows service. Something might be said for Mary; and there might also be some recognition of Martha's daughters as well as of Martha's sons.

Rudyard Kipling has not lost cunning. He can still write a great poem; and if poems bring less coin to his coffers than do stories, much as we admire his splendid tales, we wish he might be willing to seek still his greater fame from his verse.

Teaching Exodus

THE ten million Sunday school students in the United States and Canada are now passing from the study of Genesis, with which they have been occupied for nearly five months, and are busying themselves with the stories of Moses and Pharaoh, the Red Sea and Mount Sinai, as recorded in the Book of Exodus. The difference between the two books is very marked. In Genesis the interest is in persons and the stories concern individuals, altho, as Augustine noticed long ago, tribes and nations are

in the mind of the author as he writes of Jacob and Esau, Reuben and Judah. But in Exodus the affairs of peoples are to the fore, not hidden in personalized history, but described in plain speech, and while in certain chapters individuals are prominent, the particular person derives all his interest from his importance to his people. Exodus is therefore a sociological document, and the superb use which may be made of it in application to present social conditions has been exhibited in a masterly way by the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Brown in his recent Yale lectures on "The Social Message of the Modern Pulpit."

In Genesis, further, we have the fireside stories of a deeply religious people about their ancestors, their traditional places of worship and the forefathers of other peoples with whom they became affiliated. Some may not like the title, but Gunkel's little book on "The Legends of Genesis" describes accurately the literary character of the first book of the Bible. It is a book of folklore. But when a really good English commentary on Exodus appears—we have none as yet—the title of its first section will not be "Exodus, a Collection of Legends." For in Exodus we pass over into history, not history as a modern would write it, but composed for edification and religious instruction, and with much idealization of fact, yet nevertheless it is history and calls for a different sort of literary appreciation from that of the Book of Genesis.

What a magnificent field for study and investigation is presented by these forty chapters on the emancipation of the Hebrews! The background is Egypt, whose authentic history reaches back to 4000 B. C., which had a highly developed religion and a worthy civilization as long before Israel learned even the name of its God as we are separated from the times of Christ. Egypt worked out belief in immortality, which John Fiske called "the greatest achievement of the human mind." Her ideas of cleanness and impurity, sacred and secular, influence to this day the greater part of the civilized world. No nation save Babylon has had deeper influence on the thought and life of the human race than this African people; and the student of Exodus who uses a history of Egypt like that of Professor Breasted to make clear to his mind the background against which the narrative of Moses should be conceived, has traveled no small distance toward an understanding of the progress of the world toward civilization.

A deficiency of most popular study of the Bible is that it is not historical. Abraham is pictured out under the stars as a man of all the knowledge with which the Apostle Paul was blest; and a story from the life of Jacob is given a Christian turn as readily as an incident in the experience of Peter. As a matter of fact, careful study of Exodus will prove that Isaac and Joseph did not even know the name of the God whom the Hebrews worshiped. First under Moses did Jehovah, or Yahveh, or Yahu, become the God of the tribes of Israel; and what God the "fathers served beyond the river" we have no means of knowing. Exodus, therefore, furnishes an excellent opportunity to begin the study of Hebrew religion as a thing of growth and development, which it assuredly was, and one who will trace the first beginnings of this faith, as described in such a book as Professor Budde's essay on the "Religion of Israel to the Exile," will hold the founder of Israel's faith in not less honor than one who accepts at their face value the idealized accounts of the historians who wrote centuries after Moses had done his work.

Caution may be commended to those whose eyes are opened first to the fact that it is necessary to "go back of the documents," as von Ranke said, in order to secure accurate knowledge of biblical history. It may be said that there are usually three stages in progress toward correct use of scriptural documents. In the first, or uncritical, stage, the record is taken as it stands, discrepancies are unreconciled, difficulties unobserved, and the picture is confused and unreal. In the second stage it is perceived that the tradition in some respects cannot be true, and therefore the whole is cast over as worthless. Unfortunately many never get beyond this view of the matter, and this philistine attitude is encouraged by the strenuous advocates of the literal acceptance of the whole. The wise student will seek to discover the truth which

lies back of the tradition and thus to arrive at a knowledge of the real history.

We venture a word of caution as to expecting too much from the monuments by way of corroboration of the biblical narrative, and against receiving with too great simplicity the "proofs" from archeology which ardent apologetes adduce. Excavation has not brought to light the name of Moses or Aaron, nor does it vouch for any communication and argument between Rameses II and any of his subject peoples. We have no inscription thus far which establishes by itself either the residence of Israel in Egypt, the enslavement, or the escape, much less the pillars of fire and cloud and the overthrow of an Egyptian army in the Red Sea. A certain class of writers, whose scholarly industry is unquestioned, go altogether too far in drawing conclusions from the products of excavation. Thus it is altogether far fetched to interpret the stele of Merenptah, which Petrie discovered in 1896, as implying that Israel had then no territory of its own, and that the first born had been slain, as does Professor Sayce. No one would have thought of such an interpretation save for the biblical record. Because Naville's researches at Tel el-Maskhuta have laid bare the city of Pithom, referred to in Exodus i:11, it does not at all follow that the monuments prove that Moses was adopted by Pharaoh's daughter, as the same author would seem to imply. The monuments do establish that the situation implied by the biblical records, when *critically* studied and interpreted, is the situation which actually existed. Further than that they do not go, and to try to build or re-establish faith on the basis of their testimony is to proceed by an altogether mistaken method.

Plans for City Improvement

THEY call them "group plans," which implies, we gather, the grouping together of the various proposals for the outward betterment of a city, so as to make one harmonious whole. The magnificent plan for Washington devised several years ago is an example.

That the "group plan" is taking a firm hold on the minds of American municipal workers and experts is indicated by the fact that within the short space of a year there have been published the "Report of the Capitol Approaches Commission of St. Paul," the "Boston Society of Architects' Report on Municipal Improvements," "Report upon a System of Public Reservations for the Metropolitan District of Providence Plantations," the "Report of the Arsenal and Armory Commission to the Connecticut General Assembly," "A City Plan for St. Louis" and the "Report of the City Improvement Commission of New York." This is a remarkable record of civic aspiration and planning, the significance of which is enhanced when we recall that it is but a part of the development of the past decade along these lines, and that other reports are still in process of formulation.

The importance of formulating a plan early, which it may take many years to carry out, is shown in a significant statement at the very beginning of the St. Paul Report, which may be taken to be more or less typical of all. The committee proceeded on the theory that what others have done or are doing Minnesota and the city of St. Paul can do; the development of the approaches, they were convinced, would be undertaken sooner or later, but the first steps should be taken promptly, so that advantage can be taken of the low prices at which the property needed can now be acquired, if the contemplated plans are to be carried out at the minimum cost. All that is necessary at present is, they say, the acquisition of the land, and its development can be carried out gradually as the means of the city will permit. In spite of the magnitude of the expenditure for the land alone, the burden can be so distributed between the city and the State, and so spread over a series of years, that the burden will not be felt by the humblest taxpayer. To provide any adequate setting for the State Capitol, even tho far more modest than that recommended and tho offering no distant vistas, would cost the State, even at present prices, fully as much as this plan will require, and, furthermore, would mean a lump payment instead of the small and rapidly dwindling annual interest payments proposed.

The Boston Report is unofficial, but represents a thoughtful study of subjects of public concern, in the hope that it will eventually lead to a fuller official discussion and investigation by competent authorities into the whole subject of the municipal development of the city. The report points out that building operations are at present at a standstill, and that great spaces are allowed to isolate sections, congest traffic and prevent expansion; and then refers in detail to such obstacles as the Boston and Albany car yard.

The Providence and St. Louis reports are the most important and suggestive. The former deals almost entirely with the public parks and reservations. The latter is far more comprehensive, and represents two years' active work by the Civic League of St. Louis to provide a working plan for the development of the city. As the report points out:

"If a well defined plan is not now determined upon it will have to be done by the future St. Louis at a tremendous cost. To avoid this mistake, the Civic League has drafted this report, which it now submits to the citizens for their approval, and to the city officials for their consideration and adoption. It is not expected that the plans, contemplating an expenditure of more than $25,000,000, will be carried out within the next few years, but they will furnish a guide so that when a public building is erected, the park system extended, or a statue located, it will be done right instead of wrong, and some effort will be made toward the attainment of the practical ideals included in these recommendations."

What these cities are doing other cities should do. It is not enough to create a park here and a fine public building there. The problem is a larger one, and includes all the open spaces, all the approaches, the laying out of broad avenues, the fit location of public buildings and whatever belongs to the landscape engineer. Unfortunately, it is not until a city is almost overgrown and it is too late for the best results that the importance is felt. The new cities ought to take up the task early, and at least purchase land for public purposes while it can be done to the best advantage.

A Farmers' Trust

The American Society of Equity is the title chosen by a respectable element of American farmers and sympathizers, their object being to organize landtillers and direct producers in such a way as to secure better profits for farm, orchard and garden. Efforts have been made to ensure the complete endorsement and co-operation of labor unions, farmers' clubs, granges and, to some extent, outsiders, and with some measure of success. The fundamental principle advocated is to withhold crops from market until increased demand places prices at the option of the grower; if this plan could be carried out completely, we should have to add, "at the mercy," as well as at the option, of the grower. The article by the president of this new movement, published elsewhere in this issue, informs us that the organization expects to provide granaries, warehouses, elevators, cribs, hay barns, cold-storage houses, etc., for the use of farmers, during periods of low prices—which we imagine will be a large part of the time. The charge for such storage is not mentioned, but it will be an item. The movement is certainly a very ambitious attempt at creating a national produce Trust. We have to bear in mind that in all this world there is no other class of people more individualized than American farmers. They are not apt to co-operate beyond what they can themselves oversee; and they have failed entirely in the way of stores and nearly as completely in the way of storehouses. Such a huge association as is proposed would endanger the producer quite as much as the consumer, and in course of time would necessarily become a power over agriculture. Repeatedly, on a small and on a large scale, the storage of crops for the purpose of securing higher prices has failed disastrously. Apples were stored in 1895 very extensively, but sold in the following spring at a loss. Potatoes at $1 a bushel in October are generally more profitable to the farmer than at $1.50 in the spring, counting out loss by decay, by shrinkage and by handling. This whole subject is now so complexed by the dominating force of increasing foreign markets that the only adequate cure is better educated farmers, personally trained to prompt and decisive action and aided by the bulletins of well-equipped Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations—and by the proposed international Institution of Agriculture, to be created at Rome.

Cornell Co-education

President Schurman has taken a manly and determined stand against the anti-feminist movement started by some of the undergraduates. He has announced that women have precisely the same rights as the men at the university, that the principle of co-education is absolutely settled at Cornell, and that neither trustees, faculty nor administrative officers have ever considered the question of modifying it. He promised that if any genuine case was reported in which a woman student had been treated unjustly or discourteously he would secure a redress of the injury or, failing that, the resignation of the official concerned. This ought to put an end to the agitation. If the young women of Cornell conduct themselves sensibly, insist on their essential rights firmly and modestly, and prove their capability and efficiency by their work, they will probably be able to secure such a share of the advantages and opportunities offered by the university as they individually deserve. As for "social recognition" from their masculine colleagues, that, like similar things, goes by favor and cannot be forced. It is easy to see what is the matter with the male students who want to get rid of the women. It is simply a case of arrested development by which the phenomena of the puerile period is carried over into the ephebic age. During puerility a certain degree of misogyny may be regarded as normal, but usually this attitude is outgrown and the youth comes to regard the opposite sex as having certain rights which he is bound to respect and even certain qualities which he is impelled to admire. This is the same idea which a fortnight ago we tried to express by calling the Cornell agitators "kids," but we were no doubt at fault in not using, as we have this time, the language customary in educational circles in discussing an educational question.

An Automatic Speech Regulator

The unfortunate experiences with long-winded speakers which Dr. Francis E. Clark told about last week and the similar experiences of all our readers have led us to devise a simple mechanism by which the time of a speaker can be automatically proportioned to the interest of the audience. It consists of a clock dial sunk in the speaker's desk or otherwise so placed as to be visible to him alone. When the chairman introduces him he sticks an electric peg into the margin of the dial at the limit of speech, say fifteen minutes, and when the minute hand reaches this point the speaker is rung off. But this method of apportioning time is too crude. It is only for chronometers that time moves at an equal speed. With human beings the rate is variable. When the speech is interesting time flies; when dull it creeps. What is needed, then, is a new kind of compensating balance wheel that will adjust the mechanical to the psychological rate. This can be done by a simple electrical device, unnecessary to describe in detail, by which the escapement of the speaker's clock is put in the control of the audience. At each seat, where it can be unobstrusively touched, would be placed a little lever like that on the back of our watches. If the listener is satisfied the clock ticks off the allotted interval at the normal or average rate. If any listener wishes it to go faster all he has to do is to move the lever toward "F." If he is alone in this opinion it has little effect, but if many of the audience agree with him the speaker finds his time slipping away rapidly and hastens to put in his best points, or, if he has none, to conclude and sit down before the bell rings. If a listener finds the speech interesting and wants it to last longer, he turns the lever toward "S" in proportion to the intensity of his desire. The speaker then finds his time holding out miraculously like the widow's cruse of oil, and he does not have to ask the chairman or audience for an extension. Any difference of opinion in the audience is settled quietly, automatically and justly. The annoying and indecisive conflict of hisses and applause is unworthy of this age of labor-saving machinery. Here is an automatic referendum, a democratic device, putting the control of the speaker in the hands of the auditors instead of leaving it with an autocratic chairman to interpret their wishes in a way that is necessarily embarrassing to himself and offensive to the speaker. The latter is supposed to

know by instinct when he is holding his audience, but these psychic waves cannot be relied upon. He does not really want to bore them, they do not want to be bored, but neither can ordinarily help it. The most egotistic orator would not talk to a single unwilling listener forty days and forty nights without stopping, but it amounts to the same thing when he runs over his time limit by half an hour with an audience of two thousand.

The Corey Marriage

The Brooklyn Congregational clergyman who married a rich divorced man last week said in an interview that Congregationalists have no rule against marrying divorced people. That is true, but that does not mean that they favor any laxer rule in divorce than the New Testament Scriptures authorize. In this case of the Corey wedding we suppose that Mr. Corey and his wife had got tired of each other—at least he of her—and had agreed to separate, and he may be said to have deserted her, made abundant financial provision for her and then did not resist her concerted application for divorce. If that is the case the desertion was no desertion at all, but a pretense and really a cheating of the law. If such were the case the divorce, tho legal, was unjustified, and the subsequent marriage should have been by a magistrate and not by a clergyman. To be sure, a clergyman cannot always tell whether divorce is justified, and he may be deceived. In this case there is no pretense of deception, and the minister, after his people had given him a piece of their mind, and the neighboring ministers had added their light to his darkness, owned up that he had blundered fearfully, and offered a humiliating but needed apology. In favor of allowing remarriage of a guilty party in a case of divorce, all that can be said is that it is somewhat safer for society that even a dangerous man should be tied by marriage than that he be left to run loose.

Chinese Immigrants

Hubert Howe Bancroft is the distinguished historian of California, and it is he that has come out, in the New York *Sun*, in a long defense of Chinese immigration. He says that the opposition to the Chinese has been purely political these fifty years, and that a large proportion of the best citizens of the Pacific States, farmers, merchants and manufacturers, orchardists, irrigationists and railroad men, the bone and sinew and brain of the land, are not opposed to Asiatic labor, more especially Chinese labor, but are in favor of the admission into the United States of the people of China on an equality with the other yellow men of Asia, the black men of Africa and the white men of Europe. He tells by what demagogic methods the cry against the Chinese has been made a success, and he concludes:

"Knowing, then, the men and the means and the purposes by and for which these several consummations have come to pass, it is quite plain that Asiatic exclusion as a policy protective of national or individual interests, or for any other reason or pretense, is and has been from the beginning a stupendous sham. The authors of it well know that their attitude is deceptive, their professions are insincere, their assertions hollow, and their reasoning false."

This testimony we believe to be true. We have had abundant evidence that the men who represent the churches in California have no sympathy with the Dennis Kearney crowd and the pot-house politicians behind them. These reputable citizens, however, have, as is often the case, lacked the courage of their convictions, and have allowed an injustice to be done which they might have averted. These dangerous politicians have of late almost involved us in hostilities with a nation whose convenient navy might easily have done more harm to San Francisco or the country than did the earthquake.

That our colleges are not all given over to Greek augments and the Odes of Horace will appear from the topics given, under the department of Modern Government, to the junior class at Amherst for their theses by Professor Grosvenor. Each student is required to write from 1,400 to 1,800 words on one of the following subjects, every one of which is timely and worth study:

"The Tercentennial of Virginia; The Last Municipal Election in Chicago; Political Conditions in Russia; Messrs. Moyer, Haywood

and Debs; *The Literary Digest;* The Practical Value of a College Education; Governor Hughes and Superintendent Kelsey; Immigration and the Southern States; The Peace Conference of April, 1907; The Political Consistency of President Roosevelt; Italia Irredenta; 'Unalienable Rights'; The German Emperor; The Typical Central American State; Increase of the American Navy; The Statehood of Cuba."

President Diaz's suggestion of a joint protectorate over the Central American States by the United States and Mexico is to be seriously considered. It is objected that we don't want to be bothered with possibly troublesome contingencies, and should keep out. But we are already in a measure responsible, and at any time may have to send forces to keep the peace. We, as elder and bigger brother, are not to consider ourselves simply, but the advantage of those little republics. Further, it should be considered that if Mexico joins with us it will save us from any danger of being compelled to annex those States, for Mexico will have equal or greater claims.

It was not a bad text which Dr. Landrith took for the opening sermon before the Presbyterian Assembly: "Possess the west and the south." The union last year with the Cumberland Presbyterians is a good step in that direction, and other steps are expected. The election of Dr. William H. Roberts as Moderator was a fitting tribute to the services of a man who has been the leader of his Church in the federation of the Reformed Churches, and also the leader of all our Protestant bodies in the Federation of Churches so admirably achieved last year.

It is not a bad idea that if any religious, or political, or commercial body thinks that incorrect instruction is given to students in a university it should set up a supplementary lecture course next door and invite the students to attend. But it is quite too much to ask that those lectures be credited to the students for their degrees, as a Catholic alumnus has asked for Cornell. No student need elect a course regarded as unfair, and any student can have time to take all the outside studies he chooses, as President Schurman says.

It is a real satisfaction to have a man of fine courage, like Clemenceau, at the head of the French Government. He has no hesitation in frankly, almost brutally, attacking and flouting his concealed opponents, and daring them to come to the open and not plot like mutes of the harem. Even the violent leaders of the labor unions he has no fear of, but tells them he and the people will have none of them. It is his courage and positive convictions that holds his majority.

A Yale senior stole a barber's pole; that was bad. He was caught and convicted of theft; that was good. He was let off with a seven dollar fine and costs; which was cheap. But conviction for theft bars a man from the right to vote as long as he lives: which he ought to have thought of before he became a thief. A course of instruction in the difference between a prank and a theft might be of advantage, and would relieve the courts of supplementing that department.

Mr. George W. Chadwick, director of the New England Conservatory of Music, asks us to deny the statement, widely published, that he has publicly said that institution does not want students who have to pinch and get financial help to get along. He declares that he only spoke thus of students who lack musical talent, while some way is always found to care for those who show real promise.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been scouring the country to find the best man living for its head, and it has fallen on—believe it—a Grecian, a distinguished classical scholar, President Wheeler, of the University of California. That is really a victory for the breadth of the classical education.

Insurance

A Fateful Year

THE year 1906, according to a writer in the "Agents' Record" of the Travelers' Insurance Company, established the most fatal record of disasters on land and sea of any year in the history of this country. Some of the causes of accidents as set forth in this paper are worth careful study. Motor cars, which are now so much in the public mind, contributed to fatalities not quite 500 deaths. 1,184 persons were killed in burning buildings. 2,985 were drowned. Explosions killed 623. Falling and collapsed buildings cut off 483 lives. 599 persons were killed in mining accidents; 700 in cyclone storms; 205 died from lightning strokes, and electricity numbered 176 persons as its victims. 600 people were killed by the accidental discharge of firearms, and exactly the same number perished because of elevator accidents.

7,000 pedestrians met death on the public streets. Teams killed 5,000. The loss of life by ocean disasters during 1906 was 2,193, and on the Great Lakes and rivers 185 lives were lost. Deaths due to hunting accidents totaled 74. 34,000 were killed while doing their day's work. 60,000 people were maimed and lost either hand, foot, legs, arms or eyesight. We have grown accustomed to speak of the horrors of war, but the death roll in industry is viewed with comparative calm in spite of the statements made by the writer in the Record that the number of pedestrians killed more than equaled the number of the dead accounted for in any of the famous and world decisive battles of Waterloo, Austerlitz or Gettysburg. The number of pedestrians injured equaled the number of wounded in all three of these combined. The railroad, electric cars and ocean disasters caused more deaths than did the battle of Waterloo. Truly, after considering these figures, those who read them may well rejoice to find themselves still living.

AARON POUPENEY, of Minneapolis, Minn., was troubled with corns. In this respect he did not differ from a lot of other people. He followed a custom that has many disciples and cut them. Others have done the same with no ill effects. Mr. Poupeney, however, used in his corn-cutting a knife with which a blue pencil had previously been sharpened. Unforeseen, but perfectly logical, consequences followed, and blood poisoning set in and amputation of his entire foot became necessary. Mr. Poupeney had a policy of insurance in the order of United Commercial Travelers for $1,500, and when he came to himself and found that his foot was gone it appeared to him to all intents and purposes as an "accident" which loomed large. He resolved to have $1,500 in the way of consolation money, and straightway filed a claim with the insuring company for this sum. When payment was not forthcoming he began suit to recover. The case was dismissed on trial on the ground that the injury resulted from wilful, voluntary carelessness and was therefore not an accident caused "by external, violent and accidental means" as provided for in the policy. Mr. Poupeney will in all likelihood use a sterilized knife in future for his corns if he cannot get blood poisoning included in his policy as an accident hazard.

FOURTEEN of the thirty-one persons killed in the wreck of the Mystic Shriners' special train at Honda, Cal., on May 11th, were insured against accidents in the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. This involved a loss of $110,500 on the part of the Ætna, which is perhaps the largest loss ever incurred by an accident company in any one disaster. The total amount which the Ætna Life had at risk on the lives of passengers on this train was over $150,000. The amounts payable for deaths in this wreck were all double the amounts insured, and in three cases they were triple the amounts insured, because of the fact that the beneficiaries were killed in the same disaster. The fact that nearly one-half of all who were killed carried their accident insurance in the Ætna Life is a striking tribute to the company and the confidence of the insuring public inspired by it.

Financial

Bond Investments

THOSE who study the securities market to find safe investments that are not to be of a temporary character will observe that the net yield of first-class railway bonds at present prices is about 4 per cent. These are such bonds as savings banks are permitted by law to buy. Other railway bonds of good quality may be found, whose yield is somewhat higher. There are railway notes that yield even more, but their life is only about three years. Investments in public service corporation bonds will give a return of from 4½ to 5¼ per cent. The investor must bear in mind that in many instances the revenue of these companies is subject to legislation. Industrial corporations, also, whose bonds yield about the same return, may be affected by legislation, by a decline of general prosperity, or by bad management. As a rule, however, their bonds are well protected. "To the high-grade municipal bond," says an authority upon bond values, "is generally conceded the first place for safety, because it rests upon the established credit of communities." It may be added that the payment of interest and the redemption of such bonds are insured by taxation in all communities that are well governed. There is a considerable variety of municipal issues, and in securities of this class the bonds of counties should be included. New York City bonds now net a shade less than 4 per cent., but all municipal securities cannot be measured by them. In the interior, and especially in the great agricultural States of the Middle West, one can find bonds issued for school expenses, drainage improvements, etc., whose net yield considerably exceeds 4 per cent. School bonds returning from 4¼ to 4¾ can be bought, and county drainage bonds yielding from 4¾ to 5¼. In the communities that issue these bonds, taxes must be paid. Taxes for school buildings and other educational facilities are paid more cheerfully than some others. In the case of drainage bonds, to the security afforded by a general tax and a progressive county's credit there is commonly added that of a special tax upon the land which is reclaimed or improved, and the increase in the value of the land is frequently very great in proportion to the cost of drainage. As a rule, the school and drainage bond issues are small. Securities of this class deserve to be considered by investors, who, of course, should take the ordinary precautions and acquire some knowledge of the character and condition of those who ask for the loan.

The Fidelity Trust Company

The Fidelity Trust Company is the name of the new trust company which opens its doors for business this week. It is located at the corner of West Broadway and Chambers street in the quarters occupied by the Irving National Bank. The president, Samuel S. Conover, was the president of the Irving Bank. Mr. Conover was born in 1869. When fifteen years old he entered the New York Mercantile Exchange. He was next in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad for two years, and in 1891 entered the employ of the Fourth National Bank, where he remained for ten years. He was secretary to J. Edward Simmons, the president, and James G. Cannon, the vice-president, and had the opportunity of gaining invaluable banking experience. In 1902 Mr. Conover became vice-president of the Irving Bank and president in 1906. He is chairman of the Finance Committee of the Irving Savings Institution. The other officers of the Fidelity Trust Company are William H. Barnard and John W. Nix, vice-presidents, and Andrew H. Mars, secretary. Its directors include William C. Demorest, of the Realty Trust; Gerrish Milliken, of Deering, Milliken & Co.; James E. Nichols, of Austin, Nichols & Co.; George H. Sargent, of Sargent & Co.; Edward H. Titus, of Lord & Taylor; William H. B. Totten, the president of the Irving Savings Institution; James M. Donald, vice-president Hanover National Bank; Edwin E. Jackson, Jr., president and treasurer Boorum & Pease Co., and others equally well known. The company begins business under unusually favorable conditions with a paid-up capital and surplus of $1,500,000.

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Survey of the World

More Indictments at San Francisco

Owing partly to the confession of Abraham Ruef, indictments were returned in San Francisco, last week, against several capitalists prominent in business and in the social world. One of these is Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railways Company, grandson of John C. Calhoun and great grand-nephew of Patrick Henry. On the 24th fourteen indictments were found against Mr. Calhoun, Thornwall Mullaly, his assistant; Tirey L. Ford and W. M. Abbott, counsel for the railway company; Abraham Ruef and Mayor Schmitz, for bribing the Supervisors, or receiving bribes, in the matter of the overhead trolley franchise. Ruef testified, it is understood, that he received $61,000 and that $50,000 was paid to the Mayor. There were also two indictments against the Mayor for receiving bribes in the matter of fixing the gas rate at 85 cents instead of 75 cents. At the same time the number of indictments against President Louis Glass, of the Pacific States Telephone Company, was increased from 9 to 11, and one additional indictment was reported against Theodore V. Halsey, agent of that company, making a total of 12 for him. On the following day, 28 more indictments were announced, and among the accused were six millionaires. In one group were G. H. Umbsen, real estate operator and formerly Police Commissioner; B. E. Green, capitalist; W. I. Brobeck, attorney; and Abraham Ruef. Four of these are accused of bribing the Supervisors ($1,000 each) to procure a franchise for the Parkside Street Railway Company. In another group were Frank G. Drum, capitalist and manager of the Tevis estate; Eugene De Sabia and John Martin, capitalists and directors of the Gas and Electric Company; Abraham Ruef and Mayor Schmitz. The charge in these cases is that the Supervisors were bribed, with $750 each, for making the gas rate 85 cents. For bail on the indictments enumerated above nearly $800,000 was required. The money was furnished by all except Ruef. Mr. Calhoun has published two or three statements in defense of himself. He asserts that he and his associates in the railway company are innocent, and that Prosecutor Heney and Rudolph Spreckels have conspired to rob his company of its franchises and property in order that these may come into the possession of Mr. Spreckels. He also declares that the latter, to promote the purpose of the alleged conspiracy, instigated the strike by which the company is now embarrassed. Mayor Schmitz makes similar charges. He is now on trial for extortion before Judge Dunne, but the jury has not been selected. In support of a claim that Judge Dunne was disqualified, Schmitz asserted in an affidavit that the judge was engaged with Prosecutor Heney and Mr. Spreckels in a conspiracy to obtain control of the municipal government in order that they might procure street railway and water franchises of great value. Mr. Spreckels says briefly that he has assisted the investigators for the public good, and that he has no private purpose. He adds that the case against Mayor Schmitz is "absolutely complete,"

and that a confession from him is not desired. Reports have been published to the effect that the influence of the Standard Oil Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was being exerted in behalf of Mr. Calhoun and his indicted associates. There appears to be thus far no evidence to warrant such reports, which seem to have been suggested by the appearance in Mr. Calhoun's interest of attorneys heretofore employed by the Standard Oil Company and the furnishing of bail by banking institutions in which the two great corporations are said to be largely concerned. Mr. Calhoun is a native of South Carolina. For some years he was prominent as a lawyer in the service of corporations. Since 1896 he has been engaged in the consolidation and development of street railway properties in Pittsburg, Baltimore, St. Louis, San Francisco and elsewhere.

Relations With Japan

Reports from Tokio have directed the attention of our Government to recent attacks upon Japanese in San Francisco. It appears that on the 21st, a Japanese restaurant and a Japanese bathhouse there were wrecked by a mob. No protection was given by the police, who were engaged elsewhere in repressing disorder attending the street railway strike. A report was at once cabled to Tokio by the Japanese Consul. Then Ambassador Wright speedily informed the State Department at Washington that this report had been received, and Ambassador Aoki called upon Secretary Root to take measures for the enforcement of the treaty. At the Secretary's request, Attorney-General Bonaparte at once instructed the District Attorney at San Francisco to make an investigation, and Governor Gillette was requested to use the power of the State for the protection of the complainants. Reports from Tokio say that the Japanese Government will never consent to an exclusion treaty.——General Kuroki went to New Haven last week, and was entertained by the officers of Yale University, of which many Japanese are graduates. To an interviewer in New York who questioned him about reports of possible friction between Japan and the United States, he repeated his assurances of national friendship and gratitude and said, with a laugh: "When you make war against us, we shall run away." A few months ago Japan ordered several million dollars' worth of locomotives here for the new railway in South Manchuria. Last week it was announced that the Government had also ordered here, for the same railway, $12,000,000 worth of equipment material, including freight cars and 63,000 tons of rails.

Trusts in the Courts

The trial of the Standard Oil Company and its seventy allied corporations for violation of the Federal Anti-Trust law, was begun at St. Paul, on the 24th, before four judges of the Circuit Court. Exceptions filed by the defendants were considered.——When Attorney-General Hadley, of Missouri, brought suit against the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of Missouri, and the Republic Oil Company, of New York, alleging that they were violating the Trust law of his State by conspiring to suppress competition in Missouri, Judge Anthony was appointed by the Supreme Court to take the testimony. He reported last week that all of the Attorney-General's allegations were true; that the three companies were in unlawful agreement to suppress competition and control prices, and that they had deceived the public by pretending to be independent of each other. Therefore he recommended that their charters or licenses be revoked and that they be ousted from Missouri. It is expected that his recommendations will be accepted and followed by the Court.——Inquiry will be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the assertions of Commissioner Smith, in his recent report upon the Standard Oil Company, that this company is ignoring and violating the new Railroad Rate law in its pipe line department. It is expected that new suits will be brought for this offense, the penalty for which may be imprisonment.——King Carlos, of Portugal, has conferred the title of baron upon E. V. Patterson, an American agent of the Standard Oil Company in that country.——Fines were imposed,

last week, upon the individual and corporate defendants in the Government suit against the Furniture Trust. They had pleaded guilty. F. A. Holbrook and each of two prominent corporations pay $5,000 apiece; for eleven other companies the fines range from $2,000 to $500. Having reviewed the methods used for controlling prices and contracts for church pews and school desks, Judge Landis said the legal penalties were inadequate. He "wondered why any man should descend to such methods" to make money. "I should think," he added, "that he would prefer to dig ditches at $1.50 a day."

Railway Questions

There was published in Boston, on the 24th, a report that E. H. Harriman had practically been exonerated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, because it could not be proved that he had violated the law. Chairman Knapp at once gave to the press the following denial:

"The statement is absolutely without foundation or excuse. The Commission has taken no action, reached no conclusion, and not even discussed the Harriman case of late. No report is likely to be made for some time."

Within a few weeks the courts will be asked to issue an order compelling Mr. Harriman to answer the questions which he refused to answer when on the witness stand. A final decision upon the Commission's application for such an order may not be reached in less than a year, but the Commission will make a report upon the investigation without waiting for it.——An investigation of the Hill railroads in the Northwest, which was interrupted some months ago by the illness of J. A. Loveley, special counsel, will soon be resumed.——In an address before the National Association of Manufacturers, last week, Commissioner Prouty said that the Commission should be empowered and required to take the initiative for the correction of unlawful rates and practices; and that its power with respect to the physical operation of railways should be like the control which it exercises over rates, in order that it might compel companies to furnish adequate facilities for traffic. Speaking of the relation of rates to capitalization, he said:

"Mr. Harriman's operations in Chicago & Alton did not directly affect rates upon that railroad system, but they did create a condition which is for all time a perpetual inducement to the imposition of unjust and unreasonable charges upon the patrons of that property. What has been done cannot be corrected. All that has become a vested interest which it would be both unwise and unjust to disturb, but in the future we can prevent a repetition of the past. When Mr. Harriman, by dealings like those in Chicago & Alton, enriches himself to the extent of many millions, he has not created that money. He has merely transferred it from the possession of some one else to himself."

——The two-cent law recently enacted in Pennsylvania, which becomes effective in October, is attacked by a suit in which the Pennsylvania Road asks for an injunction restraining the authorities from collecting the penalty imposed for a violation of the statute. Suburban and commuters' rates on the Reading Road in the vicinity of Philadelphia have been increased from 30 to 50 per cent. It is generally believed that this change is due to the new law. President Baer predicted that an increase of suburban rates would follow the enforcement of a two-cent rate.——Owing to complaints filed with the Commission, an inquiry will be made and a decision reached as to Pullman sleeping-car rates, which are alleged to be unjust, unreasonable and excessive. ——Having pleaded guilty to a charge of rebating in favor of the Sugar Trust, the Rock Island Railroad Company, in New York last week, was required to pay a fine of $20,000.——Among the contributions to the discussion about the quality of rails is the report of inspectors employed by the manufacturers that twenty-four rails were broken by one recent passage of a fast train from New York to Chicago. Charles M. Schwab, formerly president of the Steel Corporation, remarks that while open-hearth rails are superior to those made by the Bessemer process, the railroads must eventually seek rails made of steel with nickel alloy, which, he thinks, will cost about three times as much as those now in use.——Tried upon a charge of manslaughter, Joseph Thompson, conductor of a train that was wrecked at Gourock, Ontario (Canada), in September last, has been found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for three years.

Cuba

It is reported that the work of constructing a sewerage system in Havana and of paving the streets of that city will soon be undertaken, by direction of Governor Magoon, under the contract awarded to a Philadelphia firm and inherited by the Republic from the Government of General Wood. Cock fighting is not to be permitted in the island under the rule of Governor Magoon. During the life of the Republic, the prohibitory order of General Wood was not repealed, and the present Government will not repeal it. Leading politicians and many other citizens have urged Governor Magoon to remove the ban placed upon this sport.——The army of occupation has maintained a high standard of discipline and sanitation, and has completed a military map of the entire island. This map, on which the minutest details of topography are marked, is said to be a model of its kind. It is said that by the aid of it an army of intervention could easily suppress such guerrilla warfare as Cuban revolutionists have been accustomed to carry on.——Ensign Alfred T. Brisbin, who was involved in the affray between American sailors and the police in Santiago, on April 30th, shot himself, with suicidal intent, on the 20th inst., and died on the following day. He was graduated in 1903 from the Naval Academy, to which he had been appointed from Pennsylvania. It is supposed that he became despondent, fearing that he would be court martialed for his conduct on the night of the affray.——A strike of the longshoremen has caused great disorder in Santiago. There have been several riots, and the Rural Guards have been called to the aid of the police.

Restless Central America

There had been, at the end of last week, no beginning of the predicted revolution in Guatemala. General Toledo was still in Nicaragua. A revolution in Salvador, in behalf of General Alfaro (Toledo's ally, who is said to be Zelaya's candidate for the presidency of Salvador), was reported on the 21st, but the existence of any revolt whatever was denied on the 24th by the Government. It appears that General Barahona, to whom Alfaro looked for help, was recently stabbed to death in one of Salvador's prisons. Some have thought that a successful revolution in Salvador was desired in order that Guatemala's President (Cabrera) might be overthrown by invasion from that republic with the aid of Toledo, coming up from the South, and of revolutionists entering from Mexico.——Complications have arisen concerning the attempt of President Cabrera to punish persons accused of plotting against his life. Some days ago, three men, believed to be those who had planned the explosion of subterranean mines under his carriage, were traced by Cabrera's forces to a house where, being attacked, they killed four Guatemalan officers and then committed suicide. Two days later, Cabrera's Council of War summarily sentenced to death nineteen men for complicity in the attempt to assassinate him. In this group were Mexicans, Spaniards and Italians. The members of the Diplomatic Corps at the Guatemalan capital united in addressing to Cabrera a protest, pointing out that only twenty days had elapsed since the explosion, saying that the accused men could not have had a fair trial, and asserting that they were the victims of false testimony. An official report of this incident was forwarded by the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires, who, with his colleagues, had asked that the sentences be annulled. Statements made at the Mexican capital and also by the Mexican Ambassador at Washington, indicate that Mexico may soon decide upon forcible intervention. Eight thousand Mexican soldiers are now encamped near the boundary.——Costa Rica's Consul General at New York, in a published statement, opposes the confederation said to have been planned by Zelaya, saying that the republics are not ready or fitted for such a union, that the experiment can be made only by force, and that it cannot be successful.

German Affairs

There is a severe labor conflict in Berlin in the building trades. The men demanded a 10 per cent. increase of wages and an eight-hour working day, instead of the present eight and a half or nine hours. All efforts at compromise were fruitless, and finally the Master Builders' Association

declared a lockout against 60,000 employees, which will involve some 40,000 others — masons, bricklayers, carpenters and allied trades.——A movement has been started in Germany among the workingmen similar to that of the *Jaunes* in France. It is called the Fatherland Labor League, and has for its object to combat Socialism and the tyranny of the labor unions.——The police have made numerous arrests among the Russian students in German universities, because of their revolutionary sympathies. Explosives and formulas for making bombs were discovered and there are rumors that an attempt was to be made against the life of the Kaiser. The students arrested are of both sexes. Some have been expelled from the country and others held for trial.——A sentence of unusual severity for *lèse majesté* has been imposed upon a mason's assistant named Brüning, who was accused of the alleged crime of sticking out his tongue at the Emperor William as he passed in his automobile. Brüning insists that all he did was to shout "Hurrah." As he was proven to have been tipsy, the public prosecutor advised imprisonment for two weeks, but the court imposed a sentence of nine months.—— The Emperor William has ordered the statue of Heine taken from the gardens of the Villa Achilleion, at Corfu, which he has recently purchased.——Governor Horn, of Togoland, German Southwest Africa, has been sentenced by the Imperial Disciplinary Court to dismissal from the service and reduction of pension for ordering in 1903 the punishment of a negro which caused his death. The native had stolen a cash box and was sentenced to receive fifty strokes of the whip and was left to die at the stake in the sun for twenty-four hours without food or drink.——The Reichstag has passed a bill for a commercial *modus vivendi* between the United States and Germany, to last one year from July 1st. The chief opposition was from the Conservatives and Agrarians, who declared that German interests were being sacrificed because they get no relief from the heavy American tariff duties. Count Wehner-Posadowsky, Secretary of the Interior, admitted that the chief concession gained from the United States was a more normal method of administration. The remark of a Socialist deputy in debate that the condition of American workingmen was better than that of German workingmen was greeted with great laughter and indignation.

The Rejection of the Irish Bill

The Convention of the Irish National party, held at Dublin May 21st, voted unanimously to reject the Government bill introduced into the House of Commons by Augustine Birrell providing for the establishment of an Irish Council to control most of the administrative departments except the courts and constabulary. The Convention was attended by 3,000 delegates, not two-thirds of whom could get into the Mansion House Hall. A large number of bishops and priests were present, the ecclesiastical authorities having emphatically denounced the bill, chiefly on account of the exclusion of Catholic clergymen from the Council which controls education. Father David Humphreys declared in the convention: "The bill is directed against the Catholic Church. It would drive the priests out of the schools and let in the devil. In two generations it would change Ireland into a France." John F. Redmond, chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, presided over the Convention and presented the motion repudiating the bill, altho he had been consulted by the Ministry in its preparation, and when it was presented to the Parliament he had expressed a qualified approval of it. As soon as he reached Ireland, however, and found that public sentiment was strongly and unanimously against any compromise whatever on the Home Rule question, he gave up his efforts to secure its acceptance. He has practically lost his position as leader of the Irish people, for the advanced Nationalists repudiate him and the Cabinet can no longer put confidence in him. In presenting to the Convention the resolutions against the bill, Mr. Redmond denied that any Irish member of Parliament was committed to its support. It was unworkable and would end in disgrace and disaster, and its failure would be used as an argument against Ireland's capacity for self-government. He declared:

"The Liberal Party must drop the Roseberyite idea, and must come back to the standard of Gladstone. People talk of an alliance of the Irish Party with the Liberals. The Irish Party is independent. It can have an alliance with no English party that does not put Home Rule in the front of its platform."

In the Convention were many Americans—Richard Croker, who presented $500 to the fund; John O'Callaghan, secretary of the United Irish League; T. B. Fitzpatrick, treasurer, and other officers. In one letter from America a $10,000 contribution was enclosed. In his speech Mr. O'Callaghan said:

"Do you think that the task of Mr. Bryce in America is going to be made any easier because his colleagues have thrown in the face of the Irish people this measure, which you today will throw in the faces of his colleagues with contempt? So long as England gives to the Boers who fought her more home rule than Ireland the Irish-Americans will prevent the alliance with the United States which England so greatly desires."

The resolutions adopted by the Convention were as follows:

"That this Convention, representative of Irish national opinion, emphatically places on record its profound conviction that nothing can satisfy the national aspirations of Ireland or bring peace and contentment to our people but a measure of self-government which will give the Irish people complete control of their domestic affairs.

"That having considered the Irish Council bill introduced by the Government, we declare that it is utterly inadequate in its scope and unsatisfactory in its details and should be rejected by the Irish Nation, and we regard the production of such a measure by a British Government pledged to Home Rule as confirmation of the position we have always taken—that any attempt to settle the Irish problem by half measures would be entirely unsuccessful, and we call upon the Irish Party to oppose the bill in the House of Commons and press upon the Government, with all their strength and power to introduce a measure for the establishment of a native Parliament with a responsible Executive having power over all purely Irish affairs, and at this crisis in the fortunes of Ireland we invite all the Nationalist forces of the country to unite in support of our representatives in Parliament, and enable them effectively to press for the speedy and genuine settlement of the Irish question."

The extreme wing of the Nationalists is the Fein Sein ("for ourselves") Society, which is promoting the use of the Gaelic language and urging a boycott of English goods. It advises the Irish members to withdraw from Parliament and claim representation at the coming Hague Conference to secure "the settlement of the international dispute between Ireland and England by the Court of Arbitration." The rejection of the Irish bill by the Irish themselves increases the embarrassment of the Liberal Government. It has failed more ignominiously than Mr. Birrell's other bill, for, unlike the Education Bill, it cannot be used as a count against the House of Lords.

The Effect of the Imperial Conference

The Imperial Conference does not seem to have accomplished anything of importance either in the way of plans for identifying the financial interests of the colonies and the mother country or of promoting good will and mutual understanding among their representatives. Almost all the proposals presented by the colonial premiers were rejected by the Government, and several of the members of the Conference have expressed their bitter disappointment. Sir Robert Bond, the Newfoundland Premier, in particular, is said to have declared the conference "a failure and a sham from beginning to end," because the Colonial Secretary, the Earl of Elgin, refused to disturb the *modus vivendi* in regard to the fisheries which the British Government has arranged by direct negotiations with the United States without consulting the interests of Newfoundland. According to some of the papers, he is said to have accused the Government of deliberately humiliating and neglecting the colony in order to curry favor with America. In the House of Commons, Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, denounced the reported quotations from Sir Robert Bond as baseless and impudent fabrications, and expressed his surprise that a person recently created a peer of the realm (Lord Northcliffe, formerly Alfred Harmsworth, of the *Daily Mail*) should have been willing to let a newspaper under his control employ for political objects methods of such transparent mendacity. Sir Robert Bond in an authorized interview expressed himself in the following more moderate language:

"The tendency of the dual jurisdiction that was erected by the *modus vivendi* is calculated to and did lead to disregard of the constituted

authorities of Newfoundland. I am deeply disappointed at the result of my effort to obtain justice for my colony inasmuch as I only appealed for justice and responsibility such as is sanctioned by the constitution we possess."

Sir William Lyne, Minister for Trade and Customs of Australia, in addressing the Australian Chamber of Commerce in London, accused Ministers Asquith and Churchill of having adopted an almost offensive attitude against the premiers. He said the colonial representatives had been treated unfairly and their subjects misrepresented in the official summaries. Alfred Deakin, Premier of Australia, said the members of the conference were treated in London merely as tolerated guests, and that they would continue their struggle for tariff preference, notwithstanding the obstruction of the Liberal party. He said he believed that universal compulsory military service would be established in order that Australia might be in condition to protect her own interests.——The white miners on the Rand are engaged in a strike which it is feared will result in serious disorder. All the British miners in fifty of the leading mines are out. The proprietors of the mines demanded three drills a day instead of two. They say that the men have been earning an average of $3,000 each a year, and it was necessary to reduce the amount paid for contract piece work. The strikers in a body marched to the Ferreira and Robinson deep mines, tore down the barricades, and attacked the men who continued at work. The mine owners refused to say that the strikers would never be re-employed. Dutch and Chinese are taking their places. The Colonial Secretary, J. C. Smuts, who was one of the ministers of the Boer republic during the war, has called out 1,000 regular British troops for the purpose of maintaining order. In an attempt made by the strikers to stop work on the Crœsus mine in Johannesburg the cavalry dispersed a mob.

The Women in the Finnish Diet

The first Parliament of Finland elected by universal suffrage was opened at Helsingfors May 25th by a speech from the throne, read by Governor-General Gerhard. Under the new constitution the Government of Finland has placed in the hands of a single national assembly the Landtag, tho the Senate, which is responsible to the Emperor, has the veto power. The opening session was in a temporary hall in the Fire Brigade building. It was preceded by a service in the Nicholas Church, to which the members of the Diet, according to the ancient usage, went on foot. The procession was especially brilliant and attractive on account of the variety of costume. A large number of the members wore the academic dress of the universities from which they had received their degrees. Others were in military uniform, and the Socialist members for the most part adopted peasant costumes. Miss Mina Silliampe, formerly a servant girl and now editor of a paper devoted to the interests of that class, wore the customary servant's kerchief and long apron. There are nineteen women members in the assembly, the first time that women have been elected to a national Parliament. They range in age from twenty-five to fifty-four years, and differ widely in politics and social position. Prominent among them is the Baroness Alexandra Grippenberg, who is head of the Finnish Branch of the International Women's League, and has represented it in France, England and the United States. She is masculine in appearance, wearing short skirts and short hair, and is a member of the conservative Old Finnish party. Miss Dagmar Neovius represents the Swedish People's party. She was principal of a school in Helsingfors, which was broken up by the Russian authorities. Among the other women are Miss Lucina Hagman, principal of a woman's high school in Helsingfors and member of the Young Finnish party, and Mrs. Maie Talvio, novelist and advanced thinker. The husbands of two of the women members are also in the Diet. The special objects for which the women representatives will work are the establishment of civil instead of religious marriages, equal wages for both sexes in the same kind of work, equal rights for illegitimate and legitimate children, and the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors. The Socialists number about seventy out of the two hundred members of the Landtag. They have joined with the Young Finns, who are nearly equal

in number, to control the assembly. Judge Svinhufvud, of the Young Finn party, who was degraded and exiled by the Russian Governor-General Bobrikoff, was elected president of the Diet. The vice-presidents are Dr. Af Ursin, a Socialist, altho of one of the ancient noble families, and Baron Palzen, of the Old Finnish party. The Senate has offered to resign in order that the representatives of the people may have unrestricted power.

Reaction in China

The reform movement in China has in some inexplicable way been checked, and the reactionary element is in the ascendancy at the court. A month ago Yuan Shih-kai, the enterprising Viceroy of the Province of Chi-li, had the only army that amounts to anything in China, and his protégés were filling the offices of the newly established administrative bureaus. He secured for a Yale graduate, Tang Shao-yi, the important post of Governor of the Province of Mukden in Manchuria, the first time a foreign-educated Chinese had been placed in such a position. Shih Chao-shi, a graduate of Cornell, was appointed chief adviser on railroad affairs. There were numerous other similar appointments to Government positions at Pekin and in the provinces, all of them Chinese instead of Manchus, often Cantonese, and most of them educated abroad. Now Tsen Chun-hsuan, one of the most prominent of the reactionaries, has the favor of the Empress Dowager, and the recent appointees are being removed. Yuan Shih-Kai and Tang Shao-yi have been impeached. Prince Ching, another reactionary, is made the president of the Military Board. Sir Chentung Liang-cheng, former Minister to the United States, who was slated for the Board of Foreign Affairs, will find his party out of power. Revolutionary outbreaks are reported from several provinces, especially at Wongkong in the Uping district of Chinchu. An attack has been made on the German mission station at Lien Chow, but the missionaries escaped. This is the place where five American missionaries were killed October 28th, 1905.

The Russian Duma and People

The Duma has formally expressed its disapproval of the policy of terrorism by adopting a resolution expressing its joy at the discovery of the plot to assassinate the Czar and its indignation at the attempt. The resolution was passed at the opening of the session, and the Social Democrats, the Social Revolutionists and part of the Group of Toil absented themselves when the action was taken. Premier Stolypin explained to the Duma that the Department of Public Order and Security obtained information in February that a criminal conspiracy had been formed in St. Petersburg, and on April 13th twenty-eight members of the society were arrested. Their plan, the Premier said, was to assassinate the Emperor, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch and himself. Reports have been exaggerated and no persons were implicated except known revolutionists. They were all young, only three of them over twenty-five. Premier Stolypin warned the Duma that the Government would not under any circumstances approve of the forcible expropriation of land except in the exercising of the right of eminent domain for roads, irrigation works, etc. The action of the Agrarian Committee of the Duma, including expropriation as a feature of the land bill which they are preparing without consultation with the Government, was entirely irregular and unjustifiable. Besides, the price which the Constitutional Democrats propose to pay for the land, $14 per acre, is less than half its real value. The Government, he said, was willing to assist the peasants to purchase land from the landlords at a fair price and distribute it to the peasants by the aid of the Peasant Banks. The Duma passed by a vote of 176 to 146 an appropriation of $8,750,000 for famine relief purposes. A proviso was attached declaring the right of the Duma to examine the records of the Government's past and future handling of the relief funds. A sensation has been created by the publication of a pamphlet by Professor Ozeroff of Moscow showing the extensive squandering of Government money.



PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW STATE CAPITOL.
This design is by Joseph M. Huston, and in many features follows closely the original drawings of Henry Ives Cobb.

Pennsylvania's Palace of Graft

BY LOUIS SEABER

[As the political reporter for the Philadelphia *North American*, Mr. Seaber has followed closely the Capitol building scandal, and its effect upon the political situation He has reported the proceedings of the Legislative investigation upon which the present article is based.—EDITOR.]

PENNSYLVANIA'S four million dollar State Capitol, which was secretly decorated at an additional cost of $9,000,000, has become a national scandal. In a recent discussion of the graft in it and the effect of the exposure, a potential political leader remarked:

"What fools those fellows were! Had they delivered the goods according to the specifications, instead of trying to flim-flam the people, there would have been no scandal—only a few newspaper stories about extravagance for political effect, and then, the thing would have been forgotten

"If you give the people what they desire they will be satisfied. They are like a man who buys a watch for $100. He finds out that he has been swindled, that the watch is brass, and he never forgets, and he's always 'kicking' If, however, the watch is really gold, but cost twice what it is worth, the man may 'kick' a bit, but sooner or later he will be satisfied."

After the destruction by fire of the old Capitol, the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1897 gave first authority for the erection of a new building and, in a competition between architects, the drawings of Henry Ives Cobb, prominent in New York and Chicago, were accepted. Mr. Cobb designed a building estimated to cost not much more than $500,000 for the "shell," and part of the Capitol as it stands was erected under Mr. Cobb's supervision.

Without official warning—in the way peculiar to Pennsylvania—Mr. Cobb's services were terminated in 1899. William A. Stone then was Governor and, from the beginning, his term was stormy politically. In the end, Stone had a quarrel with most of the Republican State leaders. There is little doubt that, as originally contemplated, the Capitol was viewed with envious eyes as an opportunity for graft; but Stone, in his quarrelsome mood, surprised the political interests by having the Legislature of 1901 provide for a Capitol Building Commis-

sion, of which he was to be the president, and limit the cost of the structure "completed" to $4,000,000.

In a second competition among architects, the design of Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia, was accepted. Huston's design was remarkably like Cobb's and in the investigation now under way it was testified under oath by a draughtsman that he had been employed by Huston "to copy Henry Ives Cobb's original drawings of the Capitol—the unfinished building begun by Cobb." This draughtsman told how he had been locked in a room in Huston's office to do the work, how Cobb's initials had been cut from the blue-prints to prevent identification. Comparison of the present building with Cobb's drawings indicates that many of Cobb's artistic ideas were taken by Huston. Huston collected a fee of $184,736 for the work.

Governor Stone was succeeded in office in January, 1903, by Samuel W. Pennypacker, a Philadelphia Judge of high integrity, and a eulogist of Quay, who had picked Pennypacker for the Governorship in a critical situation. Ex-Governor Stone was in a strong position as president of the Capitol Commission, and he exercised unusual precautions to prevent even a suspicion of graft in the erection of the building. In a way, the architect influenced the Capitol Commission, and the specifications were changed frequently, resulting in each case in lessening the cost of the work to the contractors.

Such alterations which interfered with the architectural effect included the substitution of three-piece granite blocks for the sixteen pairs of monolithic Corinthian columns under the dome; three-piece blocks for monolithic pilasters of the front of the main building, between the wings; seven-piece granite work over windows instead of three-piece; stained birch wood for carved mahogany.

In the course of time, the Stone Commission announced that the Capitol had been built—completed actually within the $4,000,000 appropriated!

Meantime, the new building's interior was being modelled into a palace of gaudy colors and gilt. Ordinary wainscoting was replaced with polished white marble, or rich mahogany, or, as in the Governor's rooms, with hand-carved oak. Heavy tapestries were hung from window tops and velvety carpets were laid over expensive parquetry flooring. Enormous bronze chandeliers were dropped in great numbers from the ceilings and the side walls. Elaborately ornamented bronze standards were placed in corridors and elsewhere as plentifully as trees in a forest. Carved mahogany furniture was stocked everywhere.

Meantime, too, Pennsylvania was having a political fight. In November, 1905, William H. Berry, an honest Democrat, was elected State Treasurer by independent Republicans and Democrats, to the dismay of the Organization Republicans who had controlled the State's treasury for many years. It was significant that, between Berry's election and the time of his induction into office (in May, 1906), most of the $9,000,000 spent for Capitol decorations was paid out. As the time of the dedication of the Capitol—October 14, 1906—approached, the State campaign was being fought and Berry was stumping Pennsylvania. It was under those circumstances that, from the stump, the State Treasurer declared:

"It will surprise the taxpayers, perhaps, to know that their Capitol cost nearer ten millions than four."

Berry's disclosure went unbelieved for several days. When Berry reiterated the charge, the whole State answered with the challenge, "Prove it!" Berry replied:

"Yes, the State Capitol cost nearer twelve millions than ten!"

His words were too seriously spoken to be dismissed as mere campaign talk. Little by little the State Treasurer told what he had learned of the drainage of the treasury to enable Huston, the architect, to do his wonderwork. For the next six weeks of the campaign all the newspapers of the State were filled with sensational stories of the way in which the Capitol and the State had been "trimmed" at the same time. Edwin S. Stuart, Republican candidate for Governor, pledged himself to a thoro investigation of the scandal (he has kept his promise faithfully), and the Organization was compelled to issue two explanations a week in answer to State Treasurer Berry.

To afford a clear understanding of

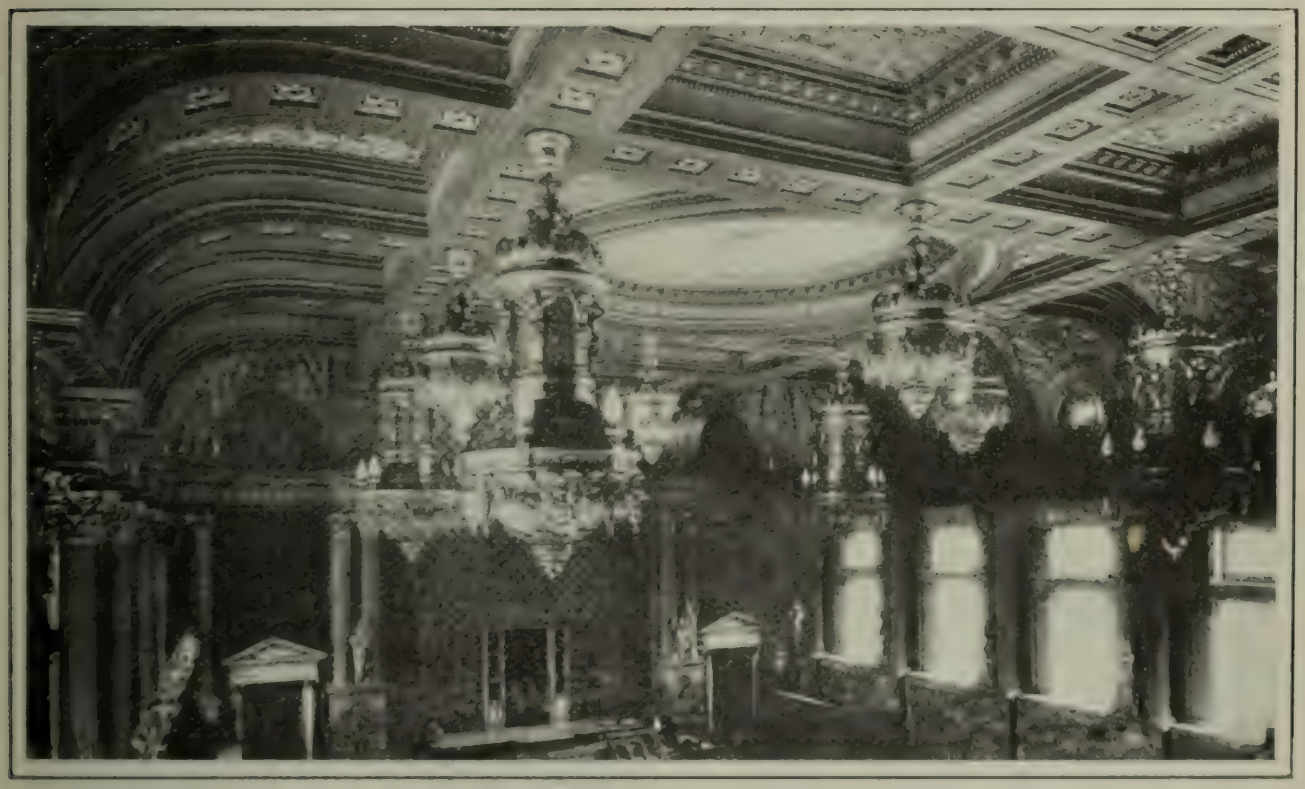
the method by which $9,000,000 could be spent secretly it is necessary to explain that by an act of 1895 the Governor, the State Treasurer and the Auditor General constitute the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, having control of general repairs, alterations and improvements. Supplies for the year are purchased by the board by contract with the lowest bidder in an open competition. The active agent is the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings.

When the Capitol was to be trimmed, with carpets, furniture, electric light fixtures, etc." Not the least idea was given as to the quantities which would be required.

As the schedule was prepared, some of the more important items were thus described:

Item 22—"Designed furniture, fittings, furnishings and decorations of either woodwork, stone, marble, bronze, mosaic, glass, and upholstery, 'per foot,' maximum price, $20."

Under that meager paragraph, John H. Sanderson, an interior decorator of Philadelphia, the successful bidder, fixed



CEILING OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The two candelabra in the front weigh 7,500 pounds each. A chandelier or a bracket was placed wherever possible, and the upper part of the house presents the appearance of an electric light fixture display room. For chandeliers the State paid $4.85 per pound.

in 1904, Governor Pennypacker was president of the board, and the other members were Frank G. Harris, then State Treasurer and an up-State Organization leader, and E. B. Hardenbergh, Auditor General, formerly a train conductor. It was distinctly provided by law that the proposals for supplies should be "for the year ending in June" following, but, notwithstanding, there was inserted in the 1904-05 advertisement for stationery, coal and other supplies a request for sealed proposals for "also the furnishing of the new Capitol building $18.40 as his price, and supplied square and oval tables, round chairs, clothes trees, desks, a bootblack stand, andirons and umbrella tubs.

Item 28—"English laid interlocking wood and rubber flooring, per foot, $1.50."

Sanderson bid $1.27½.

Item 30—"Modeling and sculptor decorations, 'per foot,' maximum price, $100."

Sanderson bid net.

Item 32—"Designed bronze metal for gas and electric fixtures, hardware and ornamental work, mercurial gold finish, hand-tooled and rechased, 'per pound,' maximum price, $5."

Sanderson bid $4.85 "per pound," and a contract for chandeliers and other lighting fixtures was awarded to him aggregating $2,049,522.96.

Item 40—"Favrile and Baccarat glass, 'per foot,' maximum price, $30."

Sanderson bid $23.70. In its secret way, the Pennypacker Board decided on April 12th, 1904, that any proposal must cover "the entire furnishing" of the Capitol, a fact unknown to every bidder with the possible exception of Sanderson. In the legislative investigation, advocated by Governor Stuart and now in progress, prospective bidders swore that they had no conception of the extent of the contracts or the character of the articles, nor could they get specific information from Huston, the architect. Further, the "per foot" rule, whether it meant lineal, square or cubic, especially in the measurement of an oval table, a clothes tree or a bee-hive-shaped glass globe, was a mystery to manufacturers and dealers.

Evidence thus far adduced of an "understanding" between Huston and Sanderson has been contained in the sworn testimony both of sub-contractors and men familiar with the affairs of the two men. For example, a year before Governor Pennypacker's Board authorized the furnishing contracts, Huston accompanied the representative of a parquetry floor maker to "see Sanderson."

"You understood from Huston and Sanderson, did you, that Sanderson was to be the successful bidder and get the contract?" was the inquiry of James Scarlet, the attorney for the legislative probers.

"Yes," replied the witness.

Again, while furniture designs were being drawn in Huston's locked office, months before the advertisement for proposals, Sanderson not only was in the secret, but, according to sworn testimony given by one of Huston's men, actually had his own draughtsman to assist Huston's.

As to the methods by which the contracts were fulfilled, it is possible in a limited space only to give a few examples of prices for which sub-contractors did work for Sanderson, compared with Sanderson's collections from the State. These show the much-inflated prices, with profits ranging from 300 to 4,305 per cent!

Sanderson's chief contract was for electric lighting fixtures—"bronze-metal, mercurial gold finish." Anticipating the contract, Sanderson organized his own company, called the Pennsylvania Bronze Company, to manufacture the chandeliers and brackets. His brother-in-law managed it; Sanderson supplied all the money, $39,000, and capitalized it for $100,000, upon a promise given in writing to Sanderson by his brother-in-law at Sanderson's dictation that the concern would have the Capitol fixtures' contract. The company cleared $100,000 profit. It manufactured 2,000 fixtures



MAHOGANY BOOTBLACK STAND.

This stand, upon which the profit was 4,305 per cent., is eight feet long and five feet wide. It cost the main contractor, John H. Sanderson, $50. He added the two chairs, worth less than $25 apiece, and sold the outfit to the State for $1,619.20.

and sold them for $550,000 to Sanderson, who collected $1,612,572.56 from the State—a profit of $1,062,572.56.

Sanderson received $4.85 "per pound" for chandeliers; consequently, the fixtures were solidly made and had enormous weight—a fact ridiculed by reputable chandelier makers. Huston once explained seriously that the object of the great weight was to "prevent anyone from stealing the fixtures!" In the House of Representatives are four can-

delabras, each weighing 7,500 pounds! Experts have ascertained that, in some of the side brackets, at least, there is a deficiency in the weight as given in Sanderson's bills, but it has not yet been determined whether "short weight" was practised. Two frauds thus far exposed in the chandelier contract were the substitution of cheap lacquering, and some electro-plating, and for the expensive and exquisite "mercurial gold finish" demanded in the specifications, and the substitution of domestic glass for imported Baccarat. For glass manufactured in Beaver County, Pa., Sanderson collected $133,770.69 from the State at $23.70 "per foot," billing the glass as Baccarat. His total profit upon the glass was $105,000, or nearly four times its cost.

In addition, Sanderson charged the State $137,600 for working models and sketches for fixtures made by his company, altho that expense, in ordinary contracts, falls upon the contractor.

The contract standing next in money value was one for "specially designed fire-proof metal filing cases, vaults and safes." Without regard to market prices, or the prices paid by the State to the same concern the previous year, thousands of filing cases were bought at $10 and $12 "per foot" from a corporation of which Congressman H. Bird Cassel, of Lancaster County, was president. Prices in the previous year were $5 and $6 "per foot." The total amount of the Cassel contract was $2,000,000. Cases of similar pattern and material can be bought in the open market for $1.50.

Every one of the five hundred rooms of the Capitol has been smeared with brilliant colors and gilt; in the main rooms the effect tends to gaudiness and it is the exception to find it really rich. For painting and decorating, as designed by Huston, the sub-contractor received $174,962 from Sanderson, who, in turn, reached into the State Treasury for $789,473.16, or a profit of $614,511.16!

Two caucus rooms—one for the Senate and the other for the House—were furnished precisely the same. For the Senate room, Sanderson charged $88,242.97; for the House room, $117,258.40. Indicating the profits collected by Sanderson, are the rostrums in both, for which, the sub-contractor swore, he was paid only $2,060. Sanderson collected $35,114 for that in the Senate room and $55,604.80 for that in the House room —a total of $90,718.80, or 4,305 per centum profit.

Solid, carved mahogany was specified but the sub-contractor admitted that Sanderson instructed him to substitute hard putty balusters in the side rails. The same wood-worker testified of other substitutions of hard putty composition for the real mahogany, the putty being stained in imitation of the wood and sold for the same price—$18.40 "per foot!"

For designed wood-work in fourteen smaller rooms, the sub-contractor charged Sanderson $28,170. Sanderson collected $155,369.60 from the State for the wood-work, taking a profit of $127,199.60. Even in the Governor's apartments, where the highest artistic effect was attained and where genuine Flemish oak was used, Sanderson collected unusual profits upon the wood-work, being $78,108.35 more than the work cost—$16,099.65.

For two hundred and eight mahogany desks in the House of Representatives, sold to Sanderson for $78 apiece, or $16,224 in all, the contractor charged the State $18,40 "per foot," the total "feet" in two hundred and eight desks being 3,230. Sanderson's collection for the lot was $59,432, or $43,208 profit. For fifty desks in the Senate, manufactured by the same sub-contractor, the cost to Sanderson was $65 each, $3,250 for all. Sanderson figured out "1,225 feet at $18.40 per foot, $13,230," or more than 300 per centum profit.

In mahogany clothes trees, six feet high, round and four inches in diameter, with a broad base, Sanderson measured "four feet" and collected $18.40 "per foot," or $73.60 a tree. The single tree cost $12. Sanderson sold "eighty-eight feet" of an ordinary mahogany boot-black stand to the State; it occupies a place in the Senate wash-room. For building the stand, the sub-contractor charged $50. Sanderson added two chairs worth not more than $25 each and sold the combination to the State as "designed wood-work" for $1,619.20. William Russell, a reputable Philadelphia wood-carver, did much of the work for Sanderson. With eleven smaller articles,

he furnished a barber's stand costing $325; Sanderson collected $3,256.80 for it. Russell's bill for the whole dozen articles amounted to $3,535, or only $243.20 more than Sanderson collected for the barber's stand. When Russell asked for his money, Sanderson demanded that the $35 be "knocked off" his bill.

Prices for parquetry flooring, for carpets, for tapestries, for thermostats, for heating registers, for stone mantels, for everything, were inflated and, wherever possible, the specifications either were altered or ignored. For thousands of feet of parquetry flooring, costing less than a half dollar a foot, Sanderson collected $1.27½. For thermostats, of which only 257 have been found in the entire building, Sanderson collected $79 apiece. His total bill amounted to $53,167, being for "thermostats and work equal to 673 thermostats at $79!" Observe the nicety with which this man collected $79 from the Commonwealth for "work equal to a thermostat."

Fifty pairs of andirons were sold by Sanderson to the State for $73.60 a pair, at $18.40 "per foot," each andiron being "two feet." These were supposedly a "specially designed" article and Huston, the architect, received $147.20 for "designing" them. An agent of the Legislative investigating commission bought a pair of the andirons from a dealer for $23 and was told that they were a stock pattern twenty-five years old.

Sanderson's jugglery of his "per foot" rule was as puzzling to experts employed in the Capitol investigation as it was amusing to other contractors and to the taxpayers. Chairs and tables were measured in every conceivable manner in the effort to have them correspond with Sanderson's bills. Finally, in a square mahogany table of "eighty feet" the secret was discovered. The table was eight feet long, four feet wide and two and a half feet high, or of a size to occupy a box of eighty cubic feet. Sanderson collected $18.40 "per foot," or $1.472. The table cost him $40, so that he had a profit of 3,580 per centum!

So patent have been the evidences of fraud that members of the Capitol Investigation Commission recently declared that they would recommend civil action to recover $3,000,000 at least, and also criminal prosecution of certain persons. It is the opinion of experts that the trimming of the Capitol, with its lot of steel filing cases, its tens of thousands of pounds of chandeliers, and everything else, could be duplicated for $3,500,000, liberally estimated.

In addition to his commission of $184,736, which he collected for work upon the construction of the Capitol, Huston bargained for four cents upon the dollar as architect for the Pennypacker Board of Grounds and Buildings. His entire account amounted to $525,318, of which $104,686 is being withheld by State Treasurer Berry. Every pound added to the weight of chandeliers, either actually or according to Sanderson's bills, meant nineteen cents more for Huston, the architect. His most surprising commission, however, was the $80,000 he received for "designing" the $2,000,000 worth of steel filing cases and vaults. The "designing" consisted of gilt lines.

It has been ascertained recently that Huston had a most extravagant dream of a Capitol beautiful. Plans which he exhibited to friends included provision for the Capitol, a State Museum and Library, a Capitol park, with fountains and sunken gardens, surrounded by a high wall, the whole at an estimated cost of $35,000,000.

Of course, the legislative investigation has been one-sided thus far, and the defense of Huston, Sanderson and Governor Pennypacker is unknown. All have maintained that everything was done "according to law." That was the plea of ex-State Treasurer Harris, yet, when he was subjected to a three hours' grilling by Attorney Scarlet, he used these words:

> "It (a provision of law) was ignored simply because it was impracticable. It wasn't possible. We did not strictly comply with the act; we followed custom.
>
> "I'll say frankly that I have been greatly fooled. I had no anticipation that the people were to be defrauded in the way they have been. I never received a red cent in connection with it. I am innocent. I am frank to say it is an outrage."

Huston has not been called as a witness in the legislative inquiry, but, with the first revelations, he issued an explanatory letter defending his course. In it he said:

"The cost of the Capitol furnishings exceeded my expectations and those of the members of the board. But wherever the money has been expended it was in accordance with the law and in the only manner permitted by law.

"As a result of it all the State has got, by actual comparison, the cheapest, biggest and best building of its kind in the country, or in the world."

Since Huston's letter, the more startling disclosures have been made, and it has been impossible for newspaper reporters to find him. Sanderson quit Philadelphia, and, according to report, has been living in New York for several months.

Interest attaches to the excuse which ex-Governor Pennypacker will give for his part in the Capitol scandal. Until ex-Treasurer Harris admitted violations of the law, the ex-Governor, too, insisted that everything had been done in "accordance with the law." In all his public life, as a judge and as Governor, there never has been the whisper of a suspicion against his probity. Sentimental and vain he is, and it is the honest opinion of men who know him that he was reached by flattery.

In connection with the disclosures, the persistent question is, Where did the money go? In view of the fact that the bulk of the payments for furnishings was made between State Treasurer Berry's election in November, 1905, and his induction into office six months later, some have thought that the profits were in part fictitious, and that the bills were inflated to account for money alleged to have been "borrowed" from the treasury by political interests. Emphatic denial was given to this, however, by State Senator John S. Fisher, chairman of the Capitol Investigation Commission.

Opinions differ as to the architectural beauty of the Pennsylvania Capitol—whether there is "richness of design" or mere gaudiness in paint and gilt. However, there is no question that the Capitol is a fraud, whether "according to law" or not. Ex-Treasurer Harris defined the fact precisely when he declared:

"It is an outrage."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PENNYPACKER AND QUAY IN BRONZE.

Side by side the head of Pennsylvania's greatest political boss, Quay, and that of his eulogist, Pennypacker, are fixed upon the front doors of the State Capitol.



MAY THIRTIETH

By RICHARD H. PLATT

Flags are flying,
Drums are beating,
Carnage ended,
the battle done.
Foes are dying,
Foes retreating,
Heroes splendid
have fought and won.

Fireflies dancing,
Stars dim-shining,
Warfare ended,
they slumber well;
Cause enhancing,
Cause declining,
Heroes splendid,
they fought and fell.

Homeward faring,
Spent and grieving,
Striving ended,
they count the cost:
Danger daring,
Fame achieving,
Heroes splendid
have fought and lost.

Victors quiring,
Vanquished pining,
Slain unheeding
beneath the pall,
Cause aspiring,
Cause declining,
Truth was needing
them, one and all.

Sonoma, Cal.

The Unseasonable Spring of 1907

BY ALFRED J. HENRY

PROFESSOR OF METEOROLOGY, UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

THAT the present remarkable spell of weather has not yet past into history is evidenced by reports received at the Washington Weather Bureau Office this morning (May 14th, 1907). These show that in the central Rocky Mountain region snow was falling with temperatures below freezing; in the Dakotas and over the greater portion of Nebraska the temperature was at the freezing point or below, with here and there a light snow covering left over from the fall of the previous day. The snow, fortunately, will do more good than harm, since as it melts it will add to the store of moisture in the ground. The question which excites the interest of the general public, however, is, When will the wintry weather cease? Will this be another year without a summer, as in 1816?



ALFRED J. HENRY.

The present spell of unseasonable weather began nearly sixty days ago, when early spring borrowed a number of days from midsummer. To those who are accustomed to noting the eccentricities of the weather from day to day, the most remarkable thing about the change was the ease and rapidity with which it was accomplished. Suddenly, without any preliminaries to speak of, we were in the midst of summer. In the transformation no rule of nature was violated, no physical principle was set at naught; yet it seemed marvelous that such things should happen.

A clear conception of the general movements of the atmosphere in winter and summer will, perhaps, be helpful in reaching a better understanding of the underlying causes of weather than is now enjoyed. It will also aid very materially in brushing away some of the mystery that many persons persistently attach to the action of the elements. The best and simplest method of attacking the problem is to study the winds. Begin with a study of their qualities and the apparent effectiveness of each wind in producing rain or snow. Thus it wil be found for the Middle Atlantic States that westerly winds bring fair weather, easterly winds cloudy and rainy weather. As to temperature, all north and northwest winds in this hemisphere may be classed as cold and all southerly winds as warm.

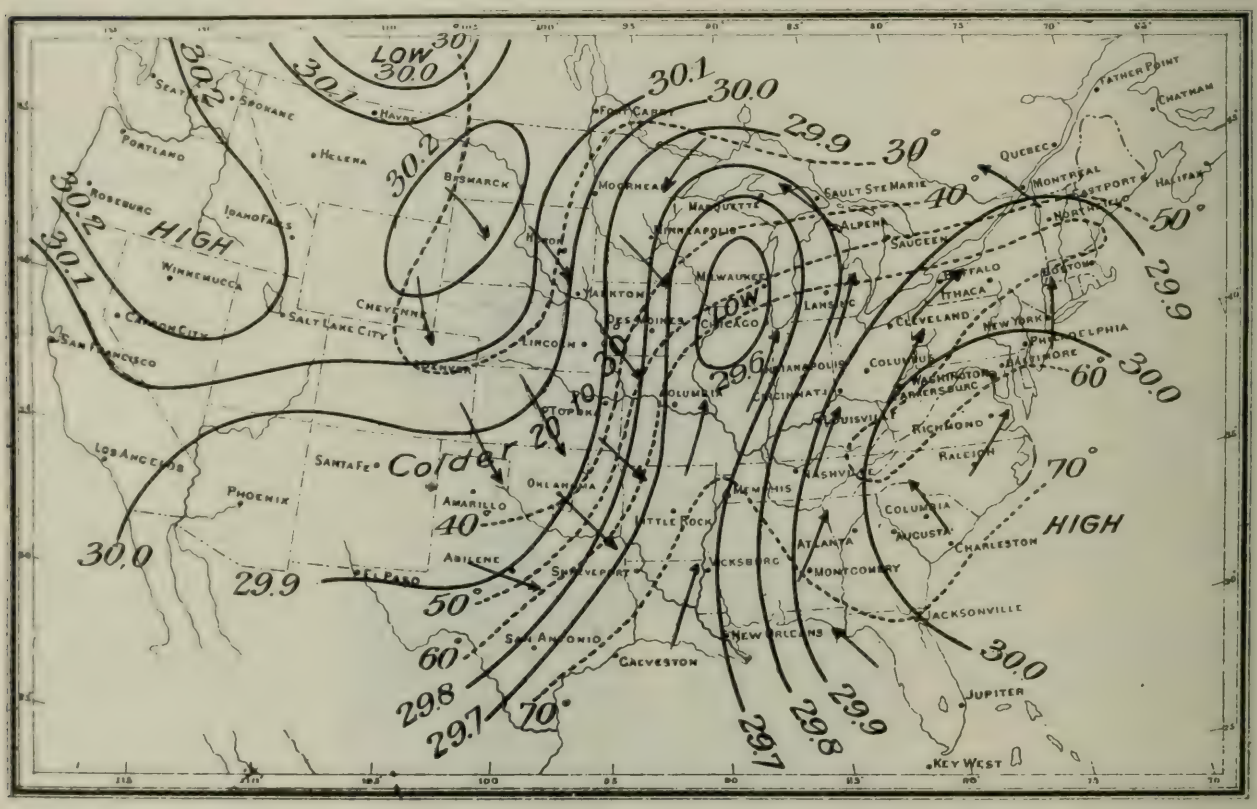
Winds are caused by differences in temperature, whether such differences are merely temporary and local, or worldwide in extent, such as exists be-

tween the equatorial and polar regions. In a general way the great wind systems of the globe are produced by the temperature differences between the equator and the poles. In equatorial regions, for reasons which need not be stated here, the temperature is very high compared with that of polar regions. The air being greatly heated rises to great altitudes, and there is a tendency for the upper air to flow from equatorial regions poleward in both hemispheres, with a counter current in the lower air from the poles toward the equator. The winds caused by this interchanging motion between the equator and the poles are modified by the deflecting force of the earth's rotation and the pressure distribution on the different parallels of latitude, so that there results a rather complex system of winds. As the angular altitude of the sun increases, the southerly winds push farther and farther northward. In autumn the northerly winds begin a migration toward the equator, and they reach their farthest southing in mid-winter.

In winter the contrast in temperature between the poles and the equator is greatest, and as a consequence the movement of the air masses is much accelerated, and the conflict, so to speak, between equatorial and polar winds is greatest. The conflict really begins in the middle latitudes in the late fall, when the prevailing southerly winds are frequently interrupted by sharp northwest winds, bringing down from northern regions masses of cold air that underrun the prevailing winds, and change the entire aspect of the weather. The cold, however, is not continuous; in a day or so the air loses its frigid qualities, particles of cloud appear in the sky, interrupting somewhat the incoming solar radiation and lowering the outgoing radiation from the earth, particularly at night. The winds go to an easterly quarter, then to the south and the temperature rises. This sequence of changes is generally followed by rain or snow, and the latter by a fresh incursion of northerly winds. The cycle of changes thus described continues during the cold season, the polar winds grad-

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU.

Weather Map, May 14, 1907. 8 a. m.



Isobars in full lines, isotherms in dotted lines. Arrows fly with the wind.

ually penetrating farther and farther southward until about mid-winter, when southerly winds increase in strength, assume the initiative under the influence of solar radiation, and stream northward for a day or so, only to be beaten back by the cold northerly winds from the frozen surface of the interior of the continent. It is during the transition months of March and April that this interplay between the two opposing winds reaches its greatest development. The battle ground over which the contest is waged is mainly on the great plains of the Western States and in the Missouri Valley. Here it is that great contrasts in temperature between the two opposing winds are found; thus on March 19th of the present year the temperature in Northwest Texas and Oklahoma was 84 degrees as a result of continued southerly winds. To the northward about 400 miles, on the border of the region of northerly winds, the temperature sank to 36 degrees; still farther poleward, as in Northern Minnesota, it was 20 degrees colder, so that between that point and Oklahoma there was a difference of 68 degrees in temperature.

The daily weather map of May 14th, 1907, is here reproduced as an illustration of that particular form or type of weather which causes a wave of low temperatures to pass across the country from west to east. In this map the continuous black lines are isobars (lines of equal barometric pressure), the dotted lines are isotherms (lines of equal temperature), and the arrows fly with the wind. For the sake of simplicity the areas of precipitation and cloudiness are not shown, and the isotherms have not been drawn west of the Rocky Mountains.

The essentials of the map are contained in the three following things, named in the order of their importance: (1) the wind circulation, (2) the temperature lines or isotherms, and (3) the form of the barometer lines.

East of the Rocky Mountains the wind circulation is divided into two main branches, viz., the southerly winds, that prevail east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, and the northwest winds, that prevail from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi. In addition to the foregoing there is a distinct circulation of the wind, to which special attention is invited, spirally inward around the area of low barometer in a direction contrary to the movement of the hands of a watch.

The discovery of the fact that the wind always circulates around an area of low barometer, as here exemplified, marks a most important epoch in meteorological science. The effect of the wind circulation on the temperature is clearly shown by noting the course of the isotherms; thus it will be seen that the western extremity of the line of 60 degrees starting in Southern Texas, N. latitude 27 degrees, runs northeastward, crossing Lake Michigan north of Chicago, thence east-northeast to the New England coast, N. latitude 42 degrees, whence it changes its course to the southwest and proceeds in that direction as far as the mountain region of North Carolina and Virginia, and then northeastward to the Atlantic Ocean off the Maryland coast. In other words, starting at N. latitude 27 degrees one could pass northeastward over 15 degrees of latitude without experiencing any colder weather, whereas under normal conditions it is 20 degrees colder in Southern New England than in Southern Texas.

In the region of southerly winds on the date under consideration, the temperature is elevated above the average for the season; in the region of northwest winds it is depressed as much as 20 to 30 degrees below the seasonal average, thus forming a great sheet of cold air covering an area of at least half a million square miles. Opposed to this in the region of southerly winds is an equally great mass of warm air. The energy of solar radiation, while it tends to raise the temperature of the cold air, also maintains the existing high temperatures in the region of southerly winds, hence the two sheets of air—the one warm, the other cold—move eastward in the general drift of the atmosphere and finally pass off the Atlantic Coast to the ocean. In winter the cold air moves eastward with the greater portion of its original frigidity; as spring merges into summer, however, much of the original cold is lost, since the energy of solar radiation is then greater and the eastward drift of the atmosphere slower. Consequently, by the time the original mass of cold air reaches eastern districts

it is apt to be broken up into smaller portions or patches, each of which is less effective than was its corresponding mass in the original.

The weather that is experienced from day to day is the result of the development and movement of systems of circulating winds, in which relatively warm southerly winds are followed by colder northerly winds. The first named are productive of precipitation, the last named are favorable for fair weather. The development of these systems of whirling winds is irregular and their movement is uncertain. If they should develop in the southern part of the United States or move to that part of the country from the northern Rocky Mountain region, the opportunity for an unobstructed flow of northerly winds is afforded.

It is obvious that the character of a season, whether warm or cold, depends upon the prevailing winds. If these are from a northerly quarter, as is the case when the center of the opposing wind systems is in the south, then the season will be cold and backward.

Too much importance cannot be placed upon the point that the control of the weather rests chiefly upon the development and movement of these migratory systems of opposing winds; it was to one of these that the warm weather of March last was due. The warm weather thus inaugurated, however, was followed by the drift of masses of cold air from the Northwest, and these have followed each other so fast that the temperature has not had time enough to recover from one onslaught of cold before another was upon it. The reason for the long continued drift of cold air from the Northwest is not known; so far as human experience in such matter goes, it has about reached its limit, and will speedily come to a close, or at least the cold will be so diminished as to be harmless in its effect on vegetation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Religious Situation in the Philippines

BY THE MOST REV. J. J. HARTY

[Archbishop Harty was appointed three years ago to be Archbishop of Manila, and has now returned to America for a visit of a few months, much of which he is spending in his home parish of St. Leo's, in St. Louis. This article was obtained as an interview.—EDITOR.]

A TRAIT of Filipino character, which should come first in describing the people, is the deep respect felt by the child for the parent. The Filipino grows from youth to manhood, marries and has a family, but he never gets away from the influence of his own father and his own mother. If he wishes to take up any matter of moment, his first counselors are his father and mother. In traveling thru the islands I have frequently encountered young men—bright young men from good families—and after the usual civilities I have often said, "What career do you propose to follow in life?" Invariably the answer has been, "I must consult my father before I can give you a reply." At the root of this beautiful characteristic of the Filipino race is the tendency to be obedient to authority. They recognize without question the authority of God, of the parent, of the priest, and of the State.

This trait, which I take to be the most important feature of the Filipino character, is the result thru all the years of the work of the missionaries, those men who not only had a knowledge of physics, philosophy and theology, but were also architects and builders, advance agents of civilization. They designed the churches, built the bridges, constructed the roads. At the present time in the Philippines you may see great irrigating works which were constructed 200 years ago to irrigate arid sections of the country. The missionaries intro-

duced the mulberry and the indigo plant, and it was they who brought the domestic animals to the islands.

The old men of the religious orders, now returned to Spain and living in retirement, I visited in their monasteries on my way to America. Many of them had spent from twenty to forty years in the Philippines, and one aged father had been working fifty-three years in the islands. In one religious house in Barcelona there are thirty-seven of these retired missionary priests. I spent three days among them, and the pathos of their appeals to be taken back to the islands to resume the work which they had formerly done moved me very deeply. But their time for work had passed, because the average age of these missionaries is seventy-five years. Their devotion to the spiritual needs of those to whom they had ministered was beautiful. Their questions were, Are the people attending the services of the Church? Are their children being baptized? Are they receiving proper instruction? What kind of lives are they living? Material conditions were seldom alluded to. They forgot these in their zeal for the souls of of the people.



ARCHBISHOP J. J. HARTY.

I was touched by the cordiality with which these religious in Spain received me. A joint letter expressing their loyalty was sent to me, upon my arrival in Spain, from all the old missionaries, altho I was an entire stranger to them and had only the claim of the faith and of being a Bishop from the Philippine Islands. I had the entrée to their hearts. In my conversations with them, they spoke of the United States with such kindness as surprised me. They draw a very strong line between Americans in general and the politics which they hold responsible for sending them away, but for America and the Americans they have great admiration.

In the diocese of Manila I have administered 300,000 confirmations in the three years that I have been there. In explanation of this number must be considered the facts that confirmation had not been administered in the country districts for many years before my arrival, and that it is the custom among the Filipinos to confirm children very young, even in their infancy. But if you remember the number of people in the islands, and the size of the families—averaging seven persons—300,000 is not so many to be confirmed in one diocese of 2,000,000 in three years' time. The people brought their children from far and near, and more than once in one church I administered confirmation from early morning till late at night. The Fili-

pinos are very zealous about enrolling their children in the Church. Usually the day of the birth of a child is the day of its baptism. This can be done without injury to health, as the climate is so temperate that no evil effects follow from exposure.

A custom instituted by the missionaries is the ecclesiastical census of the Philippines. Each child that is baptized and confirmed is provided with a cedula, on which appear the name of the child and the names of its parents. These cedulæ are kept in the chancery offices, a perfect system of registration, and in the archives also is preserved a record of the baptisms and of the burials. Thus we have the names of 7,000,000 Christians now in the archipelago.

The more I know of these people the more I love them; and the more I know of their past history the greater is my wonder and admiration now at the heroic labors of the ancient missionaries, now at the wonderful correspondence of the people with these labors and their extraordinary advance from savagery and even cannibalism to a civilization as widespread thru the islands as ours thruout our country. Hence it is that the more convinced I am that, just as in the past (even so far back as one hundred and fifty years ago, before they were disorganized by civil war and corrupted by its anarchy), the natives made excellent priests and bishops, and were the means, under the European missionaries, of converting the islands, so, too, in time to come, when the effects of these demoralizing influences shall have past away, this people, united by the faith, the sole unifying influence among them, will be found to have fitted themselves to stand alone on a very high plane of civilization. Even now many of their churches and other public edifices would honor any American city. The standard of the learned professions, manned by natives mostly, is very high. The University of Manila was a university many years before our country had any worthy of the name. This university now, in spite of the upheaval of the revolution and the civil war, is officered mainly by natives, and has 900 students of law, medicine, pharmacy and all the university branches.

The people are as good as they are bright and clever. The women are remarkably pure. The men, young and old, possess remarkable self-control. Only those who have lived in the East can realize what this means. Such of the church edifices as we have priests for cannot hold the people who wish to attend divine service. This is why we need outside clergy and must continue to need them until the native clergy whom we are preparing are ready.

In the seminary which I have established at Manila for the education of young Filipinos for the ministry, a twelve-year course is arranged, under the nine Jesuit fathers who form the faculty. Methods of agriculture—the best ways of treating the soil, the character of the soil, the value of seeds and kindred subjects—form a special department of instruction, added to the classical course and the courses in physics, philosophy, theology and Scripture which we offer.

There are 206 students in the seminary. I find vocations abundant, and if I had the means I could have 1,000 young men studying for the priesthood. But we can support only a limited number. At the present time 30 of these young men are able to pay their own expenses. The balance are wards of the Church, because their families have become impoverished. I have selected them with reference to their families, to their physical equipment, to their mental capacity, and lastly, a consideration which is most important of all, with reference to their inclination to the priesthood.

For the general education of the children, the system in vogue in many places is attendance at the public school for one-half a day, and for the other half at the Catholic schools, where lay teachers give instruction under the direction of the priest. The stronger churches have parish schools. At one time all had them, but the revolution caused the destruction of many.

The Filipino has an affection for the place in which he worships. A person going to pray would give you the impression that he is going to have a personal audience with God. Childlike and trusting, he regards the church as his own house, because it is the house of his Father, and he acts as if he had the title deed for it in his own pocket. The chil-

dren clamber around in the churches just as if they were in their own homes. No chairs are provided except for the old and feeble and for persons of distinction, such as the civil governors of the islands. The people kneel or stand during the services. The sermons are brief, the entire service rarely lasting more than an hour and a quarter.

In journeying thru the islands I find the people desirous that the full ritual of the Church shall be observed. Congregational singing is in vogue, and the congregation sings the entire service, as a rule, particularly in the country places. Every parish has an orchestra, sometimes numbering sixty instruments, and many of the great masses are sung by the people, accompanied with this orchestral music.

The idea that the Church in the Philippines is rich is pure fiction. The Church had been rich in lands, and these lands were productive and gave results, but for ten years no revenue has been received from any of them, and the result is poverty on the part of the Church. Under the old *régime* the Spanish Government paid for the support of the clergy. This, of course, has been withdrawn, and the clergy are dependent on the voluntary contributions of the people. The people had not been accustomed to support the clergy directly; they supported them indirectly thru the taxation system. The direct contributions are now a hardship to them, the support which they give to the Church is very meager, and the priests are in extreme poverty.

There are 400 priests in the diocese of Manila; 120 priests in the diocese of Jaro; 110 in the diocese of Vigan; 250 in the diocese of Cebu, and 160 in the diocese of Nueva Caceres. In the United States we have 14,000,000 Catholics, with 14 archbishops, 90 bishops and 15,000 priests. In the Philippine Islands we have 7,000,000 Catholics, just 50 per cent. of those in America, and we have 1 archbishop, 5 bishops and 1,040 priests. The striking contrast in these figures shows without comment how much remains to be done.

At the outset, our Government was egregiously deceived as to the position and state of the Church, but it has learned in time, I hope and think, that the anti-Catholic forces were not only anti-Spanish and anti-American and anti-white men but also anti-social and anarchical. These forces were never numerous, but they were united, determined and aggressive. The identical methods of the French Reign of Terror were used to coerce the immense majority of the people, who were then and are now pious and devoted Catholics; industrious, law-abiding citizens, excellent parents anxious to give their children every opportunity of advancement and especially of education; and all of them —every one who has anything to lose, whether in property or in family—are very friendly to the United States. This devotion to our flag is mainly due to the prudence of Taft, and to the excellent general conduct of the American army officers and men. The sacking and pillaging of the churches which so disgraced our arms in the beginning was mainly the work of one volunteer regiment.

The natural riches of the islands, agricultural and mineral, are extraordinarily great. The soil is among the best even in the wonderfully fertile Orient. Even under the present primitive methods, a mere scratching of the surface, it yields two or three crops and will grow anything. Yet scarcely one-tenth of it has yet been touched. The climate during eight months of the year is simply ideal, and altho during the remaining four it will average above 96 degrees in the shade, it causes no great inconvenience to the ordinarily prudent man who is normally clean, morally and physically. The ordinary diseases of children, common in America, are almost unknown there. There is no reason in the world why these Islands should not greatly benefit us and we them financially and politically, to the great advancement of civilization in the East and of our common humanity thruout the world. Let our Government gain the affections of these 7,000,000 Catholics in the very heart of the pagan East, and they will become the most efficient pioneers of what is best in Western civilization, and a means of immensely increasing our influence with those two extraordinary peoples to whom they are so near akin, the people of China and Japan.

ST. LOUIS, MO.



A Portrait of the Empress Eugenie

An interesting portrait of the ex-Empress Eugenie, who completed her eightieth year on May 5th, has just been discovered at Chambéry, in Savoy. M. Auguste Filsnoël, a well-known lithographer of that town, while rummaging in an old garret found a full-length portrait of Eugenie, which was all crumpled up in one corner. It was a gift to the municipality, made in 1860, soon after the annexation of Savoy to France. The black hair and blue eyes give to the physiognomy a remarkable beauty, and, tho somewhat damaged, experts consider it not only a very fine likeness, but a notable piece of artistic work. So far, it has not been possible to learn who was the painter. When the Second Empire fell, on September 4, 1870, the mob invaded the city hall of Chambéry, tore down this canvas and another representing the Emperor Napoleon III, burnt the latter in the public square and dragged the former thru the streets of the town. How it finally found its way into the garret, where M. Filsnoël found it, is also unknown.

Will Women Ever Dress Like Men?

BY HENRY T. FINCK

Author of "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," "Primitive Love and Love Stories," Etc.

A FEW years ago a Kentucky judge ruled that if a woman wore a man's hat she must take it off in his court. This aroused the ire of a pugnacious journalist of the fair sex. "What," she asked, "constitutes a woman's hat? Nothing but ownership. If a woman pays for a hat it is hers. Nobody has the least authority to say what kind of a hat a woman shall wear so long as her headgear does not infringe on anybody else's rights."

Suppose a man were to walk down Broadway wearing a woman's hat adorned with flowers or waving ostrich feathers. He would probably be arrested for collecting a mob, or on suspicion of insanity or degeneracy; yet might he not exclaim, with the same indignation as the woman just cited, that since he had paid for that hat it was his, and that nobody had the least authority to say what kind of a hat a man shall wear? Are not these sexual lines of demarcation in dress a mere matter of convention anyway? Do not the women in some parts of the earth wear trousers, the men skirts? May not the time come when woman's—dress will be as plain as man's, or man's as ornamental as woman's—the time, in short, when women will dress just like men?

If such a time should ever come, it would be simply a case of history repeating itself. There have been periods and countries in which the women wore the same garments as the men, and there have even been times when men were the brightly ornamented sex while women were plainly attired, just as among birds the males alone have the beautifully colored plumage, while the females have to content themselves with dull, gray feathers. Indeed, this state of affairs, which to us seems so topsy-turvy, has prevailed among the lower races of mankind in general. While the American or African chiefs or medicine men would strut about adorned like peacocks, their wives were obliged to content themselves with a string of beads or a few other baubles, or nothing at all in the way of adornment.

How are we to interpret this strange state of affairs? Inasmuch as it is the rule among animals—particularly birds—and the lower races of mankind, for the males to be more beautifully attired than the females, must we not infer that this is the normal, natural condition, from which we have unwarrantedly strayed in making man the plain, woman the ornamented sex? In other words, do not natural history and anthropology suggest the conclusion that in the future, women will once more be, as in the good old times, plainly attired drudges—*mutatis mutandis*—wearing derby hats, business coats, and trousers, while the men will strut about in ostrich-feather hats and gay silk skirts?

To solve this interesting problem we must first ascertain how it happened that both among animals and the lower races of mankind the females are less decorated than the males. The answer can be most concisely given with reference to birds. Female birds are without the brightly colored feathers peculiar to their species for the simple reason that in the struggle for existence dull feathers are necessary to protect them in their nests from the eagle eyes of enemies. Nor is the explanation less simple in the case of primitive women: they are usually unadorned because the men have so little sense of beauty or justice that they do not allow or encourage them to decorate their bodies. But why do these savage men decorate their own bodies? In order to make themselves look beautiful? Such a thought never enters their heads. When Lewis and Clarke found the Dakotas dressed in robes of buffalo skins adorned with painted porcupine quills, they were shrewd enough to find out that these quills were not ornaments, in our sense of the word, but "emblems of military exploits or any other incident." Many other explorers, in various parts

of the world, were less sagacious; seeing the natives "adorned" with the horns, teeth, feathers, claws of animals, or with pieces of wood or metal, or fantastic seeds of plants, they concluded that these "decorations" were evidence of the strange "sense of beauty" and "ideas of dress" of these natives; whereas, in truth, they had nothing whatever to do with either esthetics or dress. Most of them were used for superstitious, medical, talismanic, magical, purposes: as a charm against snakes, tigers, or human enemies; as a safeguard against sorcery, to insure luck in the chase or fishing; and a thousand other things. Shells are often worn as we carry money—to serve as a medium of exchange. Feathers and other things are worn to indicate acts of courage or success in war. Forbes says regarding the Dahomans that "according to rank and wealth anklets and armlets of all metals and necklaces of glass, coral and Popae beads, are worn by both sexes," and what is true of them is true in general; it is *to indicate rank and wealth* that the chief men in a tribe "adorn" themselves with fine furs and feathers, with the claws and teeth of beasts of prey, and so on. These are the product of the chase, in which men alone indulge; and as the hunters are selfish and keep such trophies to themselves, we have here the clear and simple answer to the question why among the lower races the males are more gaudily attired than the females.

Nor is there much change in the situation if we pass on to countries or epochs where the man who uses fine raiment is civilized. The Chinese mandarin, who wears gorgeously colored silk gowns, doubtless has a more developed sense of beauty than the Polynesian chief, who struts about in a cloak made of birds-of-paradise feathers; yet in the one case, as in the other, the main object of the gaudy, costly attire is to indicate the rank and wealth and power of these individuals and thus to distinguish them from ordinary mortals. In England, in Chaucer's time, men of rank and fashion had one leg a blaze of crimson, the other tricked out in green, blue or yellow. In the reign of Henry VII dandies wore sleeves that almost reached to the ground. As late as the middle of the eighteenth century a dandy would appear in a vivid green coat, a waistcoat of scarlet, yellow breeches and blue stockings. Were such things worn for beauty's sake? Heaven forfend! They were worn for exactly the same reason that barbarian chiefs wore their finery: to proclaim to ordinary mortals, "I am a noble," or "I am rich," and thus to ensure the deference usually given to aristocracy and wealth.

It was not till the end of the eighteenth century that a reaction set in against this masculine finery and foppery; and while there have been relapses now and then, men have come to realize more and more that they were intended to be the useful sex, plain and unadorned. In Asia one may still see—as in Tibet—dignitaries wearing hats trimmed with feathers, as well as bracelets, armlets, swords ornamented with corals and rubies; but in Europe and America a man conspicuously given to finery is now a rare exception, apt to be regarded by most other men as effeminate.

More and more is utility becoming the umpire that shapes the garments of men. The evening dress, with all its ugly features, is retained, as we all know, for the reason that it makes it possible for a man to appear at any social function, in any part of the world, at any time of the year, without further thought as to his appearance. It is this usefulness that has saved it, and will save it, from all assaults by tailors and arbiters of fashion, tho they may have a Prince of Wales for their leader. To allow a serious change to be made in cut or color would open the way to sartorial license and chaos, compelling man, by and by, to have as many new garments as his wife has; and that he will never tolerate in his modern mood.

A striking illustration of the trend from the ornamental to the useful in masculine attire in our day may be found in recent radical changes in army uniforms. Military men used to be arrayed like Chinese pheasants or mandarins; a description of all the varieties of uniforms and the incessant changes of fashion in them fills as many volumes, and calls for as many gaudily colored plates, as a history of woman's gowns and head gear. But all this splendor is fast disappearing. Commenting on General Funston's recent recommendation

that the dress chapeau and epaulets for general officers be abolished, an expert remarked that "the tendency thruout the military establishments is toward less fancy and less ornate dressing, in service and dress uniforms, and the time is not far distant when the wonderful sartorial creations once used to hide the soldier's nakedness will live only in secret societies and old prints."

One of the Russian Emperors is said to have been averse to war because it ruined the beautiful uniforms of his soldiers! In some countries the esthetic standpoint is still maintained in the military establishments; but the most up-to-date rulers have abolished it, or are fast abolishing it. Strange to say, it is only within the last decade that military men have fully realized the very great value of the suggestion made by Chevreul, as long ago as 1839, that there were occasions when somber colored uniforms were of advantage, to conceal the soldiers from the enemy's gaze. In the late war with Japan one of the many disadvantages under which the Russians labored was that their officers, in their white coats, made splendid targets for the enemy's rifles, whereas the Japanese officers were dressed as plainly as the privates and so as to be indistinguishable from them at a distance. At the siege of Port Arthur the attackers wore brown caps, sweaters and overalls, so that their uniforms might not show against the brown of the soil.

During the war in China the German officers made the experiment of clothing different sections of soldiers in canvas, khaki, gray, dark blue and dark gray. It was found that khaki and canvas make the best field uniforms, as being least distinguishable from the backgrounds. For the United States Army a board spent several months trying to find the color which would make the men least conspicuous to the enemy's sharpshooters. The result was the discarding of the army blue in favor of the olive drab, in which our soldiers are now arrayed, even when they parade. It makes them less beautiful to behold, but soldiers, like all other men, were primarily meant to be useful, not beautiful.

Every step thus taken by men away from beautiful attire in all phases of his activity, has diminished the chances that women will follow them. Beautiful dress is woman's natural element, to which she took as a duck takes to water as soon as she was allowed to follow her instincts. That she was not always allowed to do this by the selfish, vainglorious man who bossed her, we have already seen. Nor was there much occasion for the use of finery as long as women were treated as beasts of burden. In tropical regions all dress was reduced to a minimum, for climatic reasons. In the North, the garments were also shaped by utilitarian considerations. Here, the bitter cold made it necessary for both men and women to wear a second skin, as it were—a garment made of furs, and tightly fitting the trunk and all the limbs. Glance at any illustrated book on the Eskimos and you will see that the women wear trousers and other close-fitting garments, just like those of the men, so that it is difficult to tell the sexes apart. Inasmuch as the Eskimo women do much of the hard outdoor work which in a higher stage of civilization would be reserved for the men, it is natural enough that they should wear this dress, including the trousers, which we have come to look upon as the distinctively masculine garment.

It is in woman's attitude toward trousers that we shall find the most convincing answer to the question whether in the future she is likely to dress like men. Today, the Eskimo women are by no means the only ones who wear the bifurcated garment. Feminine trousers survive in many conservative Oriental countries—in Persia, Arabia, Turkey, China, India, Algiers, Tunis; they may even be seen here and there in Europe. Some of the Alpine dairymaids and harvesters of Switzerland and the Tyrol wear trousers, as do the women who toil in the mines of Belgium, and the Russian women engaged in the caviare business. In Paris one may come across female teamsters, or masons, or other laborers, and in such cases the police do not strictly enforce the law against women disguised as men. According to an English journal "women are employed on the gardening staff at Kew Gardens on condition that they work in male attire"; which suggests the question on which everything hinges. Is it likely that now that European and American women are

more and more given to invading what have long been regarded as man's special spheres of activity, they will ere long follow the example of their Oriental sisters, and the Eskimos, and the Phrygian Amazons who, thousands of years ago, already wore trousers, as we know from battle scenes on some of the oldest Greek vases and sculptural works?

If we may judge the future by the past we may answer "No" to that question with an assurance bordering on mathematical certainty. Many attempts to make the bifurcated garment a part of woman's visible attire were made in the last century, and all failed lamentably. The first was that of a group of about a hundred woman suffragists who, in 1851 to 1852, adopted a costume consisting of "a short skirt and a pair of Turkish trousers gathered at the ankle or hanging straight." These trousers came to be known as bloomers, after Mrs. Amelia Bloomer; not because she wore them first but because she edited the *Lily*, in which the adoption of this garment was urged, together with other "reforms." Mrs. Ida Husted Harper tells us in her entertaining "Life of the Late Susan B. Anthony," that it was much to Mrs. Bloomer's grief that her name was thus used. An attempt to change the name to "the American costume" naturally enough failed. Americans would have none of it. Even the men who sided with the suffragists in other things—among them Garrison, Phillips, Channing, May—were bitterly opposed to the new costume and tried by every argument in their power to dissuade their friends from wearing it. As for the public at large, it raised an outcry against the bloomers that extended from one end of the country to the other. Mobs followed the wearers of them in the streets. "Their husbands and children refused to be seen with them in public, and they were wholly ostracized by other women."

Why this extraordinary opposition to the "reform" garment? Evidently the people felt instinctively that an attempt was being made to upset a law of social evolution which had ordained that woman should be the ornate sex. They discovered that these bloomered women had adopted their new-fangled garment not merely for utilitarian reasons but with an obvious bias against personal beauty, which was further manifested by the cutting off of their hair "in order to be entirely relieved from the care of personal adornment," as they frankly admitted.

It did not take the bloomerites long to realize their mistake. Within a year all of them had retreated within more becoming vestments. Their war on beautiful feminine attire had greatly damaged the whole suffrage movement, and they never forgot that lesson. When, about fifteen years ago, the subject of once more advocating the use of bloomers was agitated at a National Council of Women in Washington, a correspondent of the New York *Sun* wrote that "Susan B. Anthony was opposed to it. She said that every radical movement to introduce a new garb for women had failed, and advised us to let the business of woman's dress alone. She told us of an attempt made about forty years ago to introduce some kind of reform dress, which nearly capsized the entire movement."

No less emphatically was the "new garb for women" repudiated at a more recent convention of the suffragists; their newspaper correspondents took special pains to describe the beautiful and genuinely feminine gowns worn by the orators! The last nail in the coffin of the bifurcated garment was driven in about a year ago by one of the present leaders, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson Gilman, who wrote an article in THE INDEPENDENT in which she spoke of trousers with such withering scorn that the reader almost felt sorry for them. Clearly, women will never dress like men; for if even the suffragists, who want to make women resemble men in every possible way, repudiate trousers, there is no danger that the other women will adopt them. Mary Walker has had no followers.

Be it distinctly understood, however, that the objection to bifurcated attire of any kind on women is only to the visible garment. The bloomerites were quite right in objecting to the "heavy, quilted and stiffly starched petticoats, five or six worn at one time." These were, no doubt, horribly inconvenient, and modern woman has wisely adopted bloomers as a reform undergarment, which not only facilitates easy and graceful walking, but allows the skirt to hang more artistic-

ally. Mrs. Jenness Miller does not believe that "there will ever be such a thing as a special costume for business women." The skirt, in any case, will remain, and I do not hesitate to assert that the question which so frequently presents itself today, whether this or that kind of work is suitable for woman, can in most cases be decided by asking: "Can it be done successfully in skirts?" The same principle applies to the sports of the future, at least such as are to be witnessed by men.

When the bicycle craze swept the land it was confidently predicted by many that it would remove the ban from visible bloomers. As a matter of fact, the ugly bloomers did more than anything else to hasten the end of that craze, so far as women were concerned. Where women are among themselves, as in the gymnasium, bloomers are permissible. There are even occasions when they may be reluctantly worn in the presence of men, as in mountain climbing; but here men's trousers are preferable as being less hideous. In any case, every woman with the adorable feminine instinct of showing herself to the best advantage will hasten to get back into her skirts.

The skirt is, and will remain, the feminine garment *par excellence,* as trousers are the masculine garb. It took the world some time to find this out; it is one of the points on which even the ancient Greeks were in the dark. With them, the feminine skirt was the basis of the attire for both sexes, the himation, or plait, being the principal article of apparel of both men and women, as its equivalent, the toga, was in Rome. Since both the Greeks and Romans had slaves to do their hard work for them, there was no need of trousers—except in the army. It is surprising that the Greek soldiers did not adopt the trousers worn by the Phrygian Amazons pictured on their old vases. The Romans were more practical. When they encountered their northern trousered foes in Gaul and Britain they were not slow in adopting their style of garment. But it was not till the thirteenth century that European men generally wore trousers. Even now there are quaint survivals of the old styles, in Greece, Spain and elsewhere; in Albania there are brigands who, in their short skirts, look a good deal like our grand-opera ballet girls. The Scotch Highlanders also still wear their funny, old-fashioned kilts. In clerical and juristic life, and on ceremonial occasions at our universities, men are still to be seen in attire of the skirt type. In London, to this day, the Lord Chief Justice walks to Westminster Abbey followed by a lackey who carries the trail of his robe. But all these things are—like trousered women—curiosities, survivals of the past in which the sexual differentiation of dress had not yet assumed the aspect of a law of nature.

Perhaps the editor of *The London Tailor* was too reckless when he wrote that we have come to the end of evolution in man's attire. Further changes doubtless will be made; the stiff, uncomfortable cuffs and collars (starched collars have been aptly called "corsets of the neck") will ere long be discarded, and other utilitarian changes cannot fail to follow. But there can be no question that the general principle of attire—utilitarian for the men and esthetic (or cosmetic) for the women—has been established for all time. This does not mean that men will give up elegance or good fit in garments, or discard their watch chains, scarf pins, colored neckties and socks; or that women will neglect to reconcile comfort and convenience as far as possible with the demands of beauty. But the trousers will remain for men notwithstanding their ugliness, and the skirt for women notwithstanding its inconvenience. The best tailor in the world could not make a pair of trousers a work of art; but skirts offer almost as wide a scope of beauty as the painter's canvas. Dressing is one of the fine arts, the one art in which men can never compete with women. Walk thru one of our large department stores, where the materials for women's raiment are on view. Look at the endless varieties of beautiful silks, satin, velvet, brocade, broadcloth, organdie, cashmere, chiffon, lace, crepe, Indian lawn, etc., available for skirts, and ask yourself once more: "Will women ever desert this realm of beauty and dress like men?" Perhaps they will—some day when the birds cease displaying their bright plumage in the air and take to tunneling the fields like moles and mice.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Race Question Solved in Buxton

BY GEORGE L. McNUTT

[Mr. McNutt for the past few years has been traveling up and down the land studying social and ethical conditions. Half the time he lectures, and half the way he works his way about from place to place. He was formerly a Presbyterian minister. Our readers no doubt recollect several of his former articles in these pages.—EDITOR.]

A COMMITTEE of the Senate ought to be sent to sit in Buxton for three months. The committee should include those Senators of the North and South who despair of a solution of the race question.

Buxton, Buxton, where is Buxton? What and why is Buxton? Buxton has only been on the map five years. A former Iowa mining camp, having exhausted all the coal in that field, moved bodily over into what is now the most important mining field in Iowa. There is supposed to be coal for fifty years, that is being mined at the rate of 4,000 tons a day. The population of Buxton is about 5,000, 93 per cent. black, 7 per cent. white. Buxton is a strip of the black belt transplanted to South Central Iowa. The negroes were brought in from the South originally to break a strike in the old camp. They were quick to learn the value of unionism. There is no more thoroly organized miners' union than the Buxton camp.

In Buxton the Senators would receive their mail from a negro postmaster; at the hotel their host would be a negro. They would find themselves in a community where everybody works, especially father. If father develops a tendency to loaf and to graft on his family, he will not remain long in Buxton. Only men who work can rent houses. There are no loafers, no grafters, in Buxton. Every able-bodied man works or gets out. Wages are good. Work goes on the year 'round under union conditions, at union prices. There is abundance of money in circulation. A part of the good wages goes into the State bank, the most goes into good clothes, good eatables, good furniture, genuine jewelry, candy, phonographs and shows. The Senators



BUXTON, IOWA.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, BUXTON, IOWA.
Dedicated July 4th, 1904. W. H. Reeves, President. Lewis E. Johnson, General Secretary.

would find no slums and no poverty in Buxton. They would find in the mines as perfect working conditions as executive ability and conscience can supply.

After the mines come naturally the *homes of the people.* Being a mining camp, all the houses are owned by the Consolidated Coal Company and are uniform, but are not huddled together. Each house is set in the center of a quarter of an acre of ground, giving opportunity for individuality in flowers, garden stuff, chickens and dogs. Prizes are offered for the best kept premises. Rents are $5.50 for a five-room, $6.50 for a six-room house. If the Senators called in their investigation at the house of the president of the Y. M. C. A. they would learn something suggestive. This president is a negro miner. They would be met at the door by a refined, motherly negro woman. They would see a nicely furnished house, with evidences of taste, of ambition, of pride. They would see a high-grade $400 piano, paid for cash down by the negro miner. The negro mother, with motherly ambition, is giving her children music lessons. The coal that is consumed in Buxton is carried by cable to the highest point in the town, to be distributed down hill by wagons and sold at $1.50 per ton. Evidence of business sagacity, common sense and a social conscience multiply.

The committee would, of course, go to *the schools.* Can the races teach and be taught in school together? The facts are interesting. The Buxton schools have grown from four teachers in a four-room building in 1904 to a ten-room building and twelve teachers today. Of the six hundred pupils, only sixty—one in ten—are white. The superintendent is a colored man. The teachers are colored and white. Of the mixing of the races in the schools Superintendent Gilliam says:

"There is absolutely no friction between the races. Of the very few cases of fights only twice have they been colored versus white, both last year. They play together, sit together and eat together. Nothing said about social equality. *The school is a matter of business."*

From the same authority we learn that:

"The teachers (black and white) are friendly and sociable, whether in school or on the playground. When school is over, they become private citizens and each seeks his own congenial friends."

To one looking for racial dynamite the school exhibit is discouraging.

Senators are familiar with the *beatitudes of monopoly.* They know that a monopoly can make, handle and transport goods more cheaply than is possible by the wasteful methods of competition. Every one, even Senators, know that the savings from monopoly go to the mystic shriners of the inner circle on the ground floor. The ancient and the modern plan is one—the public pays the tribute exacted by those who have the power to take and to keep.

It is not so in Buxton.

The Senators would find that the Monroe Mercantile Company has an absolute monopoly. Everything needed by 5,000 people is sold and distributed from this subsidiary company store. The Senators might be surprised to find a commercial monopoly, held as a sacred trust. They would find that the company store is permitted to earn only a fair return on the money invested. Beyond a fair return the savings of the monopoly store go into high quality of goods and low prices. This sort of monopoly is difficult to classify, unless we call it a case of compulsory common sense.

In *the store,* there is 50,000 square feet of floor space brilliantly lighted with electric lights, with twenty-one automatic girlless telephones. Any part of the town or mines can be reached without the aid of a "Hello girl." The Senators would find the company store more handsome than that in which most of their wives trade in their own home towns. They could scarcely suggest any improvement in the appearance, arrangement or cleanliness of the store, of the bearing of the people behind the counters, or of the quality of the goods on the shelves. It requires eight wagons to deliver the goods. One day in the week is order day, but each day is delivery day in only one-sixth of the town—everywhere, no duplication, no waste, no tax of the useless. The seventy-two clerks are whites and negroes, working together, neither insulting nor being insulted by one another, white girls waiting on black men, negro girls waiting on white men. In the bank they would find a negro woman and a white woman, one the teller, the other the cashier. Manager MacRae says:

"We cater to the wants of these people, just the same as though we were in a thickly populated town, with stores on each side of us, and we aim to carry every line and every need, from a rattlebox to a coffin."

By virtue of a monopoly for the good of all concerned, coal oil, 12 to 15 cents outside of Buxton, is only 10 cents; lard oil, 50 cents in Buxton, 60 to 75 cents outside. A similar reduction is made in miners' tools. Three things are not sold in Buxton—revolvers, whisky and a certain patent medicine. The patent medicine was withdrawn when a miner was found drunk with an empty bottle of the patent medicine at his side.

The Senators would be especially anxious to know about the standard of the *morals and manners* where the races live and work together. They would find a striking demonstration of the working theories of Booker T. Washington: "Give the black man skill to command good wages, with opportunity for work, the standard of morals and religion will rise." Buxton is a mathematical demonstration of the relation of economics to ethics. There have been no cases of rape by colored men. The bearing of the men and women is distinctly above that found among negroes living in the slum conditions of Northern cities. The store of an evening is a great social lobby. Manager MacRae says:

"The women do most of the shopping, but the men, after their work is over, and having obtained their supper, washed and changed clothes, etc., come to the store and make this their lounging headquarters. Our store will often have as high as three or four hundred people in it on both floors, when it is extremely hard to get thru; yet you will hear no loud talking or boisterous language—no serious disturbance of any kind.

"Once in a while some young fellow between the age of twelve and sixteen will get a little smart and defy some of our store rules. We allow no smoking upstairs nor swearing in any part of the building. When some of these young fellows get too smart we merely hand them over to an officer, who takes them before the Justice of Peace, who in turn will administer a good sound lecture and place a fine of from $5 to $20 on the young man. Some of these fines are suspended during his good behavior. In this

way we believe we have the most orderly camp in the Middle West."

Mr. Wilkins, who has lived as a skilled workman in the North and the South, and is now the master mechanic at the Buxton machine shops, says:

"I have been in a position for the past twelve years to make observations in negro settlements, both in the Southern States and in the North, and I never have seen any place of the population of Buxton where the people were better dressed, better fed, and made the money that they make in Buxton." (And he adds, quite naturally), "I have never seen a settlement of negroes that were more polite and genteel.

"The amount of crime committed here is very small and I think a great deal less than it would be in a camp of the same population of a mixed foreign element.

"The amount of intoxication here is small compared with the population. On the whole I think this is what might be called a model camp, an unincorporated town or city of 5,000 people with only one deputy sheriff and no paid officers of the law." (Except Justices of the Peace).

The unemployed time of employed people, white or black, is a problem everywhere. The Committee would find original efforts being made to solve this question. The abundance of money in Buxton and the nature of the people make it the best show town in the State. The Y. M. C. A. secretary is the theatrical manager and amusement censor of the town. He is given the opera hall, with a free hand to turn down whatever appears morally unfit. The secretary, Mr. Lewis E. Johnston, a refined, educated gentleman, who is "not colored, but born that way," has the pleasure of closing the doors against amusement enterprises of doubtful character. Any Saturday night when there is no show from outside, 2,000 feet of moving pictures are given for the good of all. It is quite natural to find with people so fond of music, that the graphophone in the Y. M. C. A. works overtime. A Y. M. C. A. swimming pool is being added that should rival the phonograph in popularity.

The Committee would want to know the "Moving Why" the race question is being solved so satisfactorily in Buxton. Where anything worth while is being done, back of it somewhere is a man worth while. The Committee would find back of and backing up Buxton a man of rare gifts, clearness of vision and courage, a man who could change places with any one of the Senators, with no serious loss to the United States Senate. They would find a man whose working motto is "There's nothing too good for the man who digs coal." Every miner can go direct to the superintendent with his grievance. These miners, black and white, are not angelic. They are hard to deal with; the superintendent is severely tried constantly. He is misunderstood. He has acquired, however, the great knack of going ahead and doing things, disregarding criticisms, finding the fun in life in a given task well done. This man, the superintendent of the Consolidated Coal Company, Mr. C. S. Buxton, is the son of the man for whom the town was named. He comes of Green Mountain stock. There is less politics and more business in Buxton than elsewhere. The unincorporated town is under his absolute control as a business boss. This may not be ideal democracy. It certainly is an improvement on numberless communities that are under the absolute control of the political boss. It is the Galveston and Indianapolis Commission plan Buxtonized.

Buxton has its drawbacks. No mining camp is an ideal place. The coal will be exhausted some time, then Buxton will decamp and disappear. There is lacking the motive to buy and improve property. But, here is a community where as yet the race question is solved. The school superintendent says: "A volume could be written. This school is solving on a small scale some of the race hatred." Business is business, in the store, on the streets and in the mines. The white woman is safe and sacred—so is the black woman. The crowds are lively, behaved, well dressed. In this community, overwhelmingly negro, the races work together, go to school together, but do not intermingle racially. Six days in the week, fifty-two weeks in the year, black men work in Buxton, making good money and making as good use of their money as white men, in Buxton or elsewhere. Buxton, like Tuskegee, is a bright spot. The facts are stubbornly, hopefully suggestive. Touching the race question, a Committee of the Senate could learn and unlearn volumes in Buxton.

New York City.

The Canada of Today

BY W. R. GIVENS

[Mr. Givens is a Canadian who has made New York his home for a number of years. Our readers will remember other articles from his pen, published in former issues of THE INDEPENDENT.—EDITOR.]

SOME months ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's Prime Minister, undertook, in a speech at Athens, to explain why it is that Canada at the present time has barely 6,000,000 souls—that is to say, has stood still these many late years—while the United States at the same time has steadily and swiftly forged ahead until now it has nearly 80,000,000 people. Sir Wilfrid's explanation is that it is due almost wholly to the conditions that apparently could not be avoided at the moment: viz., that Canada had never really enjoyed free and representative government until a few years ago, that "there had been a war between England and France" just at a time when colonists were beginning to be attracted to Canada, and that, until Sir Wilfrid had come into power, the Canadian tariff policy had not been such as to advance Canada's best interests. From a political standpoint the speech was a pretty one; tho by the same token from a political standpoint it could easily be dissected and its weak points laid bare.

Not content with this utterance Sir Wilfrid has now followed this speech by a declaration at the Colonial Conference in London that so far as lies in his power he will endeavor to cement the bond of union and of Imperialism, so only that it be consistent with a proper measure of Home Rule. The remark is the more noticeable because at the same conference another colonial official, Mr. Deakin, of Australia, emphasized in no uncertain way the claim that the Colonies should be independent nations, pointing out so far as Australia is concerned that the problems of that country are not the problems of England. Sir Wilfrid Laurier might very well have made the same remark of Canada and her problems; but he did not. The wider view is not yet for him. Instead, he clearly purposes to continue a political and a fiscal policy which has, as it were, held Canada in chains these many years and has kept her almost stagnant while everywhere else there have been growth, development and prosperity. As for Canada—save the newer Western Canada that is growing in the very face of fiscal handicaps, due to the Western spirit of enterprise that is developing in that section, into which Americans and Europeans are now pouring in large numbers—it is pitifully backward. It is butting its head against the bulwarks of reason and the hard walls of Destiny. It is merely delaying the inevitable day of freer trade and social intercourse with this country—an intercourse that despite all artificial barriers against it, despite all the efforts of development in favor of England, is rapidly bringing this country and Canada nearer and nearer. What are the facts and figures? Do they warrant Premier Laurier's colonial conference declaration that "Canada is prepared to spend and will spend hundreds of millions of dollars more in order to make trade flow, not North and South (between Canada and the United States), but East and West, between Britain and Canada." The figures speak for themselves. The Canadian trade returns show that from 1898 to 1906, Canadian imports from Great Britain increased from $32,500,000 to $69,298,000, or $36,798,000. During the same time imports from the United States increased from $78,705,000 to $180,729,000, or $102,024,000. At the same time the exports from Canada to this country increased $43,500,000 while the increase of Canadian shipments to England has been only $34,400,000. When it is borne in mind that a large part of the Canadian shipments to the motherland are of breadstuffs, with which this country is

fully provided, the significance of the showing against the Canadian policy is more marked.

So much for the worse than futile trade policy. But there are other conditions that handicap Canada; for unquestionably Canada, the great Western section excepted, is not progressing in a material way as fast as her people, her position and her resources warrant.

And first let it be understood that it is with no intention of treating the matter in a political way that the present writer approaches the subject. The truth of the matter is that Canada is scarcely going ahead at all today. Were it not for the inflow, not a little of it from the United States, to the great Northwest, drawn there by reason of the natural wealth and fertility of that land, the Canadian population today, if an honest census were taken, would not improbably be found to be less than it was ten or twenty-five years ago. That is to say, what Canada has gained in the West—and she has gained that, not because of any trade, commercial or educational advantages she offers, but rather in spite of the lack of them and chiefly because Mother Earth is there fruitful and yielding—she largely has lost in the Eastern sections which in many parts might almost be said to be suffering from dry-rot. Daily, scores of the brightest of Canada's young men are leaving their native land for the United States, there to get what, so long as the present social, political and commercial systems exist and persist in Canada they cannot get at home—a fair chance, a Square Deal. The truth is that Canada is An Old Man's Land, ruled largely by old men, and running in its every phase of life in a narrow groove, rust on the rails, moss on the sides, and ballasted unevenly and insecurely. Hence it is that most of those who remain in Canada are prepared to accept as gospel from any leader, Liberal or Conservative, whatever explanation he may choose to give of Canada's backwardness or lethargy, the while the young men (you may count them by the thousands in New York, Boston, Chicago and other American cities) who have been forced to leave Canada for lack of opportunity and who have been given the opportunity in the United States, stand amazed at such gullibility.

Canada is not only an old man's land, but it is essentially not a place for young men. The field, limited at best, is doubly limited by the really crude and foolish notions that prevail there of "seniority" and of the rights of seniority. There one always feels, unlike Pitt, that one must actually endeavor either to palliate or to deny "the atrocious crime of being a young man." It will not necessarily benefit him that he have ability; he must advance "in order," rarely displacing an older man save in the event of death. Of course there are exceptions even in Canada to this rule; but these very exceptions prove the rule, which is applicable to all lines of business, to the law, to the church, to medicine, and, tho to lesser degree, to politics. In politics in Canada, as elsewhere, rewards come to those who "do things"—the word "do" being here used in the large sense—but for the very reason that Canadian young men are rarely permitted to do things even in politics, being kept in their "proper place" by their lordly elders, any political rewards that come to young men are few and far between. There are no young men leaders. In politics, it may be ventured, there is scarcely a man of prominence who is not well on to sixty years of age; in law, with one or two exceptions, the same statement will hold true; while in business it assuredly is true. Indeed, one may well wonder if Dr. Osler was not taking a sly dig at his former countrymen and hinting to them that the young men there be given a chance when he made his now celebrated dictum that a man's best work is done before forty. In Canada, however, it certainly is not done, and for the simple reason, already explained, that the young man has not a chance. Seeing this, the observant young man, when he is old enough properly to observe, promptly shakes the dust of the country off his shoes and gets him to the United States, where a man may be a man before his Canadian time.

Now why is this? Her people are of the same color, the same blood and the same temperament as the people of the United States; why, then, should there

be this difference? The answer is simple. The people are of the same color, but they are differently constituted. Canada, in short, is a hybrid land. Her people are Canadians and yet not Canadians; they are free and yet not free. To this very day there is real little Canadianism in the Dominion; there is really no such thing as a true Canadian spirit. The people are in the land, yet too many of them are not of it. In Quebec they are Frenchmen first, Canadians afterward; in the other provinces they are Britishers first, Canadians afterward. They come to the land and settle there, but they do not, as settlers do in the United States, forthwith prepare to become a part of the country and its institutions. Thus we see on Nelson or Trafalgar Day a formal protest from the French people in Canada against Canada joining in the celebration. If they are Britishers, they will always be Britishers, willing even to sacrifice Canada to the "Mother" land whenever the interests of the latter seem to need or demand it, whether in framing a tariff favorable to British goods and against Americans or in submitting to what manifestly is an unfair treaty award made by British members. Thus when the South African war broke out Canada sent her men to the front and they fought a good fight —for which they received their pay, after much bickering and red tape, many months afterward. Loyalty—and loyalty! It is the very recognition of this undoubtedly that prompted Mr. Deakin's remark at the Colonial Conference that the Colonial Office is further from the colonies than the colonies from the Colonial Office.

Several things follow from this. One is that Canada, with the exception of Quebec (which is French), being much more British than Canadian, holds largely to British ideas. Hence we see in Canada the same reverence as in England for name and for family, tho the family be degenerate and the name almost a laughing-stock; hence in Canada, as in England, the lines of social cleavage are great, and tradespeople are still tradespeople and artisans still artisans, however successful and brilliant and brainy they may be; and hence, handicapped as any young man is by the mere fact of his youth, the poor young man who has no "family" is hopelessly and almost forever doomed not only in a business, but also in a social way. The stream, the "familied people" will tell you, cannot rise higher than its source. And yet if in the end the young man should perchance make a name for himself, and success and fortune—if he make them it would almost inevitably be elsewhere than in Canada—these same people would be the first to bow down to him. For in Canada, and here it differs from England, they worship money as they do not in England. The explanation for this may be found in the fact that Canada is a poor country, with few rich men, and that for that reason, as in any new country, wealth plays a much more important part than in the older lands.

It follows further from this, that her political and fiscal policies are shaped rather along lines of sentiment than along lines of reason and good sense. It is this that explains the ever-present wish in Canada to draw the bonds of empire closer, the consuming desire forever to be stretching hands "across the sea," and the almost total disappearance of what at one time promised to develop into a strong desire for annexation with the United States. Out of this in large measure grows such wish as there is in Canada to help Joseph Chamberlain in his policy of "getting together"; out of this has grown the policy of catering to England and her manufacturers by admitting their goods into Canada at a low duty, in the hope of building up a great British-Canadian trade; out of this has sprung the policy not only of neglecting, but also of deliberately fighting the enlargement of trade with Canada's most natural customer and in Canada's best and most accessible market, the United States. Indeed, it is a truth that whereas England and the United States are closer together today than they have been in years, there is in Canada a feeling toward the United States, why one cannot readily explain, of something more than resentment, of something bordering on hostility. Analyzed, this feeling would probably be found to be nothing more than an aggravated attack of jealousy of a peculiar kind—jealousy resulting from

the phenomenal growth and prosperity of the United States.

Take, in this connection, the shudder—almost a convulsion—that went thru the length and breadth of Canada when it was discovered that a few American engineers were being employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which was (and is yet) to be built with the money of the people—the Canadian people. "Sdeath! Treason!" At once a Royal or other commission was appointed, with orders to investigate the great crime to the fullest, and, if it were proved, to deport the presumptuous persons who had dared to seek to make a living on Canadian soil and deprive honest Canadian labor of honest Canadian money furnished by the honest Canadian people themselves. In the end it is an actual fact that some Americans were deported and their places filled with Canadians who could have had little experience, for there has been little railroad building in Canada for some time. And yet, while these politicians were howling so bitterly against this outrage, there were at that very moment, and still are, sixty out of every hundred men in Canada with brothers or sons or near relatives working in the United States—freely working, and at much better salaries than they could ever hope to make in Canada. But what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

But, it may be asked, what of the Canadian-born who remain in Canada? Will they not in time create a new order of things? Will not a true, liberal Canadian spirit be born through them? Surely they will not be content forever to let prevail in their own land old-fogyish British notions which Great Britain herself has outgrown, but which these provincials still cling to! Surely in this new country old things will pass away—erroneous ideas of "duty" to the motherland even to the sacrifice of Canada; false notions of the value of a decrepit family connection; old age, tho senile, given recognition over youth and ability! Surely the time will come when the Canadian Senate, which is appointed and therein differs from the British House of Lords (tho the "duties" of the two bodies are supposed to be similar), will, for once in its existence, cease to be a house of fossils and antiquities. Surely the military "set" will not always dare to presume to lord it over the civilians. One certainly would think that all these would be; but truth compels the statement that there seems to be little hope for any such consummation, devoutly tho it is to be wished. And why? The answer lies in the fact that, under the present system of molding public opinion in Canada, there is produced, as has been said before, no real Canadian spirit or sentiment. The greatest educators in this direction, it will not be denied, are the universities, the newspapers and the magazines. In respect to the Canadian universities what are the conditions? What, if not that most of the professors are old-country men from England or Scotland, born abroad and educated abroad. They come to Canada knowing nothing of it save that it is an adjunct of Great Britain. The consequence, more often than not, is that they are intolerant, self-opinionative, and, if opposed, more than ever British. It is these men, then, who largely educate the young men of Canada—these foreigners, to whom Kipling's question might well be applied: "What do they know of England who only England know?" Is it to be wondered that the Canadian young idea is taught how to shoot largely in a British way, and that a Canadian is howled down as a traitor or worse who dares to speak of natural markets with near neighbors, of foolish notions of a great trade with a market 3,000 miles away that will not take that trade, of the folly of paying a Governor-General, appointed in England, $50,000 a year to be a social figurehead, and of pursuing a policy that in the end will antagonize a country, at their very side, bound closer now to them thru ties of consanguinity and affinity—fathers and sons, brothers and sisters who have ventured out to a free land to earn a free living, discouraged or disgusted with their own country—than is the so-called motherland thru the combined ties of blood and patriotism and empire.

And the newspapers—do they not do better than the universities toward making a Canadian sentiment? Better? Worse—infinitely worse. For there is not in all Canada what may strictly be termed a news-paper. Party organs

there are by the score, papers that follow blindly the lead of the politicians; but real newspapers are not. Independence in Canadian newspaper thought is a thing unheard of. In one city only in Canada—Toronto—is there any paper that professes to be independent—the Toronto *News*. But the other Canadian papers are what they tacitly admit themselves to be—organs of one party or another. Their crest might well be a politician rampant on a bed of party spoils. Such a thing as a paper "bolting" the ticket, as often newspapers do in the United States in times of national stress, is next to unheard of in Canada. One has but to watch the antics of these papers on any day following an important declaration by any political leader. Set up, on end, a row of dominoes, one near the other, and give, then, a slight touch to the one on the extreme end. Presto, they go tumbling down, all in the same direction, all together, influenced all by the same touch. The news columns are no less unfair, their political reports colored to suit their political complexions. Hence it is that the press associations who furnish the newspapers of Canada their telegraph news are obliged to send out two services; one to the Liberal papers, telling what a joy forever, let us say, a Liberal gathering was, another to the Conservative papers explaining what a "frost" this same gathering was. As for the magazines, there really is nothing to say, for there is only one Canadian magazine, tho as I write another is being born, and it can scarcely be said to fill a long-felt want. The universities, to be sure, publish monthlies or quarterlies, and in their way these are very good. But even here the curse of Canada, this terrible weight of party shackles, shows itself. Only a few months ago the *Queen's University Quarterly*, published at Kingston, Ont., was held up in its issue for several months because its business manager, a former student, objected to an article, written by a professor, on the separate school question, then under discussion in Parliament. It is, perhaps, needless to say that every Liberal paper in Canada that touched upon the matter upheld the manager, for the article was unfavorable to the Liberal policy; while the Conservative papers, their cause having been espoused, proclaimed the professor a martyr and the manager a traitor. Even the university professors themselves said a few unkind words to one another over the affair. Such is the Canadian condition.

Is it to be wondered, then, that in Canada there is little advancement in political thought; that here one is a Liberal because his father before him was a Liberal; that here one meets a Conservative who is Conservative by descent and heredity, and vows, with God's help, to have his sons after him, and their sons and their sons' sons Conservatives also —with the chances 900 to 1,000 that he can go to his grave happy in the thought that it will be, one hundred years hence, as he hopes it will be. It would be laughable were it not so pitiful.

It is fortunate for Canada that she can boast, as she well can do, that her system of finance is unexcelled, that her laws are well administered and her judiciary clean and incorruptible and that her people, whatever their other faults, are a sober, industrious, honest, moral, God-fearing people. For clearly they have need of all these excellencies and virtues in the face of such shortcomings as burden them down.

As I have said, these remarks apply largely to the older Provinces of Canada. The new West promises to take care of itself—mayhap in time to shape Canadian thought aright and free the country from the shackles that now bind it.

Canada badly needs a rallying cry. That cry should be, not Canada for Great Britain but rather Canada for Canada and Freedom—not necessarily freedom from Great Britain but at least freedom from political servitude and servility, freedom from imported foreign ideas, freedom from red tape that kills, freedom to seek natural markets naturally; best of all freedom for her young men, if they remain in Canada, to do and not to die.

New York City.

Literature

Confederate History

THAT the Civil War continues to engage the greater part of the intellectual activity of the South is hardly a matter of doubt. A constant stream of histories and of biographies and reminiscences of participants in the struggle is poured from the Southern press. All the chief civil officers and diplomats, the generals, many of the colonels and majors, have been appropriately "biographed," either by others or by themselves, and even the privates are contributing their share of the print.

The appearance of the privates, however, need not alarm such persons as may be apprehensive of an unending flood of this kind of literature. For the privates, unlike the officers, are numbered. Most persons have doubtless heard of Private John Allen, of Tupelo. Mr. James K. Jones, onetime Senator from Arkansas, confesses that he also was a private, and that he knows of at least one other—a gentleman, name not given, resident in Montana. There may be, here and there, a few other undecorated survivors from the Southern armies, but they are not numerous enough to threaten a great addition to Confederate history. What danger there is comes from a tendency toward an intensive cultivation of the field—a rewriting over and over again of the lives and recollections of those who have already had their say.

In this field at least the pen is proving a mightiness to which the sword can lay no claim. What was won at Vicksburg and Chattanooga and Appomattox is being lost thru the writings of the defeated. While the North busies itself with mechanics and science and economics, the South sets itself to the task of handing down to another generation its own account of the Civil War. As a consequence, the Southern view of that war and Southern statements of what happened during its course, win a wider acceptance year by year. The mere power of reiteration is a powerful agency to that end. But a still greater agency is the economic demand of the South. Our school histories must now all be written with a view to meeting the prepossessions of the South, for the South will tolerate no view except its own, while the North is for the most part indifferent. Even in histories written for the general public this indifference of the North and this partisanship of the South are taken into account commercially, and a prominent publishing house is led to attach the title "The True History of the Civil War" to a volume which is not a history in any sense, but a bitterly partisan declamation in behalf of the Confederate cause, crowded with inaccuracies of every kind.

A striking characteristic of most Confederate history is what is usually known as tall talk. The Southern mind, in so far as one may generalize regarding the collective mind of a geographical section, is not an analytic or introspective one, but it is a highly imaginative and emotional one. It does not run to statistics, nor to an exact balancing of relations, nor to self-examination. No shade of dubiety crosses its fervid convictions. Like the Celtic mind, it shows a constant "reaction against the despotism of fact." But unlike the Celtic mind, it does not take refuge in mysticism or magic. Rather it manifests itself in setting up *effigies* of reality; it translates its prejudgments and beliefs into certainties, and to these it holds with unalterable devotion. The thing it wishes to believe it finds no difficulty in believing; and the thing it wishes to disbelieve need ask no support from irrefutable records. It sees the world checkered with high lights and deep glooms, and it takes small account of shades of gradation. And the diction in which it expresses itself is generally pitched to a strain two or three strata above that employed by others of the Teutonic races.

For the Civil War it has fixed upon certain conventionalized beliefs, which are reflected in virtually all Confederate accounts of the struggle: That an army numbering, all told, 600,000 patriotic Southerners, unfalteringly held the field for four years against a Xerxian army of 2,700,000 conscripted foreigners and

native mudsills; that this noble band almost everywhere defeated the invaders; that what was left of it at last laid down its arms "wearied out with victory," and that while the Southern armies invariably conducted themselves according to the highest standards of civilized warfare, their opponents habitually violated all laws and carried on a war of savage conquest.

It does not matter that the facts make this conventional view utterly ridiculous. No very efficient sense of absurdity can be supposed of a slaveholding oligarchy which took for one of its shibboleths the opening lines of "The Bonnie Blue Flag":

"We are a band of brothers, and native to the soil,
Fighting for the property we gained by honest toil."

A sense of literalness is defective in such a people. They see and think in illusion, and the records disturb them not. That the South brought into the field more than 1,000,000 men (Mr. A. B. Casselman's studies indicate 1,500,000); that the North brought into the field probably not more than 1,500,000 men and certainly not more than 1,700,000 (Professor Woodrow Wilson's estimate); that only a relative few of these were foreigners; that conscription was far more rigorously enforced in the South than in the North; that desertion, particularly in the last year of the war, was far more common in the Southern than in the Northern armies—all these are truths of which any sincere student can satisfy himself by a little investigation. He can also easily learn that at virtually all points of actual contact, leaving out the few exceptions such as Chancellorsville and the pursuit of Lee from Richmond, the two forces were not unevenly matched; that defeats such as those of Hood at Nashville and of Bragg at Chattanooga were of a character suffered by no large Northern army, and that the seizure or destruction of private property was an act common to both armies. Those who in their denunciation of Sherman and Sheridan can overlook Bragg and Mosby and Forrest and Morgan and Early, can scarcely be regarded as impartial judges of the right and wrong of military depredations.

Several of the books mentioned below give glimpses of the extent of desertion in the Southern armies. Major Stiles[1] has a particularly interesting and pathetic passage (pp. 349-50) and quotes further from Colonel Walter H. Taylor on the same subject. General Duke[2] (pp. 411-413) has much to say of deserters and the "terrible depredations" they committed in certain sections. Mr. Reagan[3] gives several instances of depredations on public stores and remarks (p. 211), "I was forced to the thought that the line between barbarism and civilization is at times very narrow." Dr. Jones,[4] "The Fighting Parson," reproduces a letter of General Lee's, dated February 24th, 1865, stating that in two weeks "several hundred have deserted from Hill's corps." Desertions, however, were not limited to this time. After Antietam General Lee complained that his army was melting away and would disappear unless something were promptly done.

Dr. Jones's volume gives a fairly readable collection of letters and other data regarding General Lee. But it is marred by a narrow partisanship and a good deal of inaccuracy of statement. Such declarations (p. 371) as "There were [before Appomattox] only 7,892 jaded, half-famished Confederates with arms in their hands surrounded by 80,000 Federal troops"; as that Pickett's "14,000 heroes in gray," at Gettysburg (p. 251), attacked "an army of nearly 100,000 men, in a strong position, heavily fortified," and his statement of the relative forces at that battle (p. 252) are mere declamation. He has taken it upon himself, like a good many other Confederate writers, to pay compliments to McClellan, and quotes with evident approval a statement made by General Long, Lee's military secretary, in which the Confederate commander is made to say that "McClellan, by all odds," was the ablest of the Union Generals. This story, however, is rendered doubtful by Major Stiles (p. 228), who represents his commander as declar-

[1] Four Years Under Marse Lee. *By Robert Stiles.* (Third Edition.) New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $2.00.
[2] Morgan's Cavalry. *By Basil W. Duke.* New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $2.00.
[3] Memoirs. *By John H. Reagan.* New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $3.00.
[4] Life and Letters of Robert E. Lee. *By the Rev. J. William Jones.* New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $2.00.

ing that Meade "was the most dangerous man who had as yet been opposed to him." Another statement of Dr. Jones's —that Colonel Walter H. Taylor's "admirable book," "Four Years with Lee," "settles the question of relative numbers in all of the battles"—can only be dismissed with a smile.

Major Stiles's book is an interesting collection of reminiscences. It is simply and directly told, with many felicitous touches here and there, and gives a convincing picture of the soldier's life in camp and on the battlefield. It is free, too, from that proneness to dogmatic assertion which mars so much of this sort of writing. Of the same general character is General Sorrel's book.[5] It is even less of a narrative, but is more vivaciously written, and its pictures of camp and field and of the more striking personalities of the Southern armies are admirable.

General Duke gives in great detail the operations of Morgan's cavalry. He has had the industry and the good taste to look into the War Records for confirmation of some of his statements. One cannot help wishing, however, to have at hand for comparison, Federal accounts of each of these almost innumerable engagements he has chronicled.

Lieutenant Headley[6] tells frankly of his connection with the plots engineered from Canada for burning the Northern cities in 1864. He took part in the work performed in New York City, setting fire to his room in the Astor House. Others set fire to various hotels about the city, and even in Barnum's Museum, at the time filled with women and children, a blaze was started. An interesting passage on page 267 indicates that in the opinion of the plotters Governor Horatio Seymour was in entire sympathy with their diabolical program. The book laboriously seeks to justify those deeds on account of Sheridan's and Hunter's depredations in the Shenandoah Valley and Sherman's in Atlanta and on the march to the sea. As for one of the plotters, Captain Robert Cobb Kennedy, afterward captured and executed for the Barnum Museum outrage, we are naïvely told (p. 331): "He possessed all the attributes of a gentleman."

There is nothing quite so striking in Mr. Reagan's reminiscences as the evidence of his eagerness, immediately on the close of his four years of service against the United States, to advise President Andrew Johnson as to what he should do. His famous "Fort Warren letter," written while a prisoner in Boston Harbor in the summer of 1865, was certainly generous in well-meant advice. There seems to be, however, no evidence that the President availed himself of it. Mr. Mason,[7] the Confederate agent in England, was more of a fire-eater and an irreconcilable. He had no advice to give. It is interesting to note with what fatuity he kept on predicting the success of the South to the end of the struggle. Even on June 14th, more than two months after Lee's surrender, he writes that he is waiting to see how Texas acts. He did not return to the United States and to Virginia until the early summer of 1869, and he died less than two years after, on April 28th, 1871.

Professor Fleming's second volume of his reconstruction history[8] is a remarkable collection of documents. The industry, patience and information displayed in it are worthy of high praise. It is, of course, partisan, tho a considerable number of selections opposed to the dominant Southern view are given. Bad as the carpet-bag governments were, there is something more to be said for them than is to be found here. But as a massing together of illustrative material for future historical work it is of extreme value.

Tales of the Artistic Life

There has recently been published a quartet of books dealing with the artistic life: Clara E. Laughlin's *Felicity*,[9] "The Story of the Making of a Comedienne," as the sub-title has it; Myra Kelly's *The*

[5] Recollections of a Confederate Staff Officer. *By G. Moxley Sorrel.* New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $2.00.

[6] Confederate Operations in Canada and New York. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $2.00.

[7] The Public Life and Diplomatic Correspondence of James M. Mason. *By Virginia Mason.* New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $3.50.

[8] Documentary History of Reconstruction. *By Walter L. Fleming.* Vol. II. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co.

[9] Felicity. *By Clara E. Laughlin.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Isle of Dreams,[2] whose heroine is a woman painter; Ellen Olney Kirk's *Marcia*,[3] being a mild narrative of the adventures of a New England girl cast upon her own resources, whom the author considerately dowers before she has the opportunity, or faces the necessity, of discovering whether her taste for writing be really a talent or not; and Ellis Meredith's *Under the Harrow*,[4] which is concerned with a newspaper woman, a woman illustrator, a struggling young lawyer, a dramatist, and some others. Three of these stories have New York for their setting, wholly or in part, and in all three the local atmosphere is not strong. Felicity roams the country, climbing laboriously from one-night stands to a Broadway success, ending where the others attempt to make a beginning. Hers is the only story of the four deserving serious attention.

It is rather curious that the life of the stage, so interesting to many people, who never tire of reading about the favorites of the footlights, even unto the most trivial of anecdotes regarding their personalities, is so scantily represented in our fiction, and with so small a measure of popular success. Here is a profession, it would appear, whose contrasts of mimic and real existence must strongly attract the novelist in search of material by their romantic and dramatic possibilities, and interest the public as well. As a matter of fact, however, only three serious American novels of stage life occur to us at the present writing, and the fortunes of all three of them indicate that the glamour with which the public surrounds the player-folk on the boards and in their private lives does not lure it to read novels about them, however ready it may be to buy their biographies. These three stories are: Mrs. Anne Robeson Brown's "The Immortal Garland," a searching analytical study of the player's art and temperament in the rare instances where they reach the hights of genius, and Mr. John D. Barry's realistic "The Leading Lady" and "A Daughter of Thespis." To these may be added, for the sake of the record, Mr. James L. Ford's satirical "Dolly Dillenbeck," which is not, however, concerned so much with the art of the profession as with its shams, and whose atmosphere is that of the night restaurants of the Great White Way. Of the three, Mrs. Brown idealizes, Mr. Barry is impartially realistic, Mr. Ford disillusionizes.

Felicity certainly does not do that (no comparison of any kind is suggested here between this story and that of the cynical Mr. Ford), but, at the same time, it does not hide the seamy side, the drudgery and sacrifice and discouragement that go to the making of the value of triumph as well as of the cost of failure. Felicity is a born actress, yes, but the training of her natural talent takes many weary years. The story is written with insight, with evident fulness of knowledge, but also with discreet judgment in the selection and use of the realistic material at the author's command. It is the first American story of stage life that promises to achieve a popular success, perhaps because it does not go too far below the surface.

Myra Kelly's *The Isle of Dreams* proves to be a disappointment after the high expectations raised by her "Little Citizens." This first novel from her pen is thin in texture, and superficial in its treatment of characters, plot and atmosphere, *voulu*, as the French have it, and at that *voulu* with a great deal of labored persistency to fill the required number of pages. A tale of a painter, the book does not contain a single flash of insight, or even of mere interest, in the painter's art: it is just a love story, prettily but weakly told. In "Little Citizens" Miss Kelly demonstrated that she possesses the gift of close, sympathetic, yet humorous observation, and the talent of vivid reproduction of what she has seen, which is reporting raised to the dignity of art. Her novel would appear to indicate that she lacks the novelist's greater gift of imagination, the power of visualizing to herself the web of her invention.

Marcia is remarkable for nothing but the facility with which a practiced hand can make a fairly readable tale out of indifferent material. The narrative purls along peacefully over its shallow bed of stock situations and conventional characters, over obstacles that offer not too much resistance, and griefs that are not

[2] THE ISLE OF DREAMS. *By Myra Kelly.* New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.
[3] MARCIA. *By Ellen Olney Kirk.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
[4] UNDER THE HARROW. *By Ellis Meredith.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

too poignant, to a placidly satisfactory ending. One does not become deeply interested, one is not greatly bored: the discerning reader knows from the first that that rocky tract of soil in Montana will in the end yield silver, or something; one feels at once that this girl takes to writing, not because she hears the irresistible call, but because she has to do something, and this appears to be the easiest thing to do; one never learns enough of the play, to whose success she contributes so materially, to take much stock in it; and the amateur actress who becomes a star at the first try, so to speak, is hardly convincing. All the "artistic temperaments" in the book but this actress's are carefully wrapped in social absorbent cotton, while hers is not nearly so disturbing to the reader as, according to the author, it is to the other characters in the story. In the other books, too, it may be added, this "artistic temperament" is well under control.

Under the Harrow is a well-meant picture of the struggles of the beginners in New York's Bohemia, amusing here and there, but unimportant on the whole. One would like to know where in Gotham is to be found the city editor who has power to discharge his paper's music critic, but that is a mere detail.

The Prisoner at the Bar: Sidelights on the Administration of Criminal Justice. By Arthur Train. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00.

From every point of view this is a desirable book. It is an exposition, in no way technical, of the criminal law in action, by a member of District-Attorney Jerome's staff. If the man who gets his law from the newspapers reads it, good, for Mr. Train knows his subject and illustrates the problems of criminal practice in the detection and indictment of lawbreakers, and the winnowing of possible evidence and urging the case to a just end. The case of the People *ex rel.* Appleboy *v.* Halohan, laughably explains some of the law's delays, and has some title to a place beside the more famous case of Peter Peebles. Irritating as delays are and often as there seems to be miscarriage of justice, Mr. Train shows reasons for it all. He shows an advance in many ways in our practice, and at times he criticises frankly. He questions the traditionally required agreement of the jury—why not eleven-twelfths of it? He doubts if one judge is more lenient than another, but thinks them all too lenient. There is a good study of the jury—that enigma in the land—its sympathies, its prejudices, its sometime weariness, its interpretation of "reasonable doubt," its rarely returning in less time than it takes to burn a cigar; the effect of experience and of novelty in the juryman, and its relation with the judge and his influence on a case. Interesting and valuable are the tables and data, showing the classes of crime and criminals, the disposition of cases, the time taken in trials, and the influence of the sex of the prisoner. Let no one think that because Mr. Train has written a book lightly readable and brimming with humor that it has no significance. The opinion of one chosen and disciplined for dealing with crime is to be seriously considered. He says crime is fostered by lack of regard for law, by financial ambition, by exaggerated regard for personal liberty and technical doors of escape. He has views, too, as to reformers, newspapers trials and dodgers of jury service.

The Malefactor. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

A man just out of prison faces a stern world. If he is poor and unknown he may build up a reputation after a time, in a new place, but if he is so unfortunate as to be rich and conspicuous in a social way, like the hero of Mr. Oppenheim's new book, Sir Wingrave Seton, he is in a hard place. He cannot conceal the past, which everybody knows, and if he changes his name he loses his title and whatever advantage his family might give him. Ten years of unjust imprisonment to save a woman's reputation, when a word from her would have freed him, does not leave a man in an amiable mood toward those who caused his severe sentence. Altho one of them is a beautiful and fascinating woman, we naturally expect reprisals, nor do they fail. The hero is perhaps too icily inhuman, too near the absolute zero in his moral temperature, too little one in this

plans of vengeance, to be a very probable person, but we do not blame him for his cold anger, after he has kept it on ice for ten years of brooding in a prison cell. Such years of undeserved pain leave their mark upon a man, but he is more likely to be bitter than cynical, to be fiery than cold. Coming back into a world which has done without us for years is always a test of one's metal; in the case Mr. Oppenheim supposes the test and its results are of an unusual character and interest.

Literary Notes

....A thoro study of the Johnson's Island plot to capture the United States steamship "Michigan" and release the Confederate prisoners, in 1864, has been made from original sources by Frederick J. Shepard, and appears in Vol. IX, of the Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society.

....The sermons of the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S. J., which made such a sensation in London for the outspoken manner in which they dealt with the vices of the upper classes, have found an American publisher in Mr. B. Herder, of St. Louis. The title is *The Sins of Society*, and the price $1.35.

....Mr. George Ade has betaken himself to Turkey in his latest story, *The Slim Princess*, and his freakish humor finds a congenial field in a country where, in order to be beautiful, a woman must be bounteously fat. The adventures of the poor, slim Princess, who cannet get fat, make an unhackneyed plot. The illustrations are in color. (The Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

....The Highlanders of Scotland are honored in recent fiction, with at least two lively accounts of their deeds, misdeeds, frays, forays and feuds, "Graham of Claverhouse," by Ian Maclaren, and *The Master of Stair*, by Marjorie Bowen. The latter is a story of the Campbell clan, and the pages are drenched with blood and dark with the old hates Miss Bowen loves to resurrect. (McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.)

....There is something attractive about a bishop of whom a six-year-old girl can say she "loves to walk with him because he hasn't any morals." Such a bishop is the leading figure in Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews' book, *The Militants*, "parsons, soldiers and other fighters in the world." It is not so good as "Bob and the Guides" of last year, but we could hardly expect another Bob, and bishops are, perhaps, never quite so engaging as when they are fishing, and the stories they tell omit the moral. (Scribner's. $1.50.)

....*The Story of Samson, and Its Place in the Religious Development of Mankind.* By Paul Carus. With many illustrations. 8vo. pp. vii, 183. Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago ($1.00). Dr. Carus is especially devoted to subjects which allow him to relate Oriental and classical myths to Biblical accounts. These he illustrates freely and in an interesting way. As might be expected, he regards Samson as a mythical sun-hero, who is to be correlated with the Greek Hercules and the Babylonian Gilgamest. We cannot always accept his interpretations, as when, following at this late day George Smith, he discovers on old seals the Babylonian Noah and Charon. But the suggestions of the text and the many illustrations will interest the student as well as the ordinary reader.

Pebbles

Miss Bessie Mae Miller is a queen among women for beauty, grace and elegance. She is a *petite* brunet, with large, expressive brown eyes that are brighter than any of the stars one may see from the summit of our highest mountains on the darkest nights that ever gave them added glory. Her lips are like the rarest roses; her cheeks are warm and ruddy as the eastern sky when morning walketh thru the open gates of dawn. When she smiles it is the sunshine smiling thru the clouds. Her voice is a sweet stream flowing along the rocky ridges of a fair and goodly land; her laughter is the far-heard tinkle of well-tuned bells; her hands are the most beautiful I have ever seen mortised to human wrists; they are hands to be modeled—small, white and shapely hands—hands that the sculptor of the Venus Callipyge might have cut in marble and left the stone as an imperishable evidence that art could not rival nature; hands that Benvenuto Cellini would have copied on his cameos and given his work new beauty. And they were useful hands, as the reader will learn farther on. Miss Miller is a little below medium height, slender, graceful, and has an independent, queenly poise of the head that is peculiarly attractive. Two and one-half years ago Miss Miller went from here to Annapolis, Md., where she accepted a position as saleslady in one of the largest mercantile establishments in that city. At the end of two weeks her sales were largely in excess of any other of the large number of clerks employed there, and at the end of five weeks she was promoted to chief bookkeeper, which position she still retains. In the good old science of the kitchen laboratory Miss Miller is an artist. She can bake bread and potatoes, broil beefsteak and prepare dainty dishes that would make the chefs of Delmonico's turn green with envy. Miss Miller, in artistic needlework, is a genius in all that the word implies. She manufactures her gowns from her own designs, and they are "dreams of beauty" woven in the loom of her own genius. I have seen her take a piece of some dainty fabric sixteen inches wide and fifty-eight inches long and evolve from it one of the most beautiful pieces of "Mexican drawn work" that I have ever seen—it was truly a work of art.—*Bedford (Pa.) Gazette.*

Editorials

San Francisco's Corruption

It was the avowed purpose of that great prosecutor of respectable thieves, Francis J. Heney, to bring to justice in San Francisco those who most richly deserved the punishment provided by law for bribery and corruption. Beginning with the bribed, he persistently sought the bribers. With confessions of seventeen supervisors in his hands, he pursued relentlessly the Boss who had negotiated the sale of their votes, the Mayor who had sold the influence of his high office, and the capitalist beneficiaries of corruption who had paid the price. The clerks and blacksmiths and hackdrivers who constituted that unworthy Board of Supervisors were at his mercy; they must be the instruments by which he should reach the men who were even more guilty, the men "higher up." In many instances the exposure of official corruption in American municipal and State governments has not been followed by the legal punishment of the originators of the rascality, who moved in elevated spheres of business and finance, altho the public may have had a decided opinion as to their guilt. Mr. Heney determined that in San Francisco the offenders of this grade should not escape.

And so the net was woven around Boss Ruef until in despair he confessed. And his testimony served not only to complete the prosecutor's case against Mayor Schmitz, but also to lay a foundation for the indictment of those who bought the legislation which the supervisors were induced to sell. To the list of the indicted, which already included the millionaire president of a telephone company, have now been added half a dozen other millionaires, two or three prominent attorneys, and the president of the street railway company.

Alas! that a grandson of John C. Calhoun and a descendant of Patrick Henry should so be placed before the American people! We do not assume that Mr. Calhoun is guilty. The evidence that a large sum of money was corruptly paid in the interest of his company seems conclusive. It does not necessarily follow that this money was so used with his knowledge and approval. But he must seek a better defense than can be found in bitter attacks upon Prosecutor Heney and upon the public spirited citizen of San Francisco who promoted the investigation which has laid bare so much corruption. When he asks the American public to believe that Mr. Heney and Mr. Rudolph Spreckels have conspired wickedly to obtain control of the municipal government in order that they may rob his company of its franchises and property for their own enrichment, he excites neither respect nor sympathy. That is an utterly absurd and incredible proposition. He should reserve his energies for attacks upon the evidence, and should not be content with echoing the silly pleas by which Schmitz sought to escape trial.

Few additional indictments will be reported, and they will be comparatively of little importance. In those announced last week the culmination of the campaign of reform was reached, so far as grand jury work is concerned. The record of corrupt acts would be a disheartening and hopeless one but for the evidence that a majority of the people of San Francisco are now determined that the thieves shall be punished and that their rotten government shall give way to an honest one. The issue will be in their hands. If a majority of the voters really want honest government and insist upon having it, they can obtain it. But after exercising care in the nomination and election of public officers, they must remain on guard. Mr. Spreckels proposes that the conduct of municipal affairs shall be subjected to the continuous inspection of a voluntary civic organization acting as a kind of auditing committee. That is a good project. But experience shows that such organizations, created after exposures of municipal corruption and fraud, become lax and inefficient with the lapse of time. Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from municipal jobbery.

The immediate duty of the honest residents of San Francisco is to support the

agencies of the law and to procure the just punishment of every rascal who has been indicted. Sure and severe punishment is a potent agency for reform. When unscrupulous capitalists know that detection will open for them the doors of the penitentiary, they hesitate a long time about offering to a municipal legislator a bribe. Let the laws be enforced. There is safety in that. And the heavy hand of hostile public opinion should be felt by every one who has been false to the people, be he a blacksmith, a supervisor, a corporation lawyer, a weak and corrupt mayor, a millionaire director of a gas company, or the president of some other public service corporation. Society should frown upon him; clubs should cast him out; the churches, if he happen to be a member of any of them, should subject him to the severest discipline and retain him in fellowship only after confession, repentance and ample restitution.

At this stage in the work of Francis J. Heney it seems fitting to say that America has known no other prosecutor of like quality since the time when Folk smote the municipal thieves in St. Louis. Mr. Heney brought with him to San Francisco a record of achievement. In his pursuit of the land thieves of the Far Northwest he had been remarkably successful. There also he had not been content with detecting the crimes of petty officers and obscure men who had been mere tools; but he had striven earnestly to convict the men "higher up," rich landowners, Representatives in Congress, and even a Senator of the United States. He is a fearless man. During the first days of his service in San Francisco he needed all his courage. Ruef and Schmitz, with a sympathetic sheriff, a subservient police force, a corrupt Board of Supervisors, and judges whose attitude was in doubt, were masters of the town. He attended strictly to business, and now nearly all of the hostile forces have surrendered.

There is now a demand for the services of Mr. Heney in several cities of the Far West. In some other cities, not in the West, the work of such a man is needed. If he could have been employed in Philadelphia, the reform movement there would have been saved from failure by the punishment of members of the King. At Harrisburg, now, a Heney is needed to point out and bring to justice the real beneficiaries, "higher up," of the millions improperly expended in furnishing the new Capitol.

Theodore Tilton

THEODORE TILTON died in Paris last Saturday in his seventy-second year. Almost immediately on his graduation from college he was attached to the editorial staff of THE INDEPENDENT, associated in the daily work of the office with Dr. Joshua Leavitt. On the withdrawal, soon after, of Dr. Leonard Bacon (whose brilliant son, Leonard Woolsey, also died last week), Dr. Richard S. Storrs and Dr. Joseph P. Thompson from the editorial control, Mr. Beecher was asked to take the chief editorship; but his relation, apart from a weekly article with his name, was little more than nominal, and before a great while his young protégé, Mr. Tilton, was to all practical purposes chief editor. In the early part of the Civil War Mr. Beecher withdrew entirely and left Mr. Tilton in command. So he continued until 1870, when the proprietor of the paper, Mr. Henry C. Bowen, was obliged to dismiss him because of his radical views, and to transfer him to *The Brooklyn Union*, which Mr. Bowen then controlled. THE INDEPENDENT, which had been started as the organ of the progressive wing of the Congregational denomination, and as an opponent of slavery, had become an undenominational religious journal with the advent of Mr. Beecher as editor. Mr. Tilton associated with him as managing editor Mr. Oliver Johnson, an intimate friend of William Lloyd Garrison, and a pronounced radical in religion. The paper, as they conducted it, became so pronounced in its radicalism that it offended its supporters, and the withdrawal of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Johnson became necessary. Mr. Tilton's sharp criticisms of the conduct of the war and of President Lincoln had earlier made a breach with Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen.

Of Mr. Tilton's career subsequent to his leaving THE INDEPENDENT we need to say little. He engaged in various editorial ventures with no great success.

He came to the front for a season thru his suit against Mr. Beecher for alienating his wife's affections. Mrs. Tilton confessed guilt before the trial, denied it at the time of the trial, and again admitted it afterward. The jury disagreed. That ended Mr. Tilton's career. He went to Europe, lived mostly in Paris, was supported in large part by friends, played chess, and wrote poetry which had no great vogue. A very brilliant young man, very ambitious, very jealous of Mr. Beecher's superior popularity, he had shot his bolt, and was content to live and die in utter obscurity, hidden away from all but a very few of his old friends.

A very brilliant young man we have said Mr. Tilton was. He was over six feet tall, very handsome, with long light hair flowing down to his shoulders, therein imitating Mr. Beecher, who was his first model. He was an unusually attractive speaker, and Mr. Beecher encouraged him, going so far, even, as to engage in a public debate with him on a popular subject in Plymouth Church. As speaker and editor he had the ear of the nation, and his double-leaded editorials on public questions were eagerly looked for. There was no more admired lecturer on the boards at a time when lectures were most popular. It was in those youthful days that he wrote a few poems that were much quoted, such as "Toll, Roland, Toll," "A Layman's Profession of Faith" and "God Save the Nation." But his growing inordinate conceit was in part his ruin. He lacked balance, dabbled in strange and abnormal social theories, became a disciple of Victoria Woodhull and printed a most absurd booklet giving an account of her miraculous performances and defending his vagaries. That was fatal to his reputation for sober judgment, even before he felt that he had been wronged in his own home. But even there it was rather the vindictive jealousy of Mr. Beecher's fame as a public man than of any private wrong which inspired his hostility and public attack; and it was first thru his intimate friend, Mrs. Woodhull, that he disseminated the public scandal. Mr. Beecher was a much abler man than he, had a vastly saner mind, and was supported by very numerous and devoted friends; and when Mr. Tilton found that he could not drive Mr. Beecher from the pulpit, compelling him to "step down and out," he lost his courage and fled his country. We do not know another so sad and complete a collapse and wreck of an extraordinarily promising career, but the failing sanity of judgment and the weakened courage found sufficient explanation in the inordinate conceit and self-praise which followed his meteoric juvenile popularity and fame. He had extraordinary talents, but he lacked balance, and that stamina of character which ensures persistence and permanent success.

The Grub and the Butterfly

ARGUMENT on social questions would be a dull thing if it were not for the lower animals. The zoologists supply the ammunition for the sociologists to throw at each other. No sooner is a new organism discovered, even if it's nothing more than a polyp or a microbe, than some reformer holds him up as an example to us. A hundred years ago Mandeville, not to mention earlier writers, showed in his "Fable of the Bees," how easy was this method of argumentation, and it has been popular ever since. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be a socialist" say some. "Ape your ancestors and live on nuts and fruit you pick from the trees," cry others. "What was established by the primordial protoplasm cannot be changed by act of parliament," thunders the biological dogmatist.

It is in the duel of the sexes that the zoological method finds freest scope. Somewhere in the animal kingdom you can find an analogy for anything you want to substantiate. The women take to spiders, the men bank on birds. They "learn about women from them." The arguments are irrefutable since neither party pays any attention to the examples adduced by the other. And in this they are quite right. Mollusca, protozoa and hymenoptera are no fit models for us. The only thing we need to consider is a particular species of primates and we cannot learn very much from their past history because the application of the term *sapiens* to the whole species

is an unwarranted generalization. It does not make any difference to us what "nature intended" even if we knew. We shall do as we like anyway. The time spent in trying to find out what nature intended is largely wasted. We would make more progress if we devoted that time to finding out what nature will let us do. Man's principal business, ever since he attained to manhood, has been repealing the laws of evolution, long before he discovered them. Man's superiority over the lower animals lies in the fact that he can change his mind.

That is why it is so difficult to trace his curve and calculate his eclipses. We are, therefore, skeptical of the success of such attempts as Mr. Finck makes in this issue to discover immutable law in anything so capricious as fashions in clothing. We certainly hope he is right in concluding that women will never dress like men, meaning by that adopting man's present costume. Whenever they have taken to themselves any articles of masculine apparel it has generally been those that men want to get rid of. They show bad judgment in their selection. A few years ago they took to derby hats, stiff linen collars and imitation shirt bosoms. What they should borrow are pockets and practicable buttons.

The real object of reactionaries like Mr. Finck is to bifurcate the human race into distinct sub-species; one sex to be useful and the other ornamental. That is why they insist that the conventions of dress, which are adopted to enforce this differentiation, have "been established for all time." They, therefore, would impose upon women forever a garb unsuited to active out-of-the-home work, in the way the convicts in our penitentiaries are compelled to wear striped clothing to prevent their escaping. In the same way the Chinese cripple the feet of their women so they will stay at home. Our American mandarins insist on applying the compression in a more vital part of the anatomy in order more effectually to check women from wandering into forbidden paths. Really these precautions are unnecessary. Women are willing enough to stay in the home if they are treated decently. It is easier to keep a wife in the house than a cook or chambermaid.

Women in all ages have done a large proportion of the world's work, but they have usually got neither pay nor credit for it. That was because their husbands were their sole employers and they could not strike. But now they are finding out that they can get better pay and more privileges in extra-mural occupations, and they are taking advantage of it. This is inevitable and under the circumstances desirable. The labor of housekeeping is daily lessening, and Satan finds some mischief still for idle women to do. Now the 4,833,530 women engaged in gainful occupations in the United States are all doing their work more poorly and at greater expenditure of strength because of the hampering costume which society compels them to wear. The men allow the women to compete with them in the race of life provided that they run a sack-race and have half their supply of oxygen cut off. Even under these handicaps their competition is complained of. We refuse to regard this as one of the immutable laws of nature.

Almost equally repugnant to us is Mr. Finck's dictum that men's costume shall be purely utilitarian and ugly. "Dressing is one of the fine arts, the one art in which men can never compete with women," he says. But most of the fabrics and gowns he gloats over were designed by men. It is true women made these silks and satins—that is, they did the drudgery, the tedious tending of the spindles and looms—but men did the pretty and easy work, the esthetic. At present, men are content to load the products of their artistic and creative genius on the backs of their women, but we believe that this remarkable unselfishness will not always continue. Men may in time adopt colors and fine fabrics, even tho it imperils the law of evening dress, which was established by the Medes and Persians. To adopt the entomological argument, the grub becomes the butterfly.

It is not desirable that men and women should dress alike. It is not desirable that any two individuals of the same sex should dress alike. All that is needed is a little more freedom from the tyranny of fashion. People have more sense and better taste than they are credited with.

and if they have a chance to exercise it they will devise costumes that are both convenient and beautiful. There would be many eccentricities and absurdities, but at least no single individual would invent anything so bad as the present full dress of men and women. He could not. It takes the collective stupidity of generations to do that.

The End of Irish Devolution

THE overwhelming majority of the British Government in the House of Commons has again been balked and beaten, not this time by the House of Lords, but by the Irish people. It is a most unexpected defeat, a failure just at the moment of expected success.

The Government had consulted fully with the Irish leaders in Parliament, and had every reason to expect their support. The plan was not Home Rule in the way of legislation, for it established no Irish Parliament; but it was Home Rule to a very great extent in administration, and was the acknowledged step toward greater concessions. It was all that the members of the Government could themselves agree upon, for, altho the Prime Minister would have been willing to go, perhaps, as far as Gladstone went, his associates would not. The attempt would break up the Cabinet. It was believed that this moderate measure of self-government, this progressive devolution, would yet be rejected, not by the Irish members themselves, but by the House of Lords. That rejection would fill up the measure of the sins of the Upper House, and would give proper occasion to appeal to the country on the demand to end or mend the Lords. It was a very pretty scheme, but it has been completely blocked by those who would most have benefited by it, by the Irish people themselves—not by their wiser leaders in Parliament, like Mr. Redmond, but by the noisier vociferations of radical leaders appealing to the passions of the people.

But Ireland is in a better condition than it was ten years ago, and can better afford to be foolish. The enemies of Irish reform will say that the people cannot be hungry who would refuse half a loaf. They cried, Give us Home Rule complete, or give us nothing. We can go half way toward it, said Campbell-Bannerman, and will go further as soon as we can. No, said the Irish irreconcilables, we will go the whole distance, or we will not take a step. We would rather that England should rule us altogether than that she should rule us only in part. There is no logic, no sense, in such a decision, but it is Irish. The sensible way is to take what you can get, and so be in a better position to get more. But the foolish counsel, as so often is the case, took with the people, and the leaders like Mr. Redmond had to reverse their judgment in a hurry, in fear that they would be displaced by ambitious rivals. It was ingratitude, and appears to have been treachery. Even religion was called to the support of the popular side, for the priests feared to allow public education to be put in the hands of the people. They remembered France.

This is as severe as it is unexpected a blow to the Liberal Government. The Irish bill will be withdrawn. Both the great measures on which it depended have been defeated, and there is no domestic legislation to show. The ultimate purpose in view, the discrediting and reorganization of the House of Lords, has failed. What the Cabinet can now do is not clear. The Welsh disestablishment may be taken up, and a special commission, just now disintegrated, was appointed to investigate conditions in Wales that needed no investigation, for everybody knows what they are. Perhaps such a bill might pass the Commons, and it might even be allowed, unwillingly, by the Lords; but if it is not prest the Nonconformists will be as angry as are the Irish, and the Liberal Parliament will be compelled to dissolve, with every likelihood that another six years will follow of Tory rule. That would be a very unfortunate condition, for it would endanger the generous and just policy in South Africa. In the matters which concern Great Britain and all foreign policy the present Government has done admirably. It has given peace and home rule to the lately rebel colonies in South Africa; it has shown vigor in the dangerous unrest in India; it has made a new convention with Japan to ensure peace in the East; it has healed the breach with France, so that she is a

strong ally instead of a foe; it has made Spain a close friend; it has led the international politics of Europe and all the East; and this has been done by a Liberal Government, such as has been sneered at as devoted only to a Little England. It is a malicious fortune which makes this Government, led by England's wisest statesman, fail at home, where its plans and purposes were the wisest and most generous. But an old Greek proverb reminds us that Zeus himself cannot guard against the vagaries of the irresponsible. Let a Tory Government now succeed, and Ireland may have long years in which to blame her leaders who refused to take what they could get, because they could not have all they wished.

The Wealth of the White Cornettes

A CATHOLIC pastor, in all sincerity as well as in a spirit not at all unfriendly to THE INDEPENDENT, of which he is a subscriber, complains that in the editorial, "The Ecclesiastical Quid Pro Quo," the statement declaring that "the total property of the Sisters of Charity, known as the 'White Cornettes,' . . . must reach about $70,000,000," is a glaring exaggeration, and he demands the authority for our statement. He adds the accessible statistics of this sisterhood as 37 hospitals, 28 orphan asylums, 14 infant asylums, 5 industrial schools, 6 asylums and schools, 5 insane asylums and 33 parochial schools, which last belong not to them.

Accepting these statistics as complete and correct, and capitalizing on a basis of 5 per cent., the following are the results:

37 HOSPITALS.

Average number of patients in each.	100
Average weekly charge, $20; yearly	$1,000
Yearly receipts of each	100,000
Of the 37	3,700,000
Capitalized, at 5 per cent.	75,000,000

N. B.—As far as we know, but one hospital is free—Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La.

Granting the figures are too high, because clergymen and sisters are charged about $7 weekly, and also there are a few pauper cases, let us divide by half—*net*, $37,500,000.

28 ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

Average number in each	50
Average number in all	1,400
1,400, at $70 each	$98,000
$98,000, capitalized at 5 per cent.	1,800,000

The Sisters of Charity in New York tax a pastor $70 yearly for every orphan from his parish—*i. e.*, over and above government grants:

14 INFANT ASYLUMS.

Average number of inmates in each.	50
Average number of inmates in all.	700
700, at $50 yearly for each	$35,000
$35,000, capitalized at 5 per cent.	700,000

5 INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Average number of pupils in each	50
Average number of pupils in all	250
Earnings and grants, each	$100
Earnings and grants, all	25,000
$25,000, capitalized at 5 per cent.	500,000

6 ASYLUMS AND SCHOOLS.

Only one school—St. Joseph's Academy, Emmettsburg—hence:

5 asylums, average 50	250
Average grant, $50 yearly	$12,500
$12,500, capitalized at 5 per cent.	250,000
St. Joseph's Academy—	
About 100 pupils, at $200	20,000
$20,000, capitalized at 5 per cent.	400,000

5 INSANE ASYLUMS.

Average number of inmates	200
(Mt. Hope, Baltimore, has over 600.)	
Average charge, weekly	$20
Average charge, yearly	1,000
1,000 inmates, at $1,000	1,000,000
$1,000,00, capitalized at 5 per cent.	20,000,000

33 PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Average number of teachers in each.	10
Average number of teachers in all	330
Average yearly salary for each	$300
Average yearly salary for all	99,000
$99,000, capitalized at 5 per cent.	1,980,000

RESUME.

Institutions.	Capital.
37 hospitals	$37,500,000
28 orphanages	1,800,000
14 infant asylums	700,000
5 industrial schools	500,000
6 asylums and schools—	
5 asylums	250,000
St. Joseph's Academy	400,000
5 insane asylums	20,000,000
33 parochial schools	1,980,000
Total	$63,130,000

In other words, the annual returns of these 128 institutions bespeak a capital equal to about $60,000,000.

Our averages both in figures and moneys are low. But our readers must notice that we pass over all the expenses, which probably are three-fourths of the

receipts. We neglect them deliberately, for they are met and well met by:

(*a*) Church collections at Easter, Pentecost, Christmas and other times.

(*b*) Concerts, theatricals, eucher parties, bridge whist, fairs, bazars, school commencements, etc.

(*c*) Donations, great and small.

(*d*) In the South, school fees.

(*e*) Systematic begging.

So far we have given the earnings. To these are to be added the endowments and legacies: The Carney of Boston, the Whiteford of Baltimore, over $200,000; the Gregg of Richmond, about $100,000. Legacies, large and small, flow steadily into the Cornette coffers.

Finally come the very large sums in money or its equivalent brought by girls on entering the order. Daughters of wealthy Catholic families; a sister of a former president of the Adams Express Company; a sister also of one of its vice-presidents, etc.—$70,000,000 capital is below the mark; far below the mark, we believe.

Connected with these finances is the tax levied annually by the Mother House in France upon the American branch. Let us suppose it is $5 a head, and assuming there are at least 5,000 Cornettes —a very low figure—there results a drain of $25,000 yearly out of the country.

Lastly, the branch houses in the United States are taxed to support the Novitiate at Emmettsburg. The *pro rata* we know not. The large properties, however, of the Novitiate have not been included in our tables.

In the ordinary way in which valuation of a financial corporation is made, we would appear to have substantiated what was a merely incidental statement, based on some knowledge. Of course, we do not assert that the Cornette Sisters of Charity own $70,000,000 in visible real and personal estate. If they did, and other orders were equally rich, we should fear the condition in France and Italy. Those who ought to know have assured us that at the present moment one-third of Rome is owned by the Church and her Orders, and such a condition of increasing unprofitable mortmain is disturbing to Italian politics. We have no such speedy danger in this country. Yet at a synod held a few years before his death, Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, warned his priests to stop talking publicly about the value of churches and church institutions. He probably feared a popular movement against all State or city aid to sectarian institutions. Some States have constitutional provisions forbidding it.

The Mohonk Conference

THIS has been a great twelvemonth for peace congresses. Last summer the Interparliamentary Union held its session at London and the International Peace Congress at Milan. This spring we have had at New York the National Arbitration and Peace Congress—the most eminent unofficial gathering ever held in the United States, and last week, on the shores of the beautiful mountain lake, occurred the thirteenth annual Mohonk Conference of International Arbitration.

These Mohonk Conferences have been the source of inspiration to most that has been accomplished in America during the past decade for international peace. Mr. Smiley has been singularly fortunate in attracting to them the most eminent leaders in American thought and action. No wonder when such a gathering spends three days and nights together in as secluded and delightful an intimacy as if they were on shipboard, a public sentiment for peace is engendered that eventually affects the whole nation. It was a rare inspiration of Mr. Smiley's to gather together the conscience of America each spring in apple-blossom week, at one of the most beautifully situated hotels in the land.

As was to be expected, this year's conference was devoted largely to the second Conference at The Hague, which assembles the 15th of this June. Altho separate sessions were devoted to the place of education in the arbitration movement, what business men can do for peace, and the Pan-American interest in internationalism, almost every speech referred to the coming Congress of the World. Perhaps the most statesmanlike paper was the opening address of Nicholas Murray Butler, who presided over the Conference. It showed that Presi-

dent Butler is one of the few men who are familiar with the history and philosophical implications of that movement which would substitute law for war. Altho he held that the time is not yet ripe for the nations to take action as to the limitation of armaments, he thought it was entirely feasible for the coming Hague Conference to transform the Hague Court "from a semi-diplomatic into a truly judicial tribunal" by the substitution of judges for arbitrators. He also urged that the Hague Conference should hereafter assemble automatically and periodically, for in such a stated conference "lies the germ of the international parliament which will one day come into being." The readers of THE INDEPENDENT need not be told that we have urged this idea in season and out for several years. It is the most fundamental question that can come before the Hague Conference. President Butler also endorsed the suggestions of Secretary Straus, Mr. Bryan and James Speyer, that no neutral nation should render financial aid to belligerents, and he ended his address by making the interesting suggestion that our ex-Presidents and ex-Secretaries of State should hereafter constitute a salaried, permanent body to represent the United States at all important international conferences. This seems to us a happy solution of the question of what to do with our ex-Presidents.

The other addresses were of uneven merit, as is usual in all such large and protracted assemblages. Special mention must, however, be made of Andrew D. White's long and able address. It was a distinct disappointment, however, on account of its extreme conservatism to those who hoped that the man who has done such splendid work in the creation of the Hague Court should have failed to see that there are just as great possibilities before the second Hague Conference as there were before the first.

The platform of the Conference contains the following recommendations to the Hague Conference as being the most immediate and important for its consideration:

(1) A provision for stated meetings of the Hague Conference.

(2) Such changes in the Hague Court as may be necessary to establish a definite judicial tribunal always open for the adjudication of international questions.

(3) A general arbitration treaty for the settlement of international disputes.

(4) The establishment of the principle of the inviolability of innocent private property at sea in time of war.

(5) A declaration to the effect that there should be no armed intervention for the collection of private claims when the debtor nation is willing to submit such claims to arbitration.

We commend, in accordance with our resolution of last year, the consideration by the Hague Conference of a plan for the neutralization of ocean trade routes.

It will be noted that there is no reference in the platform to the question of the limitation of armaments. This was the only subject upon which the delegates sharply differed. Indeed, the subject was only dropt after an exciting debate and by an exceedingly narrow majority. As the Interparliamentary Union and the International Peace Congress and the New York Peace and Arbitration Congress, as well as the United States and British governments, have all declared for the discussion of the limitation of armaments at the forthcoming Hague Conference, many feared that the ignoring of this question might be misconstrued in many quarters, especially as last year's Mohonk Conference had declared in favor of it. Still, if the debate at Mohonk had not been prematurely cut off, there is no doubt that some compromise would have been reached whereby the question of disarmament could have been put in the platform without offending the "practical" majority. At all events, the increase of armaments cannot continue with accelerating speed much longer. The statesmen of the world have got to face it soon. Perhaps the wisest thing would be for the coming Hague Conference to appoint a commission of experts to consider the question and report back to the third Hague Conference.

It is interesting to compare the Mohonk platform with the platforms of the National Arbitration and Peace Congress at New York, the Interparliamentary Union at London, and the International Peace Congress at Milan. The only plank that they all have in common is that the Hague Conference should hereafter assemble automatically and period-

ically. All of them except Mohonk urge the discussion of the question of disarmament; London, New York and Mohonk declare for the immunity of private property at sea; Mohonk and Milan stand for the neutralization of trade routes and a general treaty of arbitration; Milan and London demand an appropriation for peace propaganda on the part of each nation proportionate to the military budget; New York and Milan desire that the Hague Court shall be open to all nations; and London and New York second Mr. Bryan's proposition that mediation be resorted to before hostilities commence. Other questions, such as the codifying of international law, the punishment of nations that refuse to abide by awards, the definition of contraband of war, the prohibition of the use of new types of guns, the definition of the rights and duties of neutrals, and the question of armed intervention for the collection of private debts—each one of these received only the attention of a single congress.

If the second Hague Conference shall solve any one of these questions it will have justified itself. But it will be a great disappointment if it does not provide for its automatic and periodic assembling.

A Wise Legacy

At the dinner of the Alumni Association of the Law Department of New York University, the Hon. Walter Lloyd Smith, of Elmira, N. Y., Presiding Justice of the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Department, read the following, as "a remarkable will made by a man who died in the Cook County Insane Asylum, at Dunning, Ill.":

I, Charles Lounsbury, being of sound mind and disposing memory, do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, in order as justly as may be, to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

That part of my interest which is known in law and recognized in the sheep-bound volumes as my property, being inconsiderable and of no account, I make no disposal of in this my will.

My right to live, being but a life-estate, is not at my disposal, but these things excepted all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath:

Item: I give to good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise, and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly and generously, as the needs of their children may require.

Item: I leave to children, inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields, and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely, according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children, the banks of the brooks, and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof and the odors of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night and the moon and the train of the milky way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

Item: I devise to boys, jointly, all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one way fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate; to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows with the clover blossoms and butterflies thereof; the woods and their appurtenances; the squirrels and birds, and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let or hindrance and without any incumbrance of care.

Item: To lovers, I devise their imaginary world with whatever they may need: as the stars of the sky; the red roses by the wall; the bloom of the hawthorn; the sweet strains of music and aught else they may desire to figure to each other; the lastingness and beauty of their love.

Item: To young men, jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength. Tho they are rude, I give to them the power to make lasting friendships, and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses, to sing with lusty voices.

Item: And to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers, I leave memory, and I bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poets, if there be others, to the end that they may live over the old days again, freely and fully, without tithe or diminution.

Item: To our loved ones with snowy crowns I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep.

The significance of this "will" is lost and it becomes merely a curiosity if we

place the emphasis upon the fact that the author was an inmate of an insane asylum.

As the "will" stands it is a stronger indication of the insanity of the world than it is of the testator's. For the first time since men learned to outwit each other and to cheat posterity by taking little liens upon the common estate, somebody has thought to return the heavens and the earth to the rightful owners. The instrument would not stand in law, but no decision of a court could break it. For it is really meant for an enchantment which only children and saints, and a few wise men and vagabonds would understand.

And what a commentary it is upon the average will, which often so grudgingly and suspiciously doles out the testator's estate! There are no conditions here to intimate a doubt of the worthiness of the legatees or their right to enjoy the gift. The maker of it has changed the very formulas of Socialism into high poetry, hallowed good fathers and mothers and their children, all youths and lovers and old people with his confidence and love.

Never before have children received such a legacy or one so fitted to their nature and needs as this, "All and every flower of the fields and the blossoms of the woods, *with the right to play among them freely, according to the customs of children.*" This last clause, added like a tender codicil, shows the miracle of understanding. We have almost forgotten that children have "customs" of their own, as different from the uninspired ways of grown people as the wings of birds are different from the arms of men. We torture and compress their young spirits into nurseries and ugly back yards and alleys and streets and prim parks. Only once in a long while do they manage to achieve a few little things on the sly "according to the customs of children." And thousands of them never enter upon their rightful inheritance of the woods and fields. It is no wonder that so many of them grow up perverted into trust magnates or that they should commit suicide or go insane. As if to ensure their happiness beyond any chance, this will leaves "in trust to good fathers and mothers, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly and generously *as the needs of their children may require.*"

If every man had the spirit of giving which characterizes the maker of this will, we should have less need of so much dollar-marked charity. For when all else is given this fact remains—*we* are the legacies to those who come after us. And the great givers are those who shall confer love, and the good little words of praise to needy childhood, who concede to lovers the whole world for an enchantment, and to young men "the disdain of weakness," and to the old pleasant memories. It is poetry, of course, and we are not yet high enough in the scale of things to take our legacies in this form, but that is our fault, not the testator's. It takes a very rich man to bequeath the Milky Way among other items to "succeeding men," but this man who died in the Cook County Insane Asylum had somehow got a fee simple to the universe, and it is his manner of disposing of it which is worthy of attention.

Which Is True?

Who is responsible at the Vatican for its French policy? We turn for information to the Roman correspondents of two leading Catholic papers in this country. One says:

"Admitting that Cardinal Merry del Val lacks diplomatic experience in the duties of his post and does not fill it, the Church is governed by the Pope and Sacred College, not by the Secretary of State.

"Every step taken by the Holy See in the conflict with France was discussed by the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, which is composed of seventeen cardinals, among whom are Oreglia, Rampolla, Satolli, Mathieu, Gotti, the two Vannutelli. Cardinal Merry del Val is the junior member of this congregation. It is a mistake to consider the papal Secretary of State as the minister of foreign affairs of the Holy See. The real papal foreign office is the Congregation of the Propaganda Fide, which is quite independent from the Secretariat of State. The Secretary of State is the official who comes in contact with the members of the diplomatic body of the Holy See, and it is sufficient that he be a good linguist. He is responsible to the Pope alone, but is not held responsible for the policy of the Holy See, as this is in the hands of the Sacred College."

That is clear enough. Now read what

the other correspondent, equally wise, says:

"First, it is perfectly well known at Rome that the Cardinals have not been the Pope's counselors in policy from the beginning of his reign. They did not offer themselves as such, and he did not consult them.

"Next, the protest of the Holy See about President Loubet's visit to Rome, whence the quarrel between Rome and France began, was drawn up without consulting any Cardinals except the Secretary of State.

"Then, neither Cardinals nor the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs have been consulted during the quarrel. The Pope acts alone with the aid of his secretary."

Now, which statement shall we believe? Both come with authority, and they diametrically contradict each other. We do not know, but they indicate what is the value of the information distributed from Rome.

Could Money Do It?

When Madagascar, in the person of the Prime Minister of its Queen, was visiting Great Britain and the United States, supplicating the two nations to deliver their country from the demands of France, it seemed that the most interesting experiment of a self-governing and developing negro nation might have been saved if some Carnegie had then appeared who could satisfy the French demands. We do not suppose it would tax the wealth of a Rockefeller to buy up the interests of King Leopold and all his subsidiary companies in the so-called Kongo Free State, and we are not clear that this would involve international complications, but it might be the greatest of blessings to that unhappy country. In 1890, when Leopold, who claimed all the country as his own, was in financial straits he borrowed $5,000,000 of the Belgian Government, and made public his will giving the Kongo to Belgium. But he has since added codicils and made concessions and reservations in perpetuity without consulting the legatee. Now Belgium is deliberating whether to take the Free State and its obligations without waiting for Leopold's death. Yet in the plan proposed there are immense domains reserved as his own, all this, of course, with no regard to the prior rights of the people, for not even treaties of purchase are made with them, as with our Indian tribes; but, on the contrary, they are taxed for the favor of being ruled, the hut tax and the rubber tax. Among the concessions are the Mining Union of the High Katanga, of $2,000,000 capital; a Lower Kongo Railroad Company, with mining rights and only $400,000 capital; an American rubber company, and an International Forest and Mining Company of $700,000 capital, of which Thomas Ryan is a large owner. Probably nearly all the country has thus been farmed out to companies in which Leopold is heavily interested. One of these days, possibly, benevolent money may fight selfish money; in fact, it does now to a great extent thru missionary and educational agencies, but it has a hard task when it has to fight, as in the Kongo, a rapacious government.

Bishop Satterlee's Remedy

Bishop Satterlee's address to the Episcopal Convention in Washington had to do in part with the failure to bring the negro into that Church. It is not strange, if his repeated characterization of that race expresses the usual attitude. He spoke of them as "a subject race," "morally and intellectually weaker" than other races. He says "the country has given them the right of suffrage, making them the equals of the whites when they are not their equals"; and he approves the statement that the negroes "are led astray by mere delusions as to the way in which the difference between a stronger and a weaker race may be overcome," such as "standing for their political rights," "becoming householders," "buying land," "the possession of wealth," and "being educated in schools and colleges"; and he concludes that, "even if they should become great landowners, men of wealth and men of education, race antagonism would only become stronger and more clearly defined." His remedy is—more negro clergy and a negro bishop! A better remedy would be, a less supercilious attitude from the Episcopal bench.

A Mystery Play

It is now an accepted fact among all competent teachers of theology that we must interpret Genesis story of the Fall of Man as something

less than a literalistic account of a historical series of occurrences. The very designations of the tree of life, and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, imply a figure which was semi-conscious to the writer or compiler. The terms given by way of explanation have been various, poetry, parable, drama, myth; but perhaps never better expressed than by Dr. Inge, the new Lady Margaret Professor of Theology at Cambridge University, England, who, in an article on "Sin and Modern Thought," in *The Interpreter,* calls it a mystery play, and thinks that Paul went too far, for our times, in basing an argument on the fall of man from pristine holiness. He says:

> "Is it or is it not a divinely certified truth that the life history of the human race includes a moral catastrophe which reduced to ruins a noble and complete work of God? . . . We must frankly take our choice between the Pentateuch and modern science—between the theory of a ruined human nature and the theory of a gradual development from lower forms. The narrative of the Fall is valuable as a dramatic representation—a mystery play—of the psychology of temptation."

That the Genesis story gives the psychology of temptation is true. It shows how each sin, the first and the last, is the yielding to temptation and disobedience to the law of God, and leads to death. The drama of it, given to an early and unscientific age, can hardly be better described than as a mystery play.

We put very little faith in the new specific for the opium habit, but its success in the region of Singapore equals that claimed here for Christian Science. As a result, the importation of opium in the Malay States has been reduced from 80 to 50 chests per month, and thousands have been cured. The plant is a climber, botanically called *Combretum Sondaicum.* A decoction of the plant is put into two bottles, into one of which is added as much burnt opium as the patient is accustomed to use in a day. When he craves opium he is given two tablespoonfuls from the latter bottle and as much from the other bottle replaces it to fill the space. This is repeated when called for, but no new opium is added. The patient is cured in from ten to fifteen days. It looks like a plan for "tapering off," with the assurance that the medicine does it.

The public debt of the United States looks big, for it is $964,000,000. But in 1864 it was $2,679,000,000, nearly three times as much. Then the per capita indebtedness was $76.98, while now it is but $11.46. Then the annual interest charge was $4.12 per capita; now it is but 28 cents. The reduction of the debt should be a constant purpose, and 28 cents apiece is not a heavy charge, even if we double it by adding the cost of collection.

The capture and removal from Korea to Japan of a whole ancient pagoda was not a pretty act on the part of Viscount Tanaka. He went to Seoul on a message of official courtesy, and he used pressure to get a forced consent. It was not a generous, not a decent act, and Japan ought to require it to be returned and restored. Such acts support the contention that Japan is ruling Korea with great severity.

We have had the defense, and now we have the prosecution in the case of the Brownsville shooting. The white citizens and the negro soldiers contradict each other absolutely, and there is tall lying on one side. Sufficient appears to show that the President was justified in his action on the evidence brought to him; but it looks as if there would be neither vindication nor conviction.

The long awaited revision of the tariff approaches. The Massachusetts leather men led the way. Now the manufacturers of the country, in conference assembled, vote that they want revision. Speaker Cannon no longer stands pat. The President is not averse. The Dingley tariff has stood untouched long enough, and it is time for the people to have some relief.

The wide distribution of railroad properties is shown by the fact that there are 45,000 stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 21,000 of them are women.

Insurance

John R. Hegeman Indicted

By far the most important feature in insurance happenings last week was the indictment of John R. Hegeman, the president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for perjury and for forgery in the third degree upon several counts. These indictments were based on year-end transactions of several years ago, whereby the books of the Metropolitan Life were purged of certain collateral loans on December 31st, and these loans were repurchased by the company on the first business day of the year following. President Hegeman admitted the transactions before the Armstrong Committee. The confidence of the Board of Directors in the president of their company remains unshaken, however, and in a minute adopted by them, which has been widely published, they say in part as follows:

The facts upon which the indictments are based were disclosed with the utmost frankness by President Hegeman before the Armstrong committee. The report of that committee recited the facts without criticism. The facts are that some years ago at the end of each of several years the president sold collateral loans and repurchased them at the beginning of the succeeding year. In each case the evidence of the loan and the collateral therewith were delivered to the purchaser, who in each case gave a check to the order of the company, which check was deposited to the credit of the company and paid in due course of business.

The practice was not concealed from the Insurance Department; on the contrary, that department on two separate occasions, under two different administrations, was informed of it and made no criticism of it.

The charge is that the annual statements of the company were incorrect in that they reported cash instead of collateral loans. Yet it is not disputed that as matter of fact the cash was in the company's treasury and the collateral loans were not. Counsel advise the company that the legal title to these loans was not in the company on the last day of the year when the report was made, but was in the parties to whom they were sold.

No profit out of these transactions was made by any individual; no loss to the company arose out of them. In fact, every collateral loan was paid in full, with interest, when called, and the company has never lost a dollar thru that form of investment.

In view of these facts, the board places upon record an expression of its unreserved confidence in President Hegeman, of its recognition of the masterful work he has done in building up the company, and of its confident expectation that he will be vindicated from these charges.

GEN. BENJAMIN F. TRACY, one of the four members of the International Policy-holders' Committee elected to the Board of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, has finally signified his intention to accept his election and serve. Harlow N. Higinbotham has announced his refusal to serve. General Tracy, in explanation of his acceptance, said:

"In my opinion whether the gentlemen, members of the International Committee, nominated and elected on the administration ticket should accept or not depends entirely upon what they regard to be the wish of the policy-holders of the company. From the best information I have been able to obtain the policy-holders, with substantial unanimity, desire that the four gentlemen so nominated and elected should accept and serve.

"I know most of the members of the present board, and have known many of them for many years. I have complete and absolute faith in their fidelity to the trust committed to them, and gladly unite with them in the administration of the affairs of the company."

Policy-holders in the Mutual Life have again been warned by the company against selling or hypothecating their policies to speculators, who have no insurance interest in their lives.

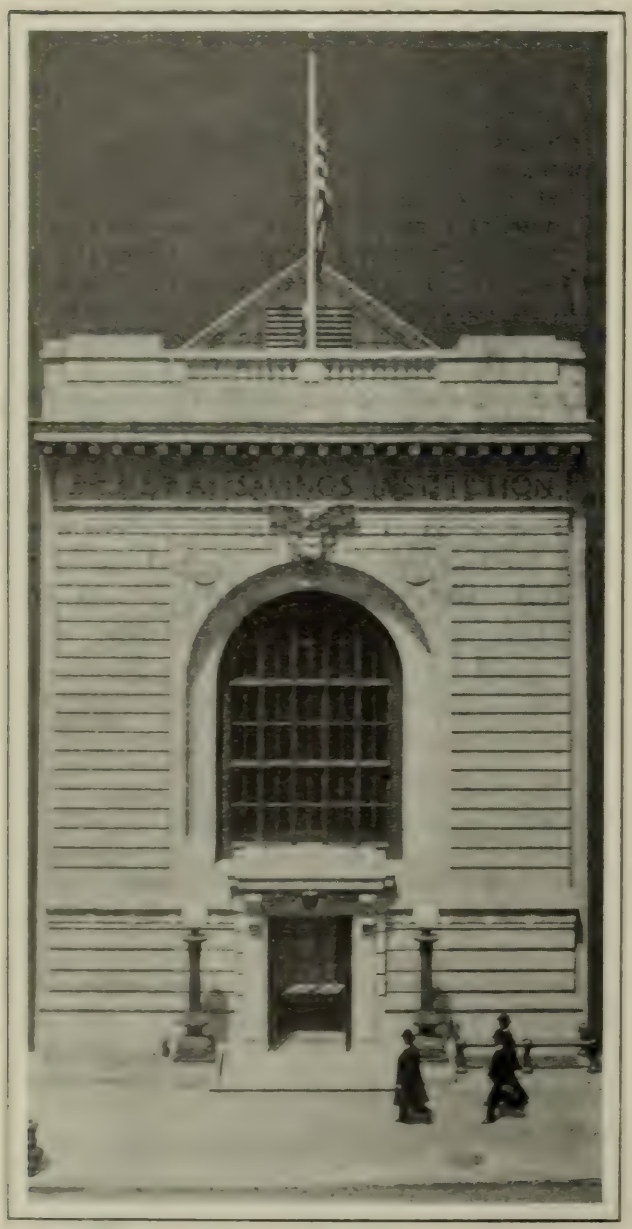
ARCHIBALD C. HAYNES, a former general agent of the Equitable Life, in charge of the office at 25 Broad street, was last week elected president of the Mutual Reserve Insurance Company, vice Frederick A. Burnham, retired. George D. Eldridge was succeeded as vice-president by George W. Harper, formerly treasurer of the Mutual Reserve.

THE Preferred Accident Insurance Company, of this city, of which Kimball C. Atwood is president, was interested in the wreck of the Mystic Shriners' special train at Honda, Cal., on May 11th, to the extent of $2,500. It was owing to conservatism in company management that the sum was not greater, as the risk offerings were large, but the policy of the Preferred Accident has always been to decline excursion hazards, where such an accident as that which took place at Honda would pyramid losses.

Financial

The Broadway Savings Institution

THE Broadway Savings Institution, which was organized in 1851 by Peter Cumming, the late president, has recently moved into its new building on Park place. The presidents have been Francis P. Schoals, Francis A. Palmer and



FRONT ELEVATION OF BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Photographed especially for THE INDEPENDENT.

Peter Cumming. The present executive is Horace F. Hutchinson, who entered the service of the bank more than forty-eight years ago as clerk and has been secretary and treasurer. The other officers are J. Berre King, first vice-president; J. A. Geissenhainer, second vice-president; Eugene Britton, treasurer, and Lincoln A. Stuart, secretary. The deposits are $10,250,000 and the surplus is $600,000.

....At a meeting to be held on June 18th, the stockholders of the New York County National Bank will vote upon a proposition to increase the bank's capital stock from $200,000 to $500,000.

....Railway gross earnings for April, according to returns in *Bradstreet's*, exceeded those of April, 1906, by 10,965,686, or 16 per cent. The figures indicate that the month's earnings were the best on record.

....Exports of iron and steel in the fiscal year ending next month will be about $175,000,000, against $57,000,000 ten years ago and $16,000,000 twenty years ago. For the ten months that ended with April the total was about $150,000,000.

....William A. Gaston, the well-known Boston lawyer and former candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, has recently been elected president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, whose capital stock is $3,500,000 and whose surplus and profits are $4,500,000. The deposits are $51,831,904 and total resources $71,393,082.

....Charles H. Sabin, recently vice-president of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, is the president of the National Copper Bank, which has recently been organized in this city. The directors include F. Lothrop Ames, Boston; James M. Beck, former Assistant United States Attorney-General; James C. Bishop, Redmond & Co.; Charles F. Brooker, president American Brass Co.; H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., American Sugar Refining Co.; James Jourdan, president Brooklyn Union Gas Co.; Adolph Lewisohn, president United Metals Selling Co.; William A. Paine, president Copper Range Consolidated Co.; Robert C. Pruyn, president National Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y.; Henry H. Rogers, Jr., director Amalgamated Copper Co.; F. W. Roebling, president J. A. Roebling Sons' Co.; Charles H. Sabin, president; George R. Sheldon, W. C. Sheldon & Co.; R. M. Stuart-Wortley, Edward Sweet & Co.

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Survey of the World

Mr. Roosevelt's Railway Policy

Returning from the funeral of Mrs. McKinley, the President arrived on the morning of the 30th at Indianapolis, where, in the afternoon, he delivered a long address at the unveiling of the monument to Major-General Henry W. Lawton. In the beginning he spoke of the reunion of the blue and the gray, of General Lawton's character and services, and of Governor Morton, "greatest of all the war Governors who upheld the hands of Abraham Lincoln." Turning then to questions of the present time, he said:

"One great problem that we have before us is to preserve the rights of property; and these can only be preserved if we remember that they are in less jeopardy from the socialist and the anarchist than from the predatory man of wealth. It has become evident that to refuse to invoke the power of the nation to restrain the wrongs committed by the man of great wealth who does evil is not only to neglect the interests of the public, but is to neglect the interests of the man of means who acts honorably by his fellows. The power of the nation must be exerted to stop crimes of cunning no less than crimes of violence. There can be no halt in the course we have deliberately elected to pursue, the policy of asserting the right of the nation, so far as it has the power, to supervise and control the business use of wealth, especially in its corporate form. Today, I wish to say a word to you about the first and most important feature of this task, the control of the common carriers doing an interstate business; a control absolutely vested in the nation."

In his opinion, he added, it was probable that common carriers, in so far as they also transported the mails, even if their business was not interstate, were subject to Federal control, under that clause of the Constitution which empowers the National Government to establish post roads, "and therefore, by necessary implication, to take all action necessary in order to keep them at the highest point of efficiency." The Federal railway or corporation laws enacted in the last six years had all been "steps in advance in the right direction." All the Government's suits under these and pre-existing laws had been just and proper:

"There can be no swerving from the course that has thus been mapped out in the legislation actually enacted and in the messages in which I have asked for further legislation. We best serve the interests of the honest railway men when we announce that we will follow out precisely this course. It is the course of real, of ultimate conservatism. There will be no halt in the forward movement toward a full development of this policy; and those who wish us to take a step backward or to stand still, if their wishes were realized, would find that they had invited an outbreak of the very radicalism they fear. There must be progressive legislative and administrative action for the correction of the evils which every sincere man must admit to have existed in railroad management in the past."

There must be vested in the Federal Government, he continued, a power of supervision over the railways as complete as its power over the national banks—power to supervise the future issuance of stocks and bonds, with provision for "the frank publicity of everything which would-be investors and the public at large have a right to know":

"The Federal Government will thus be able to prevent all overcapitalization in the future; to prevent any man hereafter from plundering others by loading railway properties with obligations and pocketing the money instead of spending it in improvements and in legitimate corporate purposes; and any man acting in such fashion should be held to a criminal

accountability. It should be declared contrary to public policy henceforth to allow railroads to devote their capital to anything but the transportation business, certainly not to the hazards of speculation. For the very reason that we desire to favor the honest railroad manager, we should seek to discourage the activities of the man whose only concern with railroads is to manipulate their stocks. The business of railroad organization and management should be kept entirely distinct from investment or brokerage business, especially of the speculative type, and the credit and property of the corporation should be devoted to the extension and betterment of its railroads, and to the development of the country naturally tributary to the lines. These principles are fundamental."

Roads should not be forbidden to acquire connecting lines, but should not be allowed to obtain control of lines parallel and competing. They should, however, be "permitted and encouraged to make traffic agreements" previously approved by the Commission and made public in every detail. "The movement to regulate railways by law," said the President, "has come to stay." The people had made up their minds to exercise a closer control over all kinds of public service corporations. Every honestly managed railway would gain by this policy. "The men more anxious to manipulate stocks than to make the management of their roads efficient and honest are the only ones who have cause to oppose it." Criminals would be punished. "But we have no intention of confounding the innocent many with the guilty few by any ill-judged and sweeping scheme of vengeance; we sanction no legislation which would fall heavily upon innocent investors, instead of on the original wrong-doers or beneficiaries of the wrong." There should be no unreasonable restrictions upon the issuance of stocks and bonds, but inflation should be prevented:

"We favor the railway manager who keeps in close touch with the people along his line rather than in close touch with the speculative market; who operates his line with a view to the advantage he can legitimately get out of his railway as a permanent investment by giving a fair return to the stockholders and to the public good service with reasonable rates; who does not operate his road with a view to the temporary speculative advantage which will follow capitalizing an uncertain future and unloading the securities on the public. We wish to make it to the interest of the investor to put his money into the honest development of the railroads, and, therefore, we wish to discriminate against the man who, while enriching himself, lays upon the future owners and patrons of the road, and, above all, upon the honest men whose duty it may become to operate the road, a burden of additional debt without adding correspondingly to its actual worth."

Congress should enable the Commission to make a physical valuation of all the roads. There had been much wild talk as to the extent of overcapitalization:

"The census reports on the commercial value of the railroads of the country, together with the reports made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the railroads on their cost of construction, tend to show that as a whole the railroad property of the country is worth as much as the securities representing it, and that in the consensus of opinion of investors the total value of stock and bonds is greater than their total face value, notwithstanding the 'water' that has been injected in particular places."

It was probably true that the real value of the whole was greater than the face value. Suspicion had been aroused by isolated examples of unconscionable stock-watering and kindred offenses. There had been "many instances of gross and flagrant stock inflation," but the cases of overcapitalization would not be found to impair the wholesome financial standing of the railroads as a whole. Physical valuation would be no panacea, nor a sufficient measurement of a rate, but it would be an essential instrument in administrative supervision, useful in determining the reasonableness of future capitalization and in protecting the roads as well as the public against the making of inadequate or unjust rates:

"The effect of such valuation and supervision of securities cannot be retroactive. Existing securities should be tested by the laws in existence at the time of their issue. This nation would no more injure securities which have become an important part of the national wealth than it would consider a proposition to repudiate the public debt. But the public interest requires guaranty against improper multiplication of securities in the future. Reasonable regulations for their issuance should be provided, so as to secure as far as may be that the proceeds thereof shall be devoted to legitimate business purposes. In providing against overcapitalization we shall harm no human being who is honest, and we shall benefit many, for overcapitalization often means an inflation that invites business panic; it always conceals the true relation of the profit earned to the capital invested, creating a burden of interest payments which may redound to the loss alike of the wage-earner and the general public, which is concerned in the rates paid by shippers; it

damages the small investor, discourages thrift, and puts a premium on gambling and business trickery."

By the new control over the accounts of railways he hoped that as complete publicity would be obtained as is seen in the case of national banks. The guaranty of Federal approval would tend to create public confidence in railway securities and to give the roads the additional funds they need. There would be no relaxation of the Government's effort "to get at any great railroad wrecker, any man who by clever swindling devices robs investors, oppresses wage workers and does injustice to the general public." Some had complained about recent official investigations. The Government, it should be remembered, was responsible only for turning on the light, not for the misdeeds which the light revealed. Only by the central Government could supervision and control be effectively exercised. "The bulk of our business is honestly done." Resentment due to wrongs disclosed should not draw the people into "an indiscriminate raid upon all corporations and all men of wealth." The public greatly needed, Mr. Roosevelt said, an enlargement of transportation facilities. Arbitrary and unwise reduction of rates might prevent the needed improvements by making it impossible for the roads to raise additional capital. Investors in railway securities should be allowed a return sufficient to cover all risks. Money required for the immense outlay needed for the removal of the causes of railway congestion could not be obtained without assuring to the investor a reasonable reward:

"We cannot get an improved service unless the carriers of the country can sell their securities, and, therefore, nothing should be done unwarrantedly to impair their credit nor to decrease the value of their outstanding obligations. It is plainly inadvisable for the Government to undertake to direct the physical operation of the railways, save in wholly exceptional cases, and the supervision and control it exercises should be both entirely adequate to secure its ends, and yet no more harassing than is necessary to secure these ends."

In conclusion, he remarked that all this was a matter of morals as well as of business. Local attorneys of railroads were warned to keep out of politics and to do business with legislatures openly and honestly. Blackmailers of corporations and those who submitted to blackmail were denounced. "Demand honesty—absolute, unflinching honesty—together with courage and common sense, in public servant and in business man alike."

Other Addresses

The President also delivered a long address on the 31st, at the Michigan Agricultural College, near Lansing, making a plea for industrial education and for bettering the condition of tillers of the soil. Our educational system, he said, was incomplete because it did not provide for industrial training. The American workingman had little cause for fearing the competition of pauper labor, but he was affected in the markets of the world by the competition of foreign highly skilled workmen. He dwelt at length upon the character and needs of rural communities, urging the promotion of all agencies for making their social life attractive. Farmers should co-operate among themselves and with the Government. They should combine to protect their industry. He pointed out what the education given at agricultural colleges should be, and also expressed his views as to the duties of women, the value of large families of children, etc. Speaking at the Capitol, he said we should set our faces like flint against predatory wealth and also against predatory poverty.——Senator Foraker spoke at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 30th, and his remarks were regarded as veiled allusions to the President's course. The people should decide, he said, and not be guided by somebody's policy. We should uphold the Constitution. If we should tolerate the idea that it could lightly be evaded, upon the theory that thereby the public interest would be served, we should soon be adrift, and "the man on horseback" would be due to arrive. But we had been fortunate in always having a patriotic and liberty-loving man in the White House. A President, he said, should trust the people to name his successor. If one should attempt to control the selection of his successor, it was possible to use the enormous power of Federal patronage in support of such an attempt.——At Gettysburg, Congressman Tawney, of Minnesota, deplored the sur-

render of their duties and powers by the States to the Federal Government, asserting that this was due to their own solicitation or consent, largely because they desired to avoid expense.——In New York, Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, spoke of loyalty to national ideals. We were passing, he said, thru a bloodless revolution whose end was equality of opportunity. Special privilege must be abolished.——At St. Louis, Secretary Taft made an address upon recent examples of national altruism, considering at length our dealings with the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. ——Our Philippine policy was attacked, at Norfolk, Va., by Mr. Bryan, who also remarked that the enforcement of laws against rebates and passes had increased the revenue of the railroads.——Congressman Champ Clark, at Savannah, bitterly attacked Secretary Root, who, he said, had sought to corrupt justice at its fountain head by suggesting that the courts should be tampered with in order that the powers of the Federal Government might be strained and stretched to suit his ideas.——At the twelfth annual reunion of Confederate Veterans, in Richmond, a statue of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart was unveiled.——In Chicago, General Kuroki laid a wreath at the feet of the statue of Lincoln.

Prosecution of Trusts

The Washington correspondent of a Western paper who has had early information on other subjects now asserts that the Government is about to begin legal proceedings against the railroads and subsidiary mining companies which have sometimes been called the Anthracite Trust.——In the ouster suit of the State of Texas against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which is alleged to be under the control of the Standard Oil Company, a verdict was rendered, last week, sustaining the prosecution and calling for a fine of $1,623,900. Sentence was pronounced in accordance with this verdict. An appeal will be taken. The company's property in Texas, it is said, is not sufficient to pay the fine.——By unanimous vote, the Circuit Court of Ohio has made two decisions of considerable importance with respect to the Standard Oil Company. The first is that the Standard must carry at fair prices in its pipe lines the oil of the independent companies. The second holds that the Probate Court has jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanor. In the Probate Court at Findlay the Standard was convicted on a charge of misdemeanor in violating the State's Anti-Trust law, and the question of jurisdiction was carried up on appeal. Under this decision any county prosecutor may proceed against the Standard in the Probate Court, without procuring an indictment, for violation of the Anti-Trust law.——Dispatches from the West speak of discoveries said to have been made in Colorado and elsewhere by agents of the Bureau of Corporations engaged in an investigation concerning what is called the Lumber Trust and the acquisition of public timber and coal lands. The prosecution of several prominent and very wealthy men is predicted.——An increase, last week, of 20 per cent. in the price of cotton thread, and a considerable advance in the price of beef, are commonly ascribed to the action of combinations.

Various Notes

Dispatches from Copenhagen say that the question of the acquisition of the Danish West Indian Islands by this country was informally broached a few days ago by the American Minister, Mr. O'Brien. Officials at Washington assert that it was not broached by the authority or direction of the State Department.——The grand jury assembled at Wilmington, Del., for a further consideration of the Honduras Lottery Company cases has been dismissed, and it is announced that the thirty-six defendants already indicted will plead guilty at Mobile, where it is expected that fines amounting to $300,000 will be imposed.——Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clements, in the course of a long interview concerning violations of the railway laws, says: "One of the most wholesome things that could happen would be the putting in jail of some man of prominence in the railroad world. It would do more than anything else to bring about better conditions."——Congressman John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, an influential member of the House and an advocate of high protection, predicts that next year's national

Republican platform will specifically promise tariff revision and suggests that the work shall be done immediately after the Presidential election. He is not in favor of revision.——Pleas of guilty were entered at New York by the St. Paul Railroad, indicted recently for granting rebates, and a fine of $10,000 on each of two counts was imposed.—— In San Francisco, Chief of Police Dinan has been accused of attempting to corrupt men summoned for jury duty in the cases against Mayor Schmitz and others, and the matter has been laid before the grand jury.

Central America

Owing to the protests of members of the Diplomatic Corps, President Cabrera, of Guatemala, has permitted the cases of the nineteen men recently sentenced to death, for conspiracy to assassinate him, to be reviewed by the court of second instance. This will take ten days. The four conspirators who committed suicide when surrounded by several hundred soldiers were Dr. Julio V. Blanco, Dr. Jorge A. Vila, Dr. Echeverria and Baltasar Rodil, a civil engineer. All were members of prominent and wealthy families, and had been educated in Europe. Their bodies, which were at first thrown into a sewer, were afterward, at the demand of the Mexican Minister, restored to their relatives and buried with honors. One report says that Cabrera has paid $2,000,000 for a country seat near Hamburg and is preparing to leave Guatemala. His troops are fortifying positions near the Mexican boundary, but representatives of the Mexican Government continue to assert that war is not expected. The treaty of peace recently signed at Amapala by Salvador and Nicaragua provides for arbitration in the future by the Presidents of the United States and Mexico, and for a peace congress at Corinto, in which the five republics will be invited to take part.

Cuba

Arbitration has restored peace at Santiago, where business was suspended and great disorder prevailed on account of the longshoremen's strike. Workers in the neighboring iron mines and other laborers joined the strikers. For some days no newspapers were published. Governor Magoon was asked by both parties to serve as an arbitrator, but at his suggestion Major Bullard, of the army, was appointed fifth member of the board. On the 29th the strikers resumed work, with a nine-hour day and the old pay, pending a decision of the board as to eight hours. At the other end of the island the manufacture of cigars has been almost wholly discontinued, owing to the strike which has been in progress for some weeks.——In the province of Havana there have recently been three cases of yellow fever. ——The statements made by Secretary Taft, in his speech at St. Louis, on the 30th, indicate that, in his opinion, at least a year and a half must elapse before the island can be turned over to a new Cuban Government. The cost of intervention has been thus far about $4,000,000, he said, and it would probably be increased to $7,000,000. It was unlikely, he added, that any large part of the sum thus expended would be repaid to the United States.

The Seamen's Strike in France

French foreign commerce is practically tied up by a strike of the French seamen in the interests of the Marine Reserves. The only ports open are Nantes and the naval port of Brest. Marseilles and Bordeaux were the first to be affected by the strike, which then extended to Havre and Cherbourg. Foreign steamers calling at French ports have not been interfered with, and thousands of the immigrants and passengers booked by French lines have been taken by American and German vessels. The strikers are willing to assist in the care of emigrants and the unloading of perishable freight, but stop every French vessel attempting to leave harbor. The Companie Générale Transatlantique has notified its officers that they will be considered as dismissed if they remain with the strikers. Minister of Marine Thomson has authorized the use of naval men on the steamers, and the torpedo boats and destroyers are being used to carry the mails to Mediterranean ports. The object of the strike is to compel the Government to increase the old-age pensions of the seamen who are on the rolls of the Naval Reserve. This includes offi-

cers, engineers, seamen, 'longshoremen and fishermen, who are all *inscrits maritimes* and liable to naval service. Three per cent. of their wages go into a fund which is augmented by Government grants, and at the age of fifty the men are entitled to a pension of $40.80 for men and $150 for captains. The Seamen's Union demands that these pensions be increased to $120 and $360 respectively. M. Thomson has recently offered to increase them to $72 and $200, but the men rejected the proposition as insufficient. The Marine Pensioners' Fund was instituted by Colbert in the time of Louis XIV, and has been maintained continuously ever since. The Government has at times borrowed from this fund, and, according to the union, to a total amount of $40,000,000, which, with accrued interest, would now amount to more than ten times that amount. Minister Thomson holds that it would be impossible to increase the pensions to the full amount demanded, because the railroad men must be also provided for, and a general old age pension law for a less amount is on the Government's program. The striking seamen are displaying extraordinary unanimity and resolution. Not only are ships unable to sail owing to desertion by the officers and crews, but the men aboard French vessels arriving immediately throw in their lot with the strikers, even tho their voyages are incomplete and they are liable to prosecution for so doing. The decision of the Government to lend bluejackets at the request of ship owners to replace strikers has proved abortive up to the present. The first vessel on which they embarked at Marseilles was unable to sail because its officers refused to navigate it.——To relieve the viticulturists of the South of France, the Government has introduced a bill to check the adulteration of wine. The use of sugar for a second brew will be forbidden and extra taxes laid upon sugar used for the first brew. The Government will check the amount of wine produced from each vineyard. The vinegrowers declare that this action is insufficient, and that the sugaring and watering of wines must be totally prohibited. An orderly and imposing demonstration of over 200,000 persons took place at Carcassonne.

Absolutism in Portugal

King Carlos has practically abandoned constitutional government and having dismissed the Cortes is promulgating laws to suit himself thru his Premier, Joâo Franco. The cause of this condition of affairs is the failure of any Ministry to commend a parliamentary majority. Franco is the leader of the new third party called Liberal Regenerator, which is the most radical wing of the old Chartist party. The chief Opposition party is the Progressivist, from which the Premier attempted to secure certain members for the formation of a coalition Cabinet, but they refused to enter the Ministry. He then offered his resignation to the King, but it was not accepted. He therefore continued in office supported only by members of his own political group, and endeavored to force the necessary legislation thru the Cortes by the use of closure. When this failed the Cortes was dissolved. The chief embarrassment of the Government is the lack of legal appropriations, since the budget of 1905-1906 is the last one passed. The constitution permits the Government to maintain the same budget for the succeeding year in case the Cortes fails to pass a new one, but on June 30th, 1907, the new fiscal year begins for which no appropriations have been authorized. The King claims the right in such a case to conduct the Government without parliamentary support for a period of three years. An official statement by the Premier says that the so-called ministerial dictatorship will confine itself to the promulgation in the form of executive decrees of such laws as are indispensable to public administration and particularly to those which had been discussed in parliament sufficiently to demonstrate their utility and advantage, and that the Government knows its duty and will assure the welfare and future of the country with or without the Cortes. One of the disturbing features of the situation was the Republican agitation, particularly in the higher institutions of learning. The Premier has met this by closing the University of Coimbra, the Polytechnic and other schools. A law imposing a strict censorship on the press has been promulgated. The newspapers united to overthrow the law, and



Miss Dagmar Hervine. | Miss Lucina Hagman | Baroness Alexandra Grippenberg. | Mrs. Minna Silliampe. | Miss Hedwige Gebhard.

FIVE OF THE NINETEEN WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE NEW FINNISH DIET, THE FIRST WOMEN TO BE ELECTED TO A NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE BODY.

a test case was made by the editor of *O Mundo*, who published an article declaring that the Premier was insane. The editor was convicted and fined $110 and costs, but on the case being carried to a second court he was pronounced not guilty. The defense endeavored to prove the truthfulness of the allegations by the testimony of a number of alienists, and many prominent men, including a former Premier, argued in court against the validity of the law. The leaders of the Progressives and other Opposition parties, including seven of the twelve members of the Council of State, have addressed a letter to the King protesting against his unconstitutional assumption of authority. The hopes of the Legitimatist party have revived, and a deputation has been sent to confer with the Pretender, Duke Miguel of Braganza. King Carlos is endeavoring to strengthen his power by by raising the salaries of civil servants and granting liberal subsidies. He promises an old-age pension to the working men, relief from taxation, and assistance to the viticulturists. He is also trying to secure the support of the disaffected soldiers and sailors by daily visits to the barracks.

The Russian Duma

The Constitutional Democratic party has again demonstrated its power in the Duma by dismissing from consideration the question of terrorism, in spite of the combined opposition of the Left and the Right. The conservatives of the Right introduced the resolution condemning terrorism for the purpose of embarrassing the Duma. If the Duma should condemn violence it would lose the confidence of the people and offend a large portion of the members, while if it were approved the Government would have ground for putting an end to the session. The Revolutionists, on their side, were anxious to have an opportunity of expressing themselves in violent attacks upon the Government. The motion to table the resolution was made by M. Nebovidoff, of the Group of Toil, who declared that any action on the part of the House would be useless, as the censure would be addressed chiefly to the dead. If the Government with a million bayonets was unable to stop terrorism, of what avail would be a resolution of the Duma? The motion to table the question was carried by a vote of 219 to 146. The Russian Socialist Congress held in London was dominated by the Majorities or radical wing. They declared their independence of the Constitutional Democrats, whom they accused of supporting the Government for the purpose of establishing a political system based upon property qualifications and for the oppression of the proletariat. This action was taken by a vote of 159 to 106. The debate on the agrarian question in the Duma has been concluded, and the subject placed in the hands of the committee. The subject has occupied the attention of the Duma one or two days every week, and has been of no value except as affording the peasant members an opportunity to denounce the Government for withholding the land.——The Minister of Justice, in discussing the alleged atrocities of the Cossacks and police in the Riga prisons, admitted that the pris-

oners had been beaten with whips and rubber scourges, and struck with the fist, but denied the further allegations of torture made by the committee of the Duma. Charges had been brought against forty-two police officers for such cruelty, altho, in the opinion of the Minister, their action was no more than could be expected in consideration of the brutality of the terrorists, who had killed or wounded a thousand of their comrades in the Baltic provinces alone. The Duma expressed dissatisfaction with the reply of the Minister.

The French in Morocco

The Sultan of Morocco has formally promised to accede to all the demands of the French Government, which include the following items: The dismissal and imprisonment of the Governor of Marakesh for conniving at the murder of Dr. Mauchamp by a mob in that city; the punishment of all those concerned in the murder and similar attacks on French citizens; the payment of an indemnity acceptable to France; the immediate organization of the international police in accordance with the terms of the Algeciras Convention; the policing of the Algerian frontier; and other claims and requirements. The French military force which seized the town of Udja on the Algerian frontier in reparation for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp have made themselves very much at home and are apparently in favor with the people because of their ready expenditure of money in the markets. The native constabulary of Udja have taken the oath of allegiance to France "as long as the French occupation lasts," and have been placed in charge of French officers. The tri-color has been placed over the Grand Mosque with great ceremony, being saluted by the 3,000 men under General Lyautery and all the guns in the battery. As no blank cartridges were at hand the shots from these were directed toward targets 1,200 yards distant, and the marksmanship of the French is said to have made a decided impression upon the natives. Marakesh, the second capital of Morocco, declared the deposition of the Sultan Mulai Abdul Aziz and the accession of his elder brother, Mulai Hafid, resident in Morocco. It is not yet known whether he will accept the offer and head the revolt against his brother or not. He is an intelligent man, thirty years old, and learned in Moslem theology and history. All of the foreign residents have left Marakesh.——The Sultan's forces, which have been engaged for years in a desultory warfare against the Pretender, were defeated in an engagement near Medilla with severe loss. Among the killed is the Sultan's uncle Mulai Bu Bekir. The Pretender now has 20,000 well-armed men, and, since he has been joined by Raisuli, his cause has been advancing.

The Rebellion in China

The outbreak in China has not been suppressed, and according to all accounts the disaffection is spreading. It differs from the Boxer disorders in being directed against officials instead of foreigners. The mission stations have not usually been injured, but the yamens have been attacked and the officials put to death or compelled to commit suicide in each town where the disorders have occurred. It is believed that the Triad Society, which has for its object the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty and the restoration of the old Ming dynasty, is back of the movement, but that the present rising is premature and due to the failure of the officers to distribute famine relief funds. The center of the disturbance is the town of Juan, fifty miles southwest of Amoy, but spontaneous and apparently concerted outbreaks occurred in many towns in the southern part of the province of Fo-Kien and the northeastern part of the province of Kwang-Tung. The important city of Chang-Chow is threatened, but so far only smaller places have been captured by the insurgents. Troops were dispatched from Canton and Fu-Chow and met the insurgents between Swatow and Amoy. The rebels were dispersed with a loss of some 600 men, but the trouble is not thought to be over, for the rebels number over 30,000, and have been supplied with arms from the Triads in the United States. The American gunboat "Helena" is at Amoy.



The First Vacation

Prize Photograph. Ella M. Boult, Pomfret, Connecticut



"When, well-a-day! they blew away,
And ne'er were heard of after!"

Ella M. Boult, Pomfret, Connecticut.



"The Scented Clover Deep"

Ella M. Boult, Pomfret, Connecticut.



"Pigs Is Pigs"

L. A. Dozer, Bucyrus, Ohio.



Moonlight

A. J. Ball, East Orange, New Jersey.



The Runnel by the Roadside
Stephen P. Brownell, West Barnet, Vermont.



The Day Is Done
W. H. Woods, Baltimore, Maryland.



The Cook and the Critic

Kinley McMillan, McKeesport, Pennsylvania.



A Rocky Mountain Cabin

S. H. Sechner, Fort Collins, Colorado.



The Portage

Kinley McMillan, McKeesport, Pennsylvania.



Crossing the Great Divide

Berthoud Pass, altitude 11,900 feet.

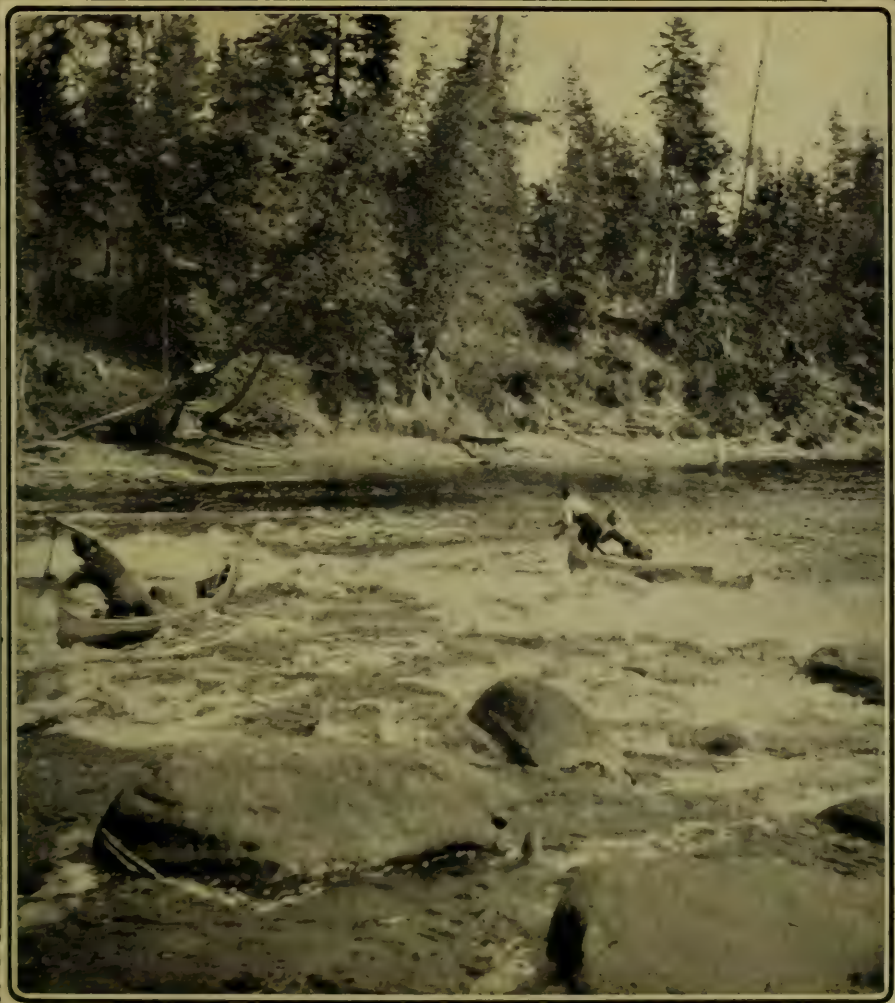
T. C. Black, Jr., Boulder, Colorado.



A Perilous Adventure
Gertrude Glover, Terre Haute, Indiana.



On Lake George
Alice M. Sheldrake, Brooklyn, New York.



Shooting the Rapids

Kinley McMillan, McKeesport, Pennsylvania.



Sunset Lake

A. F. Clark, West Brattleboro, Vermont.



A Tramp Abroad Ella M. Boult, Pomfret, Connecticut.



The Common Carrier W. H. Cressingham, Denver, Colorado.



The Shipwrecked Hat
Mrs. W. N. Wirt, Rockville, Indiana.



Wash Day
T. H. Bennett, Portland, Oregon.



Sour Grapes
Inez A. Godman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



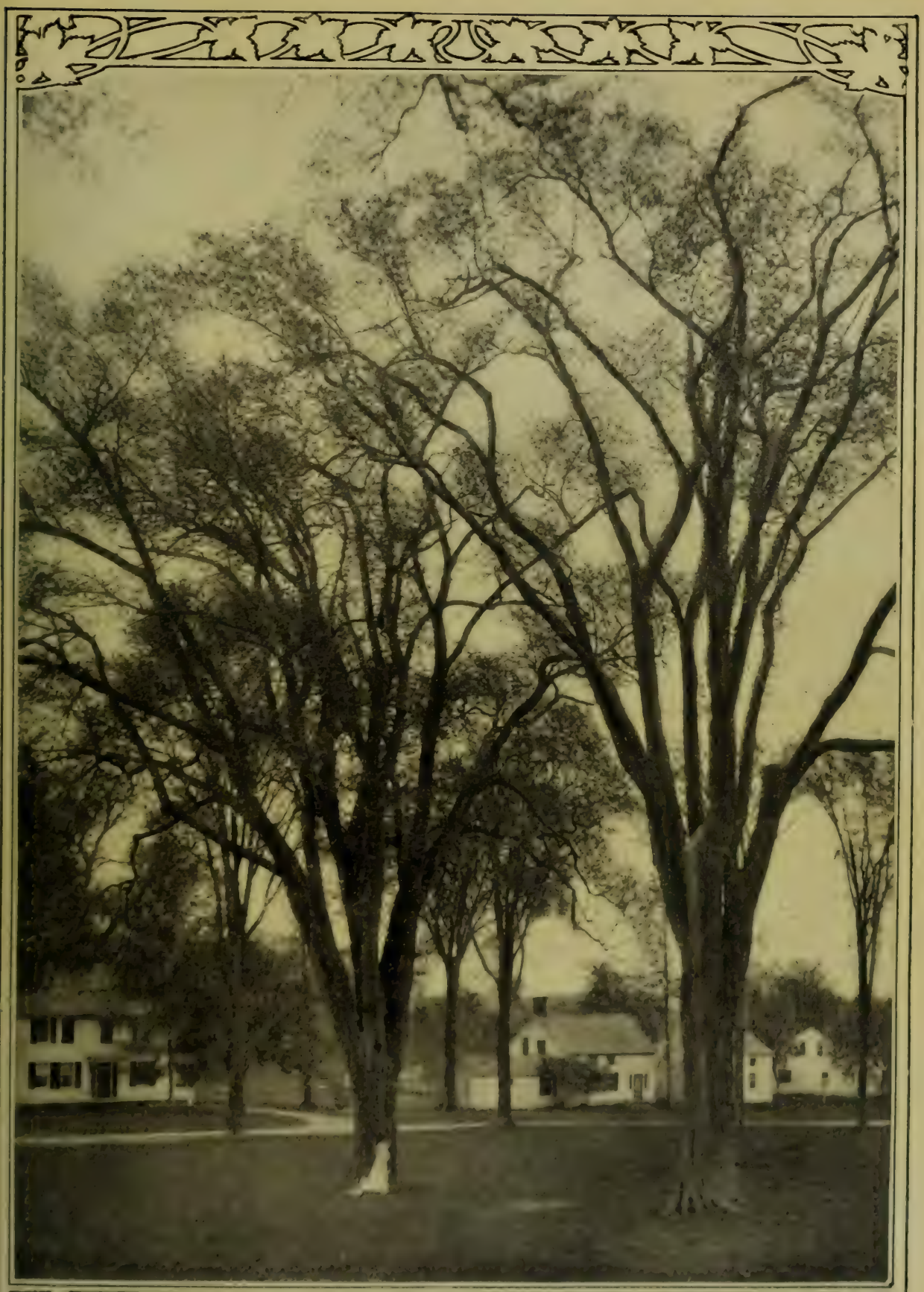
"Little Boy Blue"
Anna Fog, Titusville, Pennsylvania.



"Woodcock Sure"
H. W. Durgin, Bangor, Maine.



The Invasion of the Machine
L. A. Dozer, Bucyrus, Ohio.



The McClellan Elms, South Woodstock, Conn.

Planted by the grandmother of General George B. McClellan on hearing the news of the battle of Lexington.

Ella M. Boult, Pomfret, Connecticut.



"With the Blue Above and the Blue Below"

N. S. Simpson, Beverly, New Jersey.



Marooned

Mrs. S. Chandler Carter, Keokuk, Iowa.



An Eight-Foot Tuna, Swan's Island, Maine

John Fred Mohler, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.



Vernal Falls, Yosemite Valley
E. J. Hanes, Arlington, Washington.



"I'M GOING TO KILL A BEAR."

Ex-President Cleveland and his son, Francis Grover, age 3½ years.

Shooting in Season

BY GROVER CLEVELAND

Ex-President of the United States.

OF course I do not mean to merely commend those who obey the game laws or condemn those who disobey them. No decent sportsman will violate them or give the least countenance to such violation on the part of others. This latter—the withholding of countenance—is or should be sometimes a more difficult and unpleasant thing to do than at first sight may appear. In a superficial view it means a silent disapproval which need not disturb in the slightest degree the friendship and the warm feeling of good fellowship between the game-law breaker and the sportsman who sees duty in a silent withholding of approval. This is to say that the violator may enjoy his prohibited and disreputable sport, the law-abiding and reputable sportsman may discharge his entire duty by simple non-approval, there will be no disturbance of friendly relations or jolly companionship, both the violator and non-approver will be contented and satisfied; and there let the matter rest and the incident be closed.



EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND, AGE SEVENTY.
His latest picture, taken March 26th, 1907.

In writing of "Shooting in Season," I have much more in mind than the mere restraints of game laws or such shallow, vapid and absurd accompaniments of their violation as I have mentioned.

My conception of the subject embraces a "season" not necessarily limited by legal requirements, but covering in addition all times of the year and at all hours of the day or night, during which the kill-

ing of game by the law of nature, leads to its ruthless slaughter and steady, sure extermination. So the "game-hog" who shoots, lawfully if you please, but who kills for the sake of killing and so that he can boast of a record bag, heedless of the utilization of his game and caring nothing for its waste, in my view, is guilty, not only of shooting unseasonably, but disgracefully.



EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SHOOTING DUCKS

On the game preserve of General Edward Porter Alexander, at South Island, South Carolina.

Statutory provisions may not meet every necessity of game protection. When they are deficient they should be supplemented by the unwritten laws of true sportsmanship; and no violator of these unwritten laws should be allowed without challenge to exploit himself as belonging to the fraternity of honorable sportsmen.

There may be no statutory limitation of the period within which migratory birds and fowl which breed in the far North may be killed, prior to their flight to their nesting places from their winter sojourn in the South, nor any law protecting them during their passage. And yet, in the interests of game bird and fowl preservation, there should be a sporting sentiment decreeing that these migrants should be exempt from attack just prior to their flight, and that during their speedy journey they may seek rest and food for a moment without coming within range of a murderous ambuscade.

In my opinion the unwritten law of sportsmanship should be deemed as obligatory upon all members of the shooting brotherhood as any law on the statute books; and there should be as determined an effort to enforce obedience to one as to the other.



A GOOD DAY ON THE DUCK PONDS.

Ex-President Cleveland and Admiral Benjamin Peffer Lamberton showing the trophies of the hunt to General and Mrs. Alexander. From left to right, General Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, Ex-President Cleveland and Admiral Lamberton. From photograph taken in March, at Ford's Point, near Georgetown, South Carolina, the home of General E. P. Alexander.



AFTER A DAY OF DUCK SHOOTING.

Edgar A. Bancroft, of Chicago, at extreme left; Mr. Cleveland and Admiral Lamberton, at General Alexander's home in South Carolina.

I have mentioned a sort of negative discountenance of violations of laws fixing the seasons for shooting as a duty devolving on sportsmen; but when I said that such withholding of countenance might be less easy than it appeared, I had in mind the supposition that such a situation could not fail, in the sense of sportsmanship, to considerably jolt the personal relations of the parties implicated. I confess I do not see how the preservation of sporting constancy. I am unalterably opposed to the notion that the sins of the camp should not be remembered in the social swirl of city life. A just and conscientious sportsman cannot even there forget that his friend, the life of every gathering and the fountain of table wit, when last in camp, sneaked out at night and shot ducks, and that on a recent fishing excursion he hired a miserable creature to set night lines.



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GENERAL EDWARD PORTER ALEXANDER'S DUCK PRESERVES OF ENGLISH MALLARDS, Where Ex-President Cleveland went duck shooting in March.

this can be avoided. A genuine sportsman may refrain from noisy quarrel with a friend flagrantly guilty of a violation of game laws—written or unwritten; but how he can absolutely condone and forget the crime and retain for the criminal the same affection and confidence and reliance as before is beyond my comprehension. In any event, I am entirely satisfied that such amiability as this is not what is needed for the enforcement of game laws and

If game is to be preserved for those who now enjoy all that is rational and healthful and recreative in outdoor shooting, and if those who come after us are to know the pleasures and benefits of manly, considerate sportsmanship, it devolves upon the sportsman of today to enforce, in every possible way, the written and unwritten laws which recognize the importance and the sober duty of game protection.

PRINCETON, N. J.

Vacation Experiences

BY READERS OF THE INDEPENDENT

[Our readers have never responded so generously and numerously to our requests for contributions as they have in this case. Evidently they enjoy vacations even more than harrying a heretic or nagging a new woman, which is, on the whole, a good sign. They say you can get better acquainted with a person on a three days' outing than a year of conventional intercourse. Certainly we feel better acquainted with our readers since we have shared several hundred of their vacations. We do not claim that the contributions we have selected to print are the best of the lot or even that they are any better than if we had shuffled the envelopes and taken every tenth one, but they are fair average samples, and by their variety at least will show how many different ways there are of having a good time, if one can only get the time. To all who contributed to make this Vacation Number a success, and especially to those who got crowded off the excursion train, we give our hearty thanks. May they all get the kind of a vacation they like best, and not have some one else's vacation thrust upon them.—EDITOR.]

After Thirty Years.

DEAR EDITOR—Your request for an account of vacations recalls our delightful last summer's trip, so I'll tell the readers of THE INDEPENDENT about it

That they may understand why it was the brightest chapter in my married life and that of my good husband, I must give them a glance at the preceding chapters.



Thirty years ago last June I, a happy girl of eighteen, was united, on the twentieth anniversary of my parents' marriage, to Peter ———, who, from being the playmate of my childhood, had become the "chosen one" of my youth. As we left the old home in Connecticut for a new one in the Far West we promised my parents in five years to return and celebrate their silver and our wooden wedding together. Our youthful dreams pictured the new home as one of abundance, the result of fine crops and growing herds that our hard but willing labor was sure to produce. Very different has been the reality; the pioneer's life has many drawbacks, and while much real happiness was enjoyed in our humble home, where love was the ruling power, the financial question, "How to make both ends meet?" has often been a perplexing one.

In those first lonely years, when an intense longing for home and its loved ones often filled my mind, thoughts of the anniversaries to be spent together were my chief comfort, so you can imagine my heartache when lack of funds and urgent work at home forced us to postpone the promised visit. Yet, with the buoyancy of youth I felt sure that in five years more we could certainly go home; but, no; dry years and kindred troubles, as well as an increasing family, made such a long trip still out of the question. So, from time to time, our visit was deferred, but in my heart I did not give it up until in our twenty-fourth year a terrible accident came that crippled Peter for life. This was a heavy blow, but our children showed their willingness and ability to help lift the family burden and faithfully have they done so.

Fancy our surprise when, last May, our two daughters, who are teachers, and our boys, who manage the farm, presented Peter and me with tickets for the long-desired trip to Connecticut, and money enough for all other expenses. It seemed too good to be true! We were really to celebrate the fiftieth and thirtieth wedding anniversaries together! Need I tell you of our eager preparations, our journey over a marvelously-changed country, our hearty welcome, the meeting of sisters, brothers and friends, to whom we had become but a memory, the exchanging of experiences, the quiet joy of being with father and mother again?



Then came the golden wedding day, with its happy gathering, its gifts, its feasting and fun, and its many tender memories. But I am reaching the limit assigned, so must leave to your imagination the pleasant visits and sight-seeing that helped make our three-months' vacation a truly ideal one.

AN UNDISTINGUISHED READER.

A Two-Minute Vacation.

On the wall of my study hangs a painting by a New England artist, illustrating Bryant's poem, "The Groves Were God's First Temples." The artist drew his inspiration from the same noble forests in which the poet saw the spacious cathedral, whose pillars are majestic tree trunks and whose vaulted roof the mingled branches. A wonderful temple it is, with far-reaching aisles between the stately pillars of oak, with gleams of sunlight thru unseen windows, with solemn mystery where the distant shade lies deep.

Here I take many a momentary stroll. Here



I often rest a moment from my labor. Here I find inexhaustible store of quiet, of peace, of refreshment of soul. The day's work presses and thronging duties hold me in their grasp. I cannot lay them down and flee away to some seashore holiday making, or to some secluded resting place in forest or mountain. But I can lean back a little while in my chair, let go my work a moment, slip away with my soul down these forest paths, rest a moment beneath this quiet shade, drink in the calm and the patience of the silent trees, feel the presence of the Almighty, send up a prayer of mingled praise and petition—then come back with mind refreshed, hope renewed, and faith strengthened to my waiting work.

(Rev.) J. Percival Hugget.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Recreations of Successful Men.

The English edition of "Who's Who," which contains the biographies of the famous living men of England, and of many other lands, has one unique feature. In the blank which is sent to each person mentioned, the favorite recreation is asked for, and the vote included in the biography. To read over the selections of these famous men, is full of interest. The wide field over which the votes are cast is startling. In addition to some fifty recognized sports, at least one hundred other occupations receive one or more votes for a favorite amusement. The selections range from such pastimes as pianola playing, juggling and tattooing to taxidermy and donkey shows. One well-known clergyman voted for "collecting strange oaths on the golf links, wherewith to address scorching cyclists in a suitable manner." Another gave his favorite recreation as "smoking a sweet briar pipe after lunch, a mild cigar after dinner and ruminating on the before and after."

A few of the individual answers are interesting to note. Professor Schiller, of Cambridge, gives his favorite avocation as editing *Mind*, a task which would be anything but a recreation to most men. Hon. James Bryce votes for mountain climbing and fishing, Rudyard Kipling for cycling and fishing, Alfred Austin, who might easily be supposed to find his greatest recreation in poetic composition, for riding and gardening, Justin McCarthy for travel and sailing, and Lord Roberts for shooting and cycling. Among the Americans accorded a place of honor, President Roosevelt votes for ranching, President Hadley for tennis and golf, and Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent, for Assyriology. H. G. Wells votes for "a detailed description of his various illnesses." It is startling to see that Professor de Martens, the Russian representative in The Hague Court, gives "fighting" as his favorite amusement.

A detailed tabulation of the selections follows:

Tabulation of Votes for Favorite Recreations, Compiled from the edition of "Who's Who," for 1907.

Shooting	1,179	Field Sports	65
Cycling	772	Drama	61
Golf	749	Book Collecting	57
Fishing	701	Farming	56
Travel	432	Fencing	55
Rowing	363	Football	55
Cricket	348	Skating	53
Riding	322	Whist	53
Tennis	313	Mechanical Work	52
Music	310	Racquets	40
Gardening	299	Writing	38
Sailing	287	Raising Animals	33
Walking	265	Curling	28
Chess	229	Croquet	25
Reading	220	Volunteering	25
Art	217	Bowling	24
Mountain Climbing	157	Canoeing	21
Natural History	152	Fives	18
Scientific Research	144	Hockey	18
Photography	141	Boxing	16
Motoring	133	Archery	13
Curio Collecting	100	Exploring	13
Polo	79	Gymnastics	12
Driving	75	Genealogy	11
Billiards	75	Stamps	10
Swimming	74		

It must be remembered that the majority of the answers are by elderly men, for, despite Dr. Osler, few under forty have won a place of distinction in "Who's Who." Many of the figures are full of significance. The inherited love of shooting in the English race gives that sport an easy first. Cycling, which seems to have passed its meridian in this country, still has a strong hold in England, while motoring has an insignificant place with twenty more popular sports before it. Music stands in the tenth place. If the Germans were asked to vote, this recreation would doubtless receive first honors, and the French nation would probably pull fencing from thirty-first place well toward the top.

A total of 8,858 votes were cast. Dividing these roughly into three classes, 6,439 votes were for athletic sports, outdoor pastimes and games; 1,331 for literary, artistic and agricultural occupations, and 1,088 for research work and more serious pursuits.

Among recreations that received a scattering vote might be mentioned pig-sticking, bee-keeping, solving acrostics, skiing, consulting time tables, magic, ballooning, and sleeping. The members of the gentler sex, accorded a place, banded together and gave four votes to sewing. A few selections are hard to catalog, such as "divers—golf excepted" and "fond of all sports, but a duffer at them all." One lady, evidently overwhelmed by the honor of receiving a blank, has the following given as her favorite recreation:

"Horses and dogs are her best friends. She is a fine rider and advocates the cross-saddle for women, herself being at home on a barebacked horse as much as in the saddle. She is a good shot and swimmer, but has foresworn the gun, and published much decrying shooting as an amusement, notably 'The Horrors of Sport.'"

Occasionally we meet a very blasé person, who complains that all recreations have been

tried and tired of. Such a person should find a wealth of suggestions in glancing over this article. GARDNER RICHARDSON.

WOODSTOCK, CONN.

How to Mount the Vacation Pictures.

To one who belongs to the second or third generation of camera fiends there comes at times a desire for something new in the method of preserving and exhibiting the prints that accumulate during the summer's vacation time. Of course, to us who have made the snaps they are enjoyable even in their conventional shape, mounted in the usual album, but robbed of the personal, deprived of the mental picture back of the one in black and



A PAGE OF THE VACATION BOOK.

white, don't these collections come, at times, dangerously near falling into the same class with the family photograph album on the parlor table?

One should have a bunch of, say fifty, good, clear prints, twenty or thirty sheets of heavy white paper, about 9½ by 11 inches, and the ability to write a good legible hand, or, lacking that, a typewriter, with a fairly fresh, black ribbon. I was about to add the knack of telling a good story is necessary, but, of course, we can all do that when we have a summer's outing for the theme.

Spin along your yarn and tie in prints here and there, where they are appropriate, after the manner of the modern *de luxe*, and limited, editions of "Visits to the Scenes of Famous Dog Fights," or other productions of the hand power printeries. If the work be done with pen and ink this is very easy, and even in using a typewriter there is little difficulty, as space can be left for the pictures about where they should come on the sheets, and then the prints can be attached afterward.

I have not the least bit of doubt but that when the rest of your summer crowd see your story, they will flatter you by hinting that something of the kind would be very acceptable to them along about Christmas time. If you are susceptible to this sort of flattery, I would advise you to make a negative of each sheet just before binding, and then when Brown laughs uproariously at your version of how his trout fly happened to light in Miss Burwil's hair, and wishes that she could see the book, you can hand him a photo-miniature of your very limited autograph edition, and send another to Miss Burwil, with the season's compliments.

The sheets, 10 by 12 inches, or smaller, are readily copied with an ordinary view camera on to 4 by 5-inch plates. I have had the best success with the regular contrast or copying plates, but any good plate may be used. Prints made from these plates on blue-print paper and bound in ordinary, ingrain wall paper are very effective.

HERBERT S. BAILEY.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH.

The Roof Beautiful.

How we made a roof beautiful and how great was our delight therein would take more than 500 words to tell. But how little it cost compared to the ordinary vacation and what interest it paid as an investment I must tell: hoping others will go and do likewise.

Happily, our home, though a "brick box with a tin lid," is in ozone-swept New York City. But how, hemmed in on all sides by rows of houses, to benefit by those breezes? This is how we did it: By living on our roof.

Put the cost of a slat flooring, $15; railing, $5; an awning, $25; a couple of steamer chairs and a hammock, $10—all this once and for all—against the $15 to $20 apiece, week after week, for board at some stuffy hotel and you guess how far ahead of the game we were.

One evening, while our neighbors sweltered on their dusty front stoops as we sat breathing deep of ocean breeze on our house top, Socrates burst out with "Why, the difference between this and an ordinary outing would pay for a garden. By jove, let's have one!" And we did.



Twenty dollars bought us earth-filled boxes enough to border our pleasaunce; moon flowers, morning glories and nasturtiums were inexpensive, easy to tend, and free flowering. We even indulged in a couple of bay trees and dreamed of a rose wreathed pergola. In short, we luxuriated in our hanging garden and our wonderful sky-scapes (nobody suspected what magnificent views

were ours) from June 1st till November 31st. The year before we had worried through six weeks at a usual resort, at a cost—not counting railroad fares and Fees (capital F there, please, Mr. Editor)—of $180. This time we had nearer six months' real instead of feigned pleasure, at an outside outlay of $100. Best of all, everything is there, ready for next season.

Am I wrong to say our roof resort has proved an investment yielding more than monetary in terest on its par value?

E. M.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Four Months in Europe for $200.

We were planning a vacation. Where to go was the all-absorbing question. We had $200 each to spend on a good time and we had a four months' vacation to enjoy. I suggested that we both go to Europe, visiting England and France.

Finally, after much deliberation, we engaged passage on an eight-day steamer, via Boston and Liverpool, as we found out that we could make better arrangements by going to Boston. We bought our tickets direct for Paris. We took only luggage that would not necessitate extra expressage, and wearing apparel that would be suitable for the time and season, with warm wraps to wear on the steamer and during chilly days on land.



The expenses for our trip began from the day we embarked on the steamer at Boston. We went, as stated above, direct to Paris. Upon arriving there we engaged a room at a hotel for 50 cents a day, where we remained four days, during which time we spent in getting acquainted with the vicinity. In the morning we would order but a light breakfast, *petit d'jeuner,* for two, which consisted of coffee, milk and rolls. Our other meals we took in the little restaurants, known as *bouillons,* which abound in Paris, and where one can order a good meal, with wine, for 25 cents. In the interval, we had found a furnished room for $9 per month, centrally located and accessible to all lines of traffic. We made arrangements with the concierge to let us have cups and saucers, and we made our own breakfast on an alcohol lamp. We now felt settled and at home; we looked over our purse, and putting aside our return passage money, $80, we set a limit to our personal expenses; our rent we paid six weeks in advance, as we intended to remain that length of time; our laundry was done by the concierge, who happened to be a laundress by trade. Our rent and laundry bills being settled, our return passage rate safely put away, and arrangements made for two meals per day at a restaurant, on an average of $1 (5 francs) per day for the two of us, we found that we could have an allowance of an additional five francs per day for amusement, sight-seeing, etc. One can have, and we did have, an enjoyable time on that amount. We visited all the places of note, attended a theatrical performance and went once to the Hippodrome. Although cabs are very cheap (30 cents the drive) we did not take them as a rule. We relied mainly on the busses as conveyances. On leaving New York we had bought a Baedeker, and we followed it pretty closely. During the six weeks we remained in Paris the total sum spent was:

Room at hotel, 4 days	$2.00
Four petits d'jeuners, for two, at hotel.	1.60
Tip to hotel employee	.40
Rent for furnished room, 6 weeks	13.50
Tip to maid	.20
Table board, 6 weeks	45.00
Tip to restaurant waitress for 6 weeks.	1.00
Amusements, sight-seeing, etc., 6 weeks	45.00
Tips and incidentals	5.00
Total	$113.70

After a six weeks' stay in Paris we had $147 left. On this sum we intended to go in the South of France, visit the old city of Toulouse, take in Pau, the birthplace of Henry IV; Lourdes, noted at the time for its pilgrimages, and the summer resort, Luchon, situated in the heart of the Pyrenees, well known for its health and healing springs, also its picturesqueness. Besides we had planned to stop two weeks in London on our way back to the United States.

Our itinerary being agreed upon, we purchased third-class for Toulouse. We made it a point to travel by day in order to enjoy the scenery, also always to take an express train. The rates are the same. We arrived in Toulouse at night, and went directly to a hotel, where we engaged a room for the month. Our meals were paid for each time and taken either at the hotel or at the *bouillons,* similar to those in Paris; the living expenses did not exceed $1.25 per day. We bought a guide book of the city and spent two weeks sightseeing; took a few tramway excursions in the suburbs.

The third week we spent visiting Pau, Lourdes and Luchon. In Luchon we engaged a cab for an afternoon drive, the rate of which was 20 francs ($4), with a 1 franc tip (20 cents) to the coachman. The fourth week we kept to recuperate a little from the fatigue we were experiencing, visit the stores and give another look at the ancient city of Toulouse. On our return to Paris we summed up our

expenses and found that our Southern trip had cost $92, itemized thus:

Railroad fare to Toulouse	$14.00
Room rent at hotel	9.00
Tableboard for the 4 weeks	35.00
Trip to the Pyrenees	15.00
Tips and incidentals	5.00
Return fare to Paris	14.00
Total	$92.00

We were now on our way home with $56. The same day we arrived in Paris we purchased a third-class ticket for London, and the next day found us safely installed in York road, about five minutes' walk from Westminster Bridge. We remained in London two weeks; again we relied on Baedeker, visited all the noted places, took an excursion to the Crystal Palace, occasionally took a cab, rode in busses and walked the rest of the time. Our expenses for the two weeks, with fare from Paris, were $47.50:

Fare from Paris to London	$10.00
Room for two weeks	5.00
Tableboard	17.50
Amusements, sight-seeing and tips	15.00
Total	$47.50

We were now longing for the Stars and Stripes. Our baggage was quickly made ready, and before we left our room we balanced our books, with these results:

Fare to Paris, from Boston	$60.00
Sojourn in Paris, 6 weeks	112.70
Trip to Southern France	92.00
Fare to London	10.00
Stay in London, 2 weeks	37.50
Return passage to New York	80.00
Total	$392.20

We had $7.50 over in the treasury; had had a good time, a long vacation and a never-to-be forgotten experience.

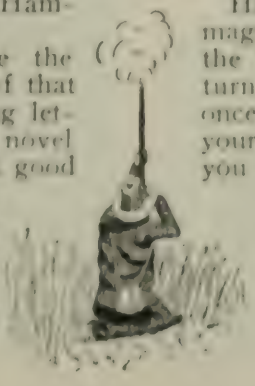
(Mrs.) T. G. Chandler.

New York.

Hammock-Reading.

Hammock-reading is a luxury that requires preparation. It presupposes a kind of mental negligée, which seeks to be freed of heaviness or depth. It is a species of intellectual sensuousness, akin to the Roman habit of reclining at meals; but there is this distinction: that special care is taken in the one case to avoid over-rich or over-solid pabulum. Hammock-reading is usually frothy.

The aura of such luxury is like the color of a French novel. Possessed of that fresh tenderness of the heart of young lettuce, like lettuce the paper-backed novel requires to be deftly spiced; a tang, a good suggestion of acidity, which will bring tears to the eyes, and will encourage an inclination for more. A bright, airy cover must enclose a bit of organdie or mull or lace, agreeably interwoven with the necessary ingredient of blue serge or white flannel. The mind must be slightly jogged and the heart airily tickled. You like a golf story, a motor-car experience—anything active—to accentuate the utter abandon of your swinging hammock.



Let us call it humming-bird literature, if you please—a mere dipping into life's secret, a skimming along the surface of passion, a superficial suggestion of experience—slight as the pink suffused thru the twilight blue. Our mind is in a dainty humor—an unconscious excellence we all possess when the world is fair and green and open, and when we are at ease.

It is confection we wish for summer reading—anything that will ice our minds with momentary pleasure. Hammock-reading is a sort of mental rubbing down after physical exhaustion from tennis or golfing or rowing or walking. It is the siesta hour of activity, the calm that follows without violence the present-day popularity of the strenuous life.

We have all had such times, swinging between heaven and earth; our eye has a certain instinct for associating the yellow-backed novel with the green field. The forefinger was made specially as a book mark for such volumes. We are free to turn down the corners of the leaves. A turned-down corner is the painter that moors the story to our remembrance. For facts drift in the country. The hammock invites you to flirt with yourself—if there are none better to flirt with. You begin to realize, with the gentle swaying, just how much you value your seriousness, and by the extent to which you court light literature, you begin to understand just how far you value yourself.

Hammock-reading requires preparation. The place on the lawn is yours for the afternoon; the house is quiet, for others are either on the lake or floating somewhere in Time, between three and five of the clock, when country life, because of its peacefulness, requires pause. You search in the sitting room for something to read; for fear of disturbing the house, you creep to the table as an intruder would to the sideboard. There is brought painfully to your ear the drowsy buzz of a fly, the unfailing tick of a clock. The flowers in the vase look pathetic in their freshness; the bird in the cage is dozing on one leg. You pile your arms with irrelevant printed matter, for you conjure up many moods. You fear that intellectually primed for a row, you might, in midstream, suddenly wish to paddle. To get out of a hammock for something breaks the illusion.

Having deposited your freight—books, magazines, papers, a writing pad—all on the bench under the shade trees, you return to the veranda for pillows, which, once spread in the hammock, seem to take your shape, to invite you to come. Again you trudge the garden path to the house, returning this time with a fan under your arm, and holding a glass of something cool—as your taste goes—but accompanied by the unmistakable elfin tinkle of ice. *C'est la!* Everything for comfort within reach.

Your collar is turned in at the throat, your sleeves rolled above the elbow—this will suit both man or girl, but esthetically, the latter is daintier. The shirtwaist man has always seemed a bull in the china shop of femininity. Then you sink into the hammock. A sigh, a wriggle, a punch of a pillow into this curve, a turning here and there, and ease hangs loose about you. It is worth while reading!

Where you lie, you have but to stretch your arm, and there is a frosty feeling of hoar on the glass. And you know by the touch whether you have hold of a ten or twenty-five cent magazine. And assuredly a blind man could *feel* a French novel.

You sway gently, to and fro; to and fro; you turn the pages idly, sounding your momentary capacity, throwing aside the contents with that perfect confidence an editor would not dare exhibit. There is just enough of yourself hanging over the edge of the hammock to tell, at a distance, whether you be bird or beast. .Flounces fleck the taut ropes as languidly as seafoam does the shore.

Every now and then you shift to avoid the sun peeping between dense green, you turn the pages, and if the eye pauses, you pause. You seek impressions, sensations, not knowledge. Your psychologies must be dressed in flimsy feelings; your Hedda Gablers be flirtatious, not intense. The author must breathe emotions across your being, must whisper gossips into your external ear. Your consciousness is to be lulled; opinions are to be thrown as chaff before the summer winds.



Thus you are settling for a long reading. Far off you hear the lowing of cattle, the resonant call of men in the fields; a wagon creaks along the distant road; the silence is actually loud.

None can resist it—this thing we call hammock-reading. Your soul begins to keep time with the rhythm, to and fro; your heart has a placid outlook upon all things that are fair and liquid; your mind is at rest. Your personality is a composite blur, not of doubt, not of "oneness" with nature, but of blissful and unalloyed sleep.

Something falls to the ground; it is the book you were to have read. Other things lie scattered about; they also are the books you were to have read. The ice grows less and less, as the sun twinkles and glistens on the dissolving crystals. There are but two facts in all this hammock-reading—your listless hammock and your sleeping self.

MONTROSE J. MOSES.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Best Vacation for a Minister

is not a "vacation" at all. Vacation means *emptying*, and that is what the minister's regular work is. The true way of spending the days that a man has away from his pulpit and pastoral work is not in vacation, but in filling up for future emptying.

The purpose of the ministry is "applying ideals to the life of men." The Sermon on the Mount gives him the ideals; the best use of a minister's free time is in getting a knowledge of the life of men.

Here is the story of two summers, which I found more profitable than any spent in the woods, even though I was one of three men to catch 227 trout in four hours, the last time I was in the Adirondacks, even though I got a bear the last time I was in the Canadian woods.

The first of these two most profitable summers was divided between driving a moving van and driving an ice wagon for the American Ice Trust, in New York City. I learned more about the saloon problem, and the immigrant problem, and the tenement problem in this experience than I have ever been able to learn from books. Moreover, I found that carrying one end of a piano up three flights of stairs and swinging 200-pound cakes of ice into a saloon refrigerator is an excellent method of developing the muscles of the back.

The other summer was even more profitable than the first. It was spent in traveling about the country, thru the factories and mills and mines, talking to the workmen and workwomen and workchildren, the employers, the heads of unions, the political leaders and the representative citizens of the towns I visited. I had a set of questions which I asked each of these. One of these was, "How about the Church? Another was, "What about labor unions, walking delegates, child and woman labor, and Government interference?" This I asked of employers. Of the working people I asked about their attitude toward their employers, their conditions of work, etc. And in the South, of course, I asked about the negro question.

I have not room to give more than a summary of the things I learned. In the first place, the work-people, I found, failed to interpret the sound of the church bells as the "Gospel of Labor," telling them that "The Lord of Love came down from above to be with the men who work." In almost every case they regarded the church as a Rich Men's Comfort Club, and ministers as bought cowards or blind fools or both. Jesus was to most of them (to use the words of Lucas, in "The Jungle"), "The elegant prince of our debauched and vicious art, the jeweled idol of our society churches, the high priest of property and smug respectability," a mysterious being whose name makes a convenient word for religious people to conjure with, and for common people to use in swearing or praying. I found very few of these people who recognized in Jesus what he really was, the Man of the People, the Heretic and Revolutionist, the great leader in the struggle for human freedom and brotherhood.

The most important thing that I learned in regard to the Church and what the minister should do from the standpoint of the employers was that those employers who believe in child-labor and the repression of the unions, those employers, in short, who spoke of the business they were engaged in as "my busi-

ness," thought that ministers should confine themselves to doctrine and never bring present-day problems of labor and politics into the pulpit.

As to unionism, one large employer told me that he welcomed organization among the men in his shops because it made them reliable and self-respecting, but most of the employers regarded unionism as a curse. This attitude of the employers was reflected in that of the employees. The only man for whom the workmen expressed any real love was the man who welcomed organization.

On the question of child labor, I found some employers who regarded it as a blessing to the children to keep them off the streets and out of mischief, but most of them considered it an evil, justifying it, however, on the ground that they were forced to employ children to compete with other factories where children were employed.

In regard to the negro question, I found more discrimination and breadth of view than I had expected, discrimination between good and bad negroes I mean, not between the races, although one representative of Georgia told me that he looked forward to a race war which would result in the re-enslavement of the negroes; and one minister in Spartanburg, S. C., threatened me with personal violence because I answered his statement that "Roosevelt ought to be impeached for eating with a niggger," by quoting Luke xv:2: "And both the Pharisees and the scribes murmured, saying: 'This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them.'"



The greatest impression of the whole summer was of the growth of the spirit of Socialism. Some men with whom I talked looked forward to it with fear: for instance, one employer in Rochester, N. Y., told me that: "The business world today is on top of a volcano and Socialism is the fire that will blow the cover off and will raise hell." But among the workmen the most thoughtful seemed to be turning toward Socialism, with a hope like that with which the early Christian community regarded the second coming of Christ.

EDWARD J. WARD.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y.

Vacation in Winter.

There are thousands of farmers who can find no better place in summer than their own homes. There they have the hay fields, the growing corn, the berries and early apples, the fresh milk and cream for strawberries, the birds to sing and the bees to make their honey. The hills and the valleys are theirs; the brooks that grow quiet in June, and the heavens that watch over them at night. They do not need to go anywhere, only to find out what wonderful and beautiful things they possess. Any one may spend a lifetime making farm life each year more charming and more satisfying.

But in winter it is different. The farm work closes about November 1st; with snowdrifts piling soon after—blizzards raging at intervals, and each year finding the wear upon health more pronounced. Why not vacate? Those who have large dairies that need winter care can generally secure faithful overseers. But a much larger number can leave their homes entirely closed. Keeping myself one cow and one horse, I let these out for their use, and start for Florida each November. The ticket by boat is less than $40 to Jacksonville. There is an additional railroad fare at each end of the boat route—including a steamboat fare up the wonderful River St. Johns. This brings me into central Florida and Orange County. Here I have bought ten acres for a house lot; built a lovely home, and added an adjacent park of 40 acres of pines. If one prefers to board, he can find pleasant accommodations for three months, at a cost of about $50 to $60, or he can hire a furnished house at about $10 or $12 per month.

This saves on my coal bill about $100, on my groceries' bill about $50, on clothes at least one-half, on hired help about $50 more, while it obliterates doctors' bills. During the winter months I grow my own vegetables, and soon will have my own fruits—with, of course, a growing surplus. I get my own birds and roses all winter, while the pine woods are full of free ozone. The thermometer rarely goes below 45, and touches the frost line not more than once during the winter. Fireplaces are the order of the day, and there is wood enough for the picking up. A lump of coal is never seen, and stoves only in the kitchens.

I rejoice in the ownership of an orange grove, which all winter is covered with golden globes—as free to me as apples in a New York orchard; nearby are growing the pines, which stand around us, from 80 to 100 feet in hight; the picturesque lake spreads away from the doorway half a mile; and amidst all stands the cottage itself, where the author shows his faith in winter vacations.

At my Northern home I am able not only to feed myself but to sell a handsome surplus; at the Southern end of the homestead—the vacation end—I propose to accomplish even more in the way of self-support. On the whole I am not sure which should be called the vacation end—that spent with the apples at Clinton, or that spent with the oranges at Sorrento.

E. P. POWELL.

CLINTON, N. Y.

Catching Snakes with the Fly.

I was fishing for bass in the Shenandoah, and approaching a favorite chuck under the willow trees, when I saw a large water snake leave the bank and make for the other side of the river. Usually, when I saw such a fellow, I laid the line across his back, harmlessly enough, for he instantly let go every thing and sank out of reach; but this one was too far away to be meddled with, and I gave him no further attention. Arrived at my chuck, I quickly took two fish, and was retrieving for another cast, when the hook caught, and at once there was a great commotion in the water.

To my astonishment I had foul-hooked the snake a third of his length from the end of the tail. He had not crossed to the other side, but had stopped to watch me fish, taking his position on a wisp of moss, abundant in the stream that year, whence, with the boldness of all wild things that know themselves unseen, he had looked on while I hooked and reeled in the first two fish. The third time, however, the fly came in directly across his back, and as he could not dive because of the moss, the hook took hold of him.

That was the first such experience in many years of fishing, and, I was confident, would be the last. But the next summer, under the end of Massanutten Mountain, I saw crossing the river a snake with such an ugly, lumpy head held so high, and swimming with such utter fearlessness in front of me, that for the moment I thought I had found a rattlesnake. He did not budge a hair's breath from his course for me, and made no attempt to dive when I threw the line over him. The hook took hold at the first cast, and I found presently that I had caught another water snake, with a frog half swallowed in his mouth, which had given the snake his lumpy head, and, apparently, his fearlessness.

W. H. Woods (D.D.)

Baltimore, Md.

A Day with Dog and Gun.

We start early, three men, two setters, Betty and Game, a bright morning after a frost. Fog lies in the lowlands, and in the leafless thickets of young birches, each bud and tip of branch holds a drop of water, and the sun-



"IN THE FIELD JUST BEYOND THE EDGE OF THE WOOD."

light causes the effect of millions of electric lamps pin-head size, wonderfully beautiful. Our hunting ground is along a discontinued railway, now a carriage road, on one side old fields and second growth birches, on the other meadows and a stream. We hitch the horse inside a tumble-down deserted house.. The dogs caper, wild with joy. Knowing the covers well, we hunt with system; soon the dogs scent game, and quickly locate. "Point," quietly spoken, is heard; every one is attention. The cover is thick; the shooters choose good



positions. The bird starts; nearly in front, "Mark," a fat woodcock scarcely topping the brush; one gets a fair sight; his shot stops the bird. "Charge, Betty," "Go on," "Careful," "Fetch," Betty brings in a fine 8-ounce bird. We proceed; others are pointed and retrieved; more get away, some missed, some not shot at. I engage in an old road. The others follow, with dogs "at heel." Keep quiet, this is a likely place for grouse. "Twit, twit." "Listen," I hear some grouse, just treed. They are within a rod, but hard to find. "Come on then, don't bother," say the others, and they pass on. Suddenly, whirr-r-r-r. Bang. I had a glimpse and aimed at where the bird ought to be. "He's down!" they shout. "Two went out over our heads." I reply, "O, ye of little faith." "Eternal vigilance is the price of grouse." Game saw it fall, and, demoralized, rushes for it, and fetches in style. We enter a cover of young birches. A woodcock goes up, wild, in the distance. I shout "Mark!" The man in advance tries the shot, and the bird falls, paralyzed. We expect to retrieve it at once, but neither dogs nor men can find it. The shooters "reckons he missed it." But no, I plainly saw the bird fall, riddled, and saw feathers fly. We discuss the matter, indicate the line of flight, and after careful search discover the bird hung up in a small fir tree. Other incidents follow; some of them comical; until we have birds enough, are weary and hungry ,and decide to return to the team. We call for a horse, make a fire among the roots of an old stump, in a field just beyond the edge of the woods; count and caress the birds, fourteen woodcock, five grouse; spread the carriage shawl for a seat, open our baskets, and, the coffee ready, devote ourselves to lunch. That over, we harness and take our way homeward, talking over the incidents and adventures of this and past trips, explaining why certain birds were hit and others missed, and agreeing that *next time* we would be so very careful, hold deliberately the aim on the birds, shoot straight, never miss.

F. S. DAVENPORT.

BANGOR, ME.

A Sunbonnet Vacation.

While Selina and I were walking in the orchard I had an inspiration.

I said, "Let's go to the mountains."

Selina has been on a trip to the lake, where it is so wide that you cannot see across it; but she has never seen a mountain; and she wants to see one as much as I do—which is pretty much. So we started up.

It was hard climbing, for we were determined to go to the very top. I slipped and fell twice, but caught on a limb both times, and one don't mind small bruises when she's climbing a mountain. Oh! but it was glorious up at the top with nothing above you but the sky and one little branch of leaves, only it made me a bit dizzy. I clung close to Selina, and she wrapped her arm about the little tree-trunk—you know trees are small at such a hight. How beautiful it was! I had never seen the ocean, and there it lay stretched before me; water, water, water, and so wonderfully blue. There was a lighthouse, too, and some distant white sails, and the pink of the setting sun was on the sails. It was one of those soft sunsets, when there are no clouds and all the sky is a pale pink, except where it is blue.

It was so quiet and solemn as the twilight came over the sea that I felt my heart growing big, and then I remembered that I had lied to Selina yesterday and something choked me. Her ear was close to my lips as we cuddled in behind our bonnets, and I whispered



SELINA AND I.

to her and asked her to forgive me, and she kissed me. It was a different kiss from any she had ever given me, and our faces got all wet with tears. It seemed as though a mist was rising over the ocean and there came a soft distant sound of the fog horn.

"Mother will not like it if we are late to supper," said Selina. So we hurried down and raced to the house, just as George was going to blow the horn again.

Everybody wondered where we had been, and I started to tell mother about it, but George hooted so that I stopped.

If George had been behind my pink sunbonnet and Selina's blue one, way up near the sky, he would not have hooted, especially if he'd had an inspiration the way I did—but, then, boys don't wear sunbonnets.



INEZ H. GODMAN.

MADISON, CONN.

Build Your Own Home in the Woods.

A recent article in a popular magazine has told in an interesting way how to build a home in the woods for $2,500. But $2,500 is a formidable investment for many families who might reasonably afford a modest summer home on a simpler basis. The rustic cabin pictured on this page was built and furnished, not luxuriously indeed, but with every necessary provision for comfort, at a cost of less than $500.

Here is the secret: Build your own summer home. Get one skilled carpenter, who will be able to work out the details of your plans, estimate the materials, and superintend the work; then employ a helper or two, provide yourself with a hammer, saw and square, and go to work. You will be surprised, if you are a professional or business man, at the amount of fun, as well as actual benefit, to be gotten out of a summer of carpentering. No need to work too hard; don't try to do it all at once; take one summer to get your building up, in the rough, well roofed and sheathed for the winter, then move into it the next summer, and finish it at your leisure. Make your own furniture. Rustic work does not require finished workmanship for artistic effect and real utility; the materials themselves, and they are available anywhere in the woods, have such intrinsic beauty that it is impossible to make anything ugly out of them.

This particular cottage, "Birch Cabin," Muskoka Lake, Ont., has a roofage, 32 by 32 feet, over all, and accommodates comfortably a family of six persons. It contains a living room, 16 by 16 feet; a kitchen, 8 by 14 feet; a porch dining room, 8 by 16 feet, and three sleeping rooms, not large, but perfectly ventilated, being unceiled and consequently sharing the air circulation of the entire interior. Partitions 7 feet high furnish ample privacy for family use, thus leaving each room open to the rafters, while ventilators in the opposite gables insure a constant fresh air supply.

The exterior of "Birch Cabin" is cased, up to the square, with hemlock bark, over rough hemlock sheeting. Any good well-cured bark will live in the weather almost indefinitely—fifteen, twenty years—and is easily workable in 4-foot lengths, such as may be had at very little cost, from any logging or bark operation. Slabs from the sawmills are all right, but the bark is more easily worked, and lives far longer after curing than if left unpeeled. There is a harmony about it, too, in the woods; the bark finish gives the cottage the air of being a part of its surroundings.

As for the interior finish, an endless variety of artistic effects may be worked out, with a little ingenuity, in the rustic. Following the



THE BIRCH CABIN.

suggestion of a picture of John Burroughs' "Slabsides," we have wainscoted "Birch Cabin" with white birch saplings, which may be had for the cutting anywhere in the North country, and cannot be excelled for beauty of tint and variety of shading. Above the wainscoting the walls are lined, over the studding, with sheets of the birch bark, 2 feet square, and beaded with small hemlock saplings. Any one familiar with the delicate markings and matchless tints of the white birch can readily imagine the richness of this finish; pink, green, gray, snow white and jet black, more harmoniously blended than by any painter's brush; no tapestry could surpass it. Nature's looms are the best.

The same material, with just enough darker woods for trimming and beading, to maintain the contrast, may be worked into the furnishings of the living room—window seats, table, desk and bookshelves. A dark floor, oiled black birch, brings out the delicate tints of walls and furnishings. The old Dutch door, too, is sheathed with birch bark, and each half is a study in colors, framed around with a 12-inch border of the rich brown of the reverse side of the bark. No costly hardware adorns this door, nor unsightly castings, but a generous latchstring hangs through an auger hole and lifts the strong cedar latch, whittled from the branch of a neighboring tree. A great birch log serves as mantel over the rough granite fireplace. And this fireplace, and its rustic chimney, are the builders' special delight and pride; not only because they are unique and artistic, but because they are a complete success from a utilitarian and economical point of view. Such a chimney may be built for less than half the cost of stone, is equally durable and serviceable, and certainly not less harmonious in rustic surroundings. It is built of concrete, and may easily be duplicated by unskilled labor, with a little intelligent supervision A good-sized stovepipe in the centre for a flue, and, the boxwork of small logs make a perfect mold, and the finished result is as stable and safe as solid masonry. The stovepipe may rust out, and the logs may rot away, but that chimney will still stand, projecting into the living room, and its small maple logs, with rare markings and mosses, extending from the mantel up to the gable top, 15 feet, furnish a striking feature of interior decoration. The only requirement for skilled labor in the construction of the chimney is the shaping of the fireplace and the throat of the flue, to insure a good draft. The fireplace ought to be lined, of course, with fire-brick, as stone is liable to crack with the heat, but these need not be seen from the front, and much taste and ingenuity may be exercised in the make-up of that front. Almost any neighborhood will afford scope for the exercise of good taste in the choice of materials.



THE HOME-MADE FIREPLACE.

Just try the fun of building your own summer home; the result may not bear the closest technical scrutiny, but you will learn much that you did not know before of the various crafts, you will come home to your work stronger in mind and limb, you will save from one-third to one-half the cost, and, above all, you will have a home in which you will take a far keener delight than in one built and furnished by contract, however much more elaborate the latter may be.

JOHN M. WADDELL.

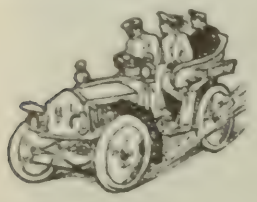
DOYLESTOWN, PA.

Try a Bicycle.

People who feel obliged to economize talk bravely of taking "a vacation at home." It is a delusion, there is no such thing. For vacation means "the act of vacating," so the first thing to do is to vacate—to get out, somewhere, somehow—only *get out*.

But how? Of the many kinds of getting out, or outing, which I have enjoyed, I will describe that which will appeal to the greatest number—the people of limited means and time. The best way for a man to obtain a maximum of outing with a minimum of expense and

time is to strip off all the starched husks of civilization, slip on an old suit and "tennis shirt," get the old bicycle out from the store-



room, oil 'er up, roll the few necessities of decency into a tight bundle with a repair kit, strap it on, and then pedal off in the crisp early air of a bright morning—free as a bird to go where you will. Care will fall from your shoulders like a heavy harness—how heavy you never know till you have set your face toward the open.

What shall be your route? Don't have any, shun it as the plague. It is the last tentacle by which the old routine devil-fish seeks to hold you—cut it out! Let the "wanderlust" have free range—"When the old spring-fret comes o'er you, and the Red Gods call for you."

On such a trip, of course, I never "make records" or cover distances—a double plague on them. All the same I know the joy to feel the flabby muscles tighten and gain tone like music-cords new strung to harmony, to see thin hands grow thick and ruddy with in-rushing blood—'tis "happiness enough" just to strain them open and shut with the long lost sense of a "husky" grip.

If you must have some rule, take this—Go till you feel like stopping. When you are tired, stop; if you see a lovely landscape, stop; if a squirrel tries to be sociable, stop and say "Howdy"; if a flower smiles up at you, stop and absorb it with the sunshine and the breeze; if a brook babbles and laughs, stop and "invite your soul." Commune with all things, and, above all, with your own spirit.

But take no book of verse beneath the bough, no jug of wine, no loaf of bread, and most of all, no "Thou"—where those things go, no real "vacating" goes. Nature is as jealous as any of her gender, she demands complete abandon to her charms, she brooks no rivals. Read no letters and no papers, let the world of men be as it were dead.

Meals you can pick up at farm houses for 25 cents, or a good story and welcome; bed and breakfast may be 50 cents, or even $1 if you luxuriate at a village "hotel." Such appetite, such sleep, such strength! How your soul expands and your horizon broadens! With wonder you recall that poor, narrow, harried thing which was you so lately. All too soon you wake to the cruel fact that your week or fortnight is gone, you have stretched your tether to the limit and duty snaps you back remorselessly to the old gold-quest. But you are stronger now and clearer-eyed. Mammon's mirages have lost their power to trick your soul, for you have seen and felt the things which are, and thru them you have glimpsed eternal verities of God, which ever lie behind and in his works.

(Dr.) R. W. Conant.

Chicago, Ill.



THE HOMEMADE HOUSE OF PICKED-UP STONES.

A Holiday House.

This is the way we picked up stones
And cleared the farm, and tired our bones;
All for to build a house and home.
Where frost nor wind should dare to come.
Two good feet thick the walls are made,
Instead of trees, to give us shade.
Water is brought from a mountain spring,
Where wild fern flutters and blue-birds sing.
No hired contractors bled our purse;
We did it ourselves—and might have done worse,
But why keep on with my little song?
Here is holiday all day long.

Caroline M. Brown.

Charlottesville, Va.

Quiet Dreams.

Why should we feel that we must "do" something on our vacations? We tear up the roads with our sixty horsepower cars; pack the steamers to Europe, and let ourselves be Baedekered about the Continent; "see America first" and rush from Niagara to Yellowstone, to the "Golden Gate," to the Colorado Canyon and wherenot, getting home out of breath; or if we have no bank account "chute the chutes" on every holiday, and then, during the week or two that our employer gives us, run about looking for pleasure at some hotel that is filled with others on the same quest. There are some who toil thru the brush after game or follow the lakes and rivers for the more or less invisible finny and scaly beasts; this is better, but the mental stimulation is still present.

Try loafing for once. Select the most out of the way lake that you can get to on your appropriation for carfare. Leave your fishing tackle home and take a few books, verse is best if you are fortunate enough to have a taste for it; if not, something else will do, but it must not be about the tariff or mining or banking; Joel Chandler Harris, Dallas Lore Sharpe and Bradford Torry are good; Thoreau or Van Dyke would be better, but perhaps not for the prosaic.



ALONE.

Row out to the middle of the lake, lie down in the bottom of the boat, and dream or read while you drift. Take an umbrella with you and if a shower comes up do not "pull for the shore," but watch while the land is obliterated and observe the delicious feeling of isolation that accompanies this sudden cutting off from humanity. Best of all, stroll along some night and gaze at the stars; reflect on the insignificance of the earth in the universe and your own minuteness on the earth; or regard it intellectually and consider the limited knowledge of humans and the probability that there are millions of inhabited planets, the very existence of which we are ignorant; perhaps the people love and hate and hope and despair; more likely they have emotions which we could not comprehend.

Dream away more time in the grove, where the mystic veery sings, and in the wood, where the plaintive pewee calls, and on the meadow, where the swallows flash about and twitter. The cynic will say that only the poet can enjoy this, and he is right. But nearly every man and woman has a poet buried somewhere within and they would be better and happier were the poet given a chance.

We should spend our vacations in some way that will ease the mental stress. Individuals may exist who would find misery only in such an outing, but experiment would convert many who think themselves in that class. I once saw it suggested that it would not be well for all of us to be Thoreaus, but it would be well if we all had a little of Thoreau in us; perhaps this might be amended by suggesting that the Thoreau which is within be developed.

EMERSON STRINGHAM.

NEW YORK CITY.

Building a Motor Boat.

The development of the gasolene engine and the comparatively reasonable cost of the marine type of engine suitable for a small power boat, have made motor boating wonderfully popular within the past few years.

Up to two years ago, I was one of the set of distinctly salt-water sailors who could imagine no pleasure in a small boat other than a staunch knock-about or Cape Cod cat.

I had spent many a vacation with these old friends and well remember my disgust when the fishermen began to adopt the gasolene engine, and I could hear the exhaust sounding over the water to windward almost before the offending catboat was sighted.

Unfortunately, my home is inland, where the only available waterway is the Merrimac River, on which sailing is out of the question.

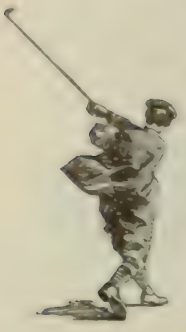
In the spring of 1906 I was somewhat out of health, and needed regular exercise. This, together with my love for boats and the fact that I could not get to sailing water daily, determined me to bury my former prejudice and build a power boat.

As labor is quite a large part of the cost of a boat, there is a very considerable saving when one can build his own.

Now, to build a boat seems to many an impossibility, but to one accustomed to the use of tools, the successful accomplishment is almost assured by the aid of any one of several of the pattern systems which are so much advertised, and by the use of which many amateurs are today building their own craft.



With these full sized paper patterns for each part of the boat, and the de-



tailed directions as to how to proceed, illustrated with cuts of the boat in each different stage of completion, the difficulty of "laying down the boat" from naval architects' plans and tables of offsets in the way followed by professionals, is obviated, and the man who is ordinarily clever can construct a good boat.

There is a tremendous amount of exercise in the sawing out, planning and fitting the frame, planking, decks and inside finish of a twenty-three foot boat.

It is a form of exercise which becomes more and more a recreation as the hull takes shape. The task is so absorbing that business is quite forgotten during the hours of work, and the mental relaxation perfect.

I installed in my boat a seven horsepower two-cylinder engine. The boat was not designed for speed, but rather for staunchness and carrying capacity. Nevertheless, she made from eight to eight and one-half miles an hour.

I was fortunate in my choice of an engine, as it was a consistently reliable one, and thru the last half of the summer my boat was running nearly every day for several hours.

I used a submerged exhaust which did away with the noise and odor of gasolene, and I must admit that while I still have my old love for a cracking breeze and lee rails awash, I have become a convert to the power boat for inland water.

Much as I enjoyed the actual use of the boat, however, I cannot overstate the pleasure I took in the construction work. It was of inestimable value from a standpoint of health, and I look forward with much pleasure to building again sometime.

RALPH D. REED.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Camping in the Bad Lands.

There is perhaps no summer outing which I recall today with more pleasure than a certain camping trip on the White River and skirting the Bad Lands of South Dakota.

It was not exactly a vacation trip, for I was traveling from one reservation to another as Supervisor of Indian Schools, with the team and outfit provided for my use by the Indian Department; nevertheless, there was sufficient opportunity for the fullest enjoyment of the bracing out-door life and striking scenery.

My Indian pony gave me all the exercise I wanted, and I changed, at pleasure, from the saddle to the roomy back seat of my commodious mountain wagon, whose excellent springs afforded easy transit over the roughest roads. The front seat was occupied by a young married couple, my Indian driver and housekeeper, who cared for the horses and made me entirely comfortable in camp.

I had chosen the conical Sioux tepee, with its provision for a cosy central fire, rather than the somewhat cheerless and unpicturesque "wall tent," and my outfit consisted of little more than a well-filled mess chest and plenty of blankets. "Camp furniture" of any sort, beds, chairs or stoves, was always an abomination in my eyes! It is such a luxury to abandon oneself to the lap of Mother Earth for a season! and our plain fare, the wild game, wild fruit, dried meat and "fried bread" of the native woman, eked out with such simple luxuries as coffee, tea and bacon, taste so much better than an elaborate commissary!

No one knows so well as an Indian how to secure in the simplest and most direct manner all essential comforts in camp, to make the tent wind and water proof, to adjust needed shade or warmth to a nicety, and, above all, no one else is so thoroughly at one with Nature, and able by his leisurely manner and restful mood to complete her good offices. He is always good company, but never obtrusive; his silence is as agreeable as speech, and the very look of him is harmonious and satisfactory!

The upper White River basin, in South Dakota, is a region much exploited by the geologist and fossil hunter, and well worth a visit by the traveler in search of a novelty. Its fantastic bare buttes of brilliant coloring and distinct stratification fairly fascinate the eye, and especially at the sunset hour, from a little distance present the wraith of a ruined city, with its temples, towers and spires rising from chaos! There are lofty plateaus that are nearly or quite inaccessible, and with some of them romantic episodes are connected. Only a few months after my visit, the Sioux "hostiles" of the "Ghost Dance War" entrenched themselves for several months in the natural fastnesses of these Bad Lands.

AMHERST, MASS. ELAINE GOODALE EASTMAN.



PINE RIDGE INDIAN TEPEES.

A Vacation with Bees.

A vacation question confronted me, interesting from its apparent difficulty of solution. What kind of live stock could I have to amuse, instruct, and profit me in my holiday? Conditions as follows:

I, being a literary woman, spend six months in the real country, on my little farm of half a dozen acres (let grow sweetly to golden rod and old apple trees), and six months in the City of Cities, where is my market. Now I leave it to you: What live thing can I own? Think of my possible pig after a six months' fast! Of my chickens after the same period of neglect! No, it would not do. At last I discovered the answer—*bees*.

A year ago last fall I bought two swarms, moving them late in October to my estate,



"I COULD HANDLE FRAMES COVERED WITH BEES QUITE CALMLY."

where I proudly established them under a friendly apple tree. So much for the bees. My state of ignorance about their ways and needs was monstrous. Books? Yes, I read bee books. They were good books, and taught me how much there was to learn. The first of the following May found me rushing back to my farm and making, even before I unlocked the house door, an inspection of my precious hives. What was my delight to see bees—my bees—going in and out of their doors, buzzing pleasantly in the May sunshine. I had provided myself with bee veil and smoker, and soon knew the inside as well as the outside of the hives; could handle frames covered with bees quite calmly, and manage supers with an experienced air. In praise of the bees I will say that they were very patient with me, and excused my greenhorn ways. One colony swarmed the 15th of May. I carefully hived the swarm, with my friend, the bee book, in one hand, only to find, in a few hours, that they had all returned to their old home. Desperate consultation of the book followed, and resulted in the conclusion that the queen must have been clipped and so could not fly



HIVING THE SWARM.

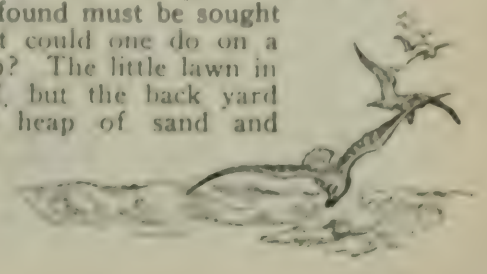
with the swarm. In a few days out they came again. This time I found the lady hopping about in front of the old hive. Having carefully put her into a little box, I again hived the swarm, letting her loose among them as they ran into the new home. This time they were quite content. My first vacation with the bees gave me much instruction, much pleasure, 150 pounds of honey, and very few stings.

ELINOR B. MATHEWSON.

POMFRET, CONN.

Raising Flowers in the City.

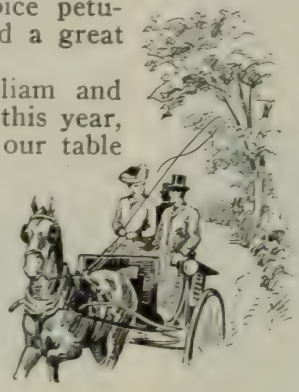
My summer vacation last year began in April. It was like this: There would be no money for a trip. It was plain that what recreation was found must be sought at home. What could one do on a city lot 37 by 90? The little lawn in front was good, but the back yard was a sloping heap of sand and ashes infested by quack grass. I de-



cided to raise flowers. A few loads of top dirt helped the lowest part of the lot; a load of fertilizer over all was spaded into the ground; and then I proceeded to lay out my garden.

The whole end of the yard was taken, making a plot just about square. Along the little fence at the rear and sides I sowed nasturtium seed. By the middle of July the fence was hidden by the beautiful green leaves and the blazing red and yellow blossoms. Two unused clothes-line posts with cross-arms, in time were festooned with flowering pea and morning-glory. The effect was such that a friend accused me of ritualistic tendencies because of my decorated crosses. Close to the screen formed by the vine-covered fence dahlias were planted at intervals. Two long beds next contained gladioli, that furnished great bunches for church from the last of July until same time in September. There is nothing easier to raise that will give more pleasure. Four other beds and narrow borders on the sides contained sweet alyssum for edging; candytuft, white, lavender, and purple; portulaca, red and yellow; California poppies, yellow and white; verbenas, many shades, some very fragrant; brilliant zinnias; choice petunias; besides snapdragons, asters, and a great display of marigolds.

In addition, I started Sweet William and Canterbury Bell, which will blossom this year, and raised enough tomatoes to keep our table well supplied and fill a number of cans for winter use.



The amount of shoveling and spading in April was heavy, and good for back and arms. The quack grass was hard to keep down, but I succeeded. My health was in as fine trim as if I had tramped thru the Adirondacks in the summer months, and I learned many a lesson of nature. Some of the soil was very poor, yet water and cultivation produced the gayest results.

Some of my friends were at Northern Michigan resorts, some in the woods, some at the seashore, and some were touring Europe. But in the hot August days my mind was rested and my heart freed from care as I looked at my garden, or showed it to others, or by means of its blossoms gave some invalid a glimpse of its beauty.

WILMOT E. STEVENS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

An Enforced Vacation.

My vacation commenced the evening of February 1st, just after I had given our few cherished and companionable hens their evening meal and tucked them snugly into their roost.

The vacation was not premeditated, so I lost the pleasure which comes from realizing a long cherished plan.

There was a beguiling thaw at hand and a sneaking bit of ice under water lurked at the backdoor step. Suddenly, very suddenly, something happened. Wondering at it I tried to rise. My feet, always so ready to do my bidding, utterly refused to get under me. I had not lost my voice with my balance, and I loudly summoned the public to my aid. Out of the gloaming a stout young man appeared (bless him), and without parley or an introduction carried me to my fireside. My vacation had commenced—with a broken hip. The "complete rest," which I had thought forbidden by household cares and a meagre purse, was now made possible. A famous surgeon was telephoned for from a distant city, and after his skillful and delicate manipulations, the sunniest upper room was placed at my disposal. This was my private car. The tour was a personally conducted one, too; a nurse being in constant attendance. By a clever arrangement of mirrors I was enabled to keep in touch with the street and many an acquaintance stopped to wave the hand or raise the hat at the psychological moment when my mirror should command the sidewalk, tho the answering wave of the hand could not be perceived.

Friends from the countryside, for miles around, heard of my condition, and there came to me a "shower" of dainties equal in variety and extent to those designed for the modern bride-elect's dowery chest. The greenhouses furnished their best violets and carnations for my enjoyment and primroses and hyacinths bloomed continuously in the windows. Literature the best, and the latest, which is not always the best, found its way to my table. Every mail brought loving messages from dear and distant friends. Seldom was I left to remember that I was lonely. Day after day friends brought their merriest moods with which to entertain me, and there were those who came and said little, with Dr. Van Dyke "counting that friendship little worth which has not many things untold."

Tonight the surgeon comes around again to cancel my trip ticket. It was good for three months. What I have learned from this vacation might not prove of interest to the tired world looking for recreation. I look at my fellows with different eyes: See under the commonplace indifference, hearts beating with quickened sympathies and generous impulses. I think of the excursion across the Continent which might have been substituted for this vacation of entire rest at the same pecuniary outlay, and I put beside the thought the vision which Browning has made vivid in the words:

> "God's goodness flows about our incompleteness,
> Around our restlessness, God's rest."

(MRS.) EMILY C. HEDGES.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I.

Two Women and a Tramp.

Not long ago a friend and myself took a walking trip, which was at the time, and has been ever since, a source of satisfaction and delight. The region we chose was the Berkshires, the time early June. We began our wanderings at Great Barrington and ended

them at Williamstown, two weeks later. We walked about 115 miles, averaging 8 miles a day. We went up Monument Mountain, and did Greylock very comfortably by spending the night at an inn on its summit.

Many questions present themselves to the minds of those who have never had such an outing:

1. How did you go about finding comfortable and safe places for over night?
2. What did you do about your baggage?
3. Weren't you in danger of getting lost, or of wasting time by taking wrong roads?
4. Was it safe for two ladies to go wandering about the country like that?
5. Why didn't you make it a trolley trip? And so on.

1. We always managed to arrive at a town in ample time before dark to look up a stopping place. We made our inquiries at the railroad station or post office, and rarely had to go beyond the first address given us.

2. We sent our two dress-suits cases on in advance from one town to another, checking them on a mileage ticket. Twice we had to pay trifling express charges on them.

3. As to getting lost, we put little trust in our sense of direction, but made constant use of maps and guide posts.

4. Was it safe for two ladies to go alone on such a trip? It certainly was, perfectly safe. To be sure, there was one cow—but after all she probably didn't mean it. The only time any one was scared was when we scared two lone women in a farmhouse by asking if we might buy a quart of milk.

I wish more persons who are fond of walking could be persuaded to take this kind of vacation. The freedom and independence of it are perfectly delightful. To be sure, there are tired times, but what pleasure there is in that, too, knowing that only our own two feet will take us to the enjoyable supper and the sound sleep that will end the day.

MARY LESLIE IRWIN.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Youthful Camper's Letter to His Sister —Unrevised.

We got to Skunk River about noon and dumped our junk. We put up our tent and started a big fire and cooked our dinner. Our meals were usually froglegs, potatoes, bread, eggs and fish. We made a thing to hold the bucket we boiled the coffee in out of two forked sticks with a green one across so it wouldn't burn easy.

It rained about a half hour after we got our tent up. It rained harder than I ever saw it before, and there was lots of lightning and thunder. The rain came thru our tent and we thought it was because it wasn't tight enough, so we tightened it up till you could play a tune on it, and it came thru worse than ever. We didn't know that you ought to loosen it up. We got mighty wet, and that night, when it stopped, we built a big fire and dried off.

Some of the kids went to bed and we waited till they got to sleep and then sneaked up and shot both guns and ran into the tent and told the kids we saw two ghosts and pretended like we were scared. Pretty soon they went out and saw the ghosts were two dead trees, whose bark had dropped off, and the moon was shining thru the trees on them. Then no one got to sleep till after 1 o'clock, for they all raised the dickens and hollered and laughed and pulled the blankets off of each other.

We had a big fish on one of our lines one morning and monkeyed about a half hour trying to get him, but he was too big for us, and at last broke our line all to pieces. I had hold of him once or twice, but couldn't hold him. If I had got my fingers in his gills he would have been a goner. I think it was a buffalo, as it was good 3 feet long. It was the biggest one I ever saw. Our lines weren't heavy enough for those kind of fellows. We are going to take heavier lines next time.



"A BUNCH OF KIDS."

We had one of the kids scared to death because of an owl that screetched every night. We told him it was wolves. We saw lots of snakes and killed several. The snakes were almost all garter, altho some of the kids claimed they saw two rattlesnakes. We shot lots of squirrels. The mosquitoes about ate us up, but we had so much fun we didn't mind a little thing like that.

We done so much I could write a week and then not tell it all. You know that a bunch of kids can always have a good time anywhere like that.

CAMPBELL WHITHAM.

FAIRFIELD, IA.

A Farmer's Vacation.

One evening after supper I said to my wife, that it would be pleasant to have an outing and see some friends in our native country; so we boarded the train for New York. We wanted to see the great city of Paris; so we took the ocean steamer for Havre; thence up the Seine to Paris. While there I obtained an audience with Phillippe Bunau Varilla. I asked him if he thought the Isthmian Canal would ever be finished. He said his experience for a num-



ber of years as head engineer of the project has made him doubtful of its ultimate practical value, even if it would be possible to accomplish it; otherwise he would not have engineered the Panama revolution; nor would he so readily have loosened his pursestrings to Uncle Sam's officials for protection of the Junta. Europe is not interested in the project because to the whole of Eastern Asia and Australia, inclusive of New Zealand, the way via the Suez Canal and the Indian Ocean will remain much the nearest.

From Paris we went to Hamburg; from there up the Elbe to Lauenburg, where I, as a young man, worked during the French-German war. There I met a few old friends and veterans, who still remembered many incidents that happened during that time; but their political views are much different from what they were in the days of Bismarck. From Lauenburg we went to Malmö, Sweden, our native country, from where we proceeded inland to Wittsjö, where we spent our childhood days. To describe the changes made during our absence would make the vacation story too long. From there we went to Stockholm; thence to Göteborg, via Göta Canal, where we again boarded the ocean steamer for our homeward journey. After reaching New York, I met E. H. Harriman; I asked him if captains of industry had come to an understanding with Roosevelt. He answered me quite short, and said this world is a checkerboard and a player must figure on giving one and taking two. I also met John D. Rockefeller, and in our interview he concluded, thus:



C. J. CARLSON.

"These riches are possessed but not enjoyed,
My acts, the copious theme of every tongue;
How favoring Heaven repaid my glorious toils,
With a sacked palace and barbaric spoils."
"Oh! had but God so large a boon denied,
And life, the just equivalent supplied."

Starting from New York for our home, in Nebraska, we were to go by Washington, D. C., there to spend several days in the city of magnificent distances, seeing the ever-changing sights, studying the political situation, watching the machinery of government, carefully observing the notable men in the public eye, and, as an incident, to seek an audience with Theodore Roosevelt, and go over with him many governmental problems; but then I awoke and heard the pigs squealing, the horses pounding on the mangers, the cows uneasy because it was six o'clock in the morning, one hour past the usual milking time. Such the farmer's vacation.

"Mine the care to feed the bristly kind,
Each day the fattest bleeds of either herd,
All to the suitor's wasteful board preferred."

C. J. CARLSON.

WAHOO, NEB.

Junior Forestry.

My "forest" is about three acres in extent. It consists of young poplar, cherry, maple, hemlock, and red and white oak. The soil is mostly clay, and perhaps one-fifth of it is swamp land.

When I first came into possession of the little wood-lot, three years ago, my first proceeding was to lay out and clear a good system of paths (I called them "trails"). The two principal ones are now known as "acorn" and "chestnut" trails, from the nuts planted along them.

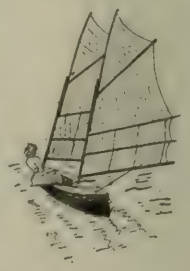
The paths intersect each other near the middle of the forest, and at their junction I built me a camp of boards and paper. It was small and shabby, yet very cozy and a good shelter. Here I have spent a great many pleasant hours, reading, writing or studying.

This has been my "forest policy": (1) To encourage all young growth and keep planting more; (2) to prune and thin judiciously the trees already growing; (3) to provide as good drainage as possible.

At first there was not a single pine tree on the tract, and I determined that there should be; so, in the fall of 1905, I set out fifty white pine seedlings, averaging about 1 foot in hight. These were good, healthy specimens, procured from nearby fields. They were scattered thruout the "forest," wherever there was a favorable spot. The next spring I planted 160 more, making a total of 210. At present a close inspection shows 60 seedlings alive and thrifty. This is about 28 per cent. of the whole number planted, and it seems to me as I write that it is a very fair result, judging from what I know of the work of others along similar lines.

All spare time during this last winter was spent in trimming and pruning the young oak and hemlock trees. I would go out to the woods after school hours or at odd times and work at them. The method of procedure was to select a tree, thin out other needless or injurious growth nearby, and then prune the tree itself, always cutting away branches carefully with a saw. By simply utilizing odd hours in this way, considerable has been accomplished, and my "forest" certainly improves, both in looks and in growth.

This little forestry practice has always been, to me, one enjoyable and profitable way of occupying vacation time. It is especially pleasant if one is a lover of nature, for it brings one closely into touch with all wild things. And what is more, the work in the woods affords one real recreation, yet at the same time excellent physical training and useful education. ALBERT B. GENUNG (age, 16 years).



FREEVILLE, N. Y.



"THE CURVING STREAM WITH SLOPING MARGINS SET."

Trout Fishing.

This luck be mine! Upon a morn in May,
In some secluded glen where alders hide,
Beside a brook, with rod in hand to stay,
And whip the waters where the trout abide!

A curving stream, with sloping margins set
With meadow grasses, peppermint or cress,
Whose amber eddies gently sing: *"Forget,*
Forget all toil—in rhythmic loveliness!"

What care to choose the fly! What eager zest
Attends the making of the maiden cast!
A tangled line—that gives the patience test,—
A thrill, a nibble, and a trout at last!

The wrist's shrewd turn—that hooks him, past a doubt,
And then the careful play of rod and reel;
A scoop-net deftly lifts the fellow out,
A flecked beauty for the morning meal!

Another lurks where queer raft-spiders skim,
His fellow leaps from out a rock-paved pool;
A swirling rift or sunken, sodden limb
Yield treasure-trove. Heigh-ho! The basket's full!

A cracking fire! Potatoes roast in sand,
Trout broil on live coals ('tis a woodman's way!)
The coffee's bubbling. Do you understand
Why I prefer the woods this morn in May?

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. ERNEST NEAL LYON.

Referred to Mrs. Grundy.

Formula for an Ideal Vacation:
Five boys.
Five girls.
One roomy mountain cabin, well fitted up, and not too far from civilization.
No hired servant.
No chaperone.
A moderate amount of work for every member—zoology, botany, writing, or the like.
An unlimited amount of good spirits—non-alcoholic, of course.

I realize fully that five dollars is a paltry sum to take for a discovery as great as this one. But, like the patent medicine man, I live but to relieve the woes of humanity. To all who want a long and pleasant vacation that is moderately wild and woolly, I recommend my formula with perfect confidence.

Remember, first, that your group must not be composed of all boys or all girls, for it would be likely to break up in three weeks. A certain amount of company manners, you see, is absolutely requisite to preserve peace and harmony.

The second thing to remember is this: If you can possibly avoid it, young folks, *don't* take a chaperone along. The chaperone of your wild and woolly vacation is apt to be the most lonesome and miserable woman imaginable. She can't help but act as a damper on the spirits and jollity of the party—a damper that is apt to make the boy half of it smoke! Chaperones are old-fashioned encumbrances anyhow, and resourceful, self-respecting, twentieth century young people according to Western ideas don't need more than the semblance of them.



We had no chaperones. We had understood in the first place, that we would be watched over by a professor and his wife, who lived a short distance down the mountain. But they were far from old themselves, and declined the work, if not the name, of chaperonage absolutely. In fact, whenever the good souls called on us from a sense of duty we behaved on general principles much worse than when we were by ourselves.

Ideal vacations have to be cheap; the hiring of help to do the cooking is not at all cheap. We did our own cooking, and got an immense amount of fun out of it. Scalloped glue and cheese, biscuit paste, liquid gelatine, and such dainties were only jokes when we ourselves were responsible. "Whoever kicks on the cooking has to cook for a week," was our one and only rule, and it was never broken. Altogether we had a wholesome spirit of brotherhood and sisterhood that made our vacation ideal indeed.

(Miss) Fay M. Hartley.
Lincoln, Neb.

A Summer on a Houseboat

BY GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH

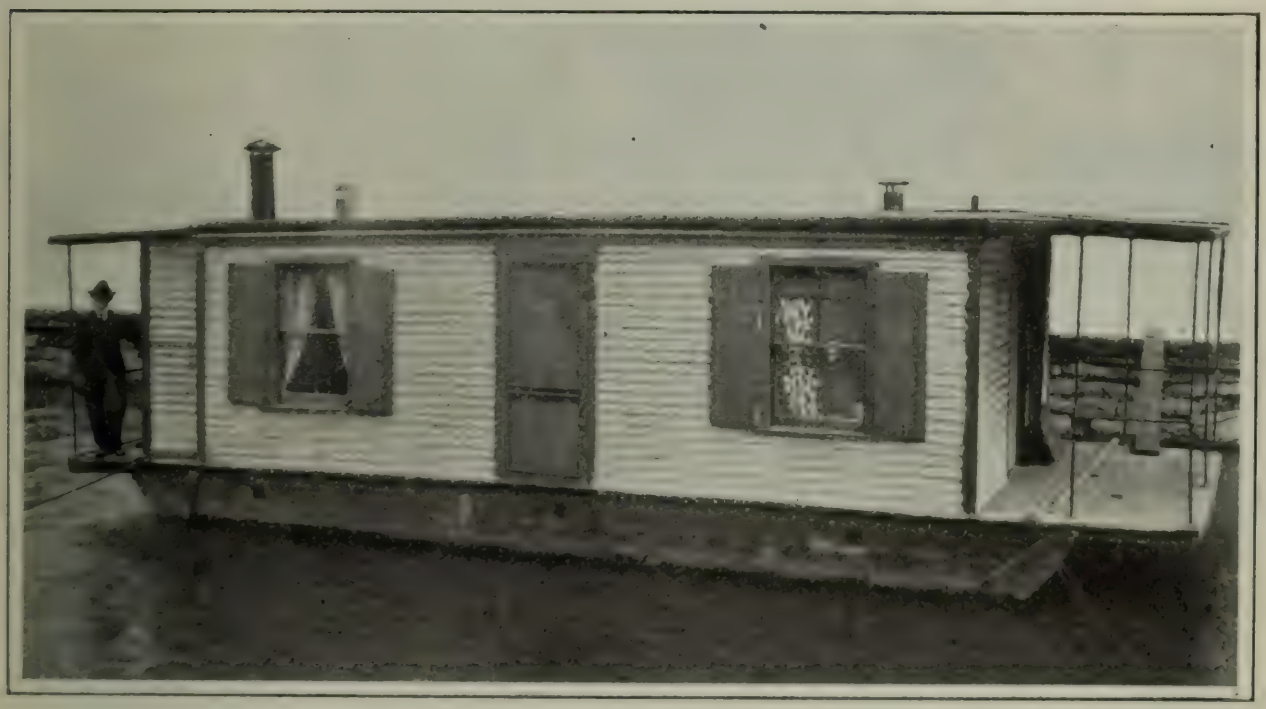
THE popularity of the houseboat as an adjunct to our summer pleasures steadily increases with the improvements made in this type of craft. Even the objection (very serious to some) that the houseboat could not change its position without the expensive services of a tug or other power-boat has now been overcome. Small motors, costing as low as $50 to $75, are installed in many of the houseboats, making it possible to make such suitable changes of location as desired. These motors, ranging from two to six horse-power, do not by any means convert the houseboats into what are commonly designated as power-boats. The motor cannot propel the craft at a speed of more than two or three miles per hour, but that is sufficient for all essential purposes.

The remarkable popularity of the power-boat, indiscriminately called motorboat, has made life on a houseboat a luxury never before considered possible. With power-boats costing $100 and upward, the owner of a houseboat is provided with his own tug, runabout and fishing craft. A power-boat sixteen and eighteen feet in length can tow a houseboat thirty feet in length at a speed of two or three miles per hour.

Last summer a party of four spent a vacation on a houseboat, which they rented for the season for $100. A small twenty-foot motorboat was purchased second hand for $150, making the total investment less than $65 each. For this small amount they had a floating furnished cottage and a runabout to take them from one place to another. They spent $25 for fuel for running the motor-

boat and nearly $25 for mechanic's hire and extras for keeping the machinery in good condition. Their total investment amounted to no more than the price of a furnished house at any seashore or mountain resort.

They started the season in June by towing the houseboat twenty miles up the Long Island Sound and anchoring it in one of the delightful coves which fringe both shores of this large body of water. They could keep in close touch with the city by running ashore every day in their small power-craft, and when business demanded their presence in the city they



A TWENTY-FIVE FOOT HOUSEBOAT, COSTING $150.

With finished siding and flat roof, on which a promenade deck was later fitted up. The hull was an old lumber scow patched up for a houseboat. It contains accommodations for five or six people.

either took a train from one of the nearest towns or made an all-day trip of it in the motorboat. When business did not call them away from their pleasures, they spent their time idling on their floating home, camping on the beach, fishing or motoring up and down the Sound. They kept house in turn, each being responsible for the meals for a full week. Instead of proving irksome this "playing at housekeeping" provided no end of amusement and relaxation. There developed such possibilities in this form of summer outing that they decided to repeat the experiment another summer.

The houseboat of today varies in size and luxury from the small twenty-foot craft with canvas top and sides up to the ten-thousand-dollar floating palace with all the equipments which unlimited wealth can command. The day of converting the old, clumsy canalboats into houseboats has apparently gone, and these old, abandoned hulls are no longer picked up by the amateur for this purpose. At their best they were never suitable for houseboats. They were too bulky and unwieldy, with an enormous amount of waste space below decks. Houseboats are made today after patterns that can be followed by almost any amateur boatbuilder. They have square ends and sides and shallow depths. They are built to furnish ample deck room and nothing else. The old lumber scow is probably the best standard type of flat-bottom, square-stern hull employed for this purpose. Knock-down plans for such simple structures can be put together by amateurs for less than $25.

A simple houseboat which a great number of campers in the lakes and rivers of our country use for their summer vacation is made of light spruce or butternut woods, with the main deck only fourteen to fifteen feet over all and ten feet wide. The superstructure is made

of waterproof canvas stretched over a framework of wooden beams and upright posts. It is practically a tent pitched on the deck of a cheap, flat-bottom scow. But what comfort and pleasure there may be derived from such a houseboat? It is far ahead of a camp erected in the woods or on the flat rocks. a family of two or three can be accomplished for less than $75.

Model houseboats ranging in size from twenty to fifty feet in length and proportionately broad, capable of accommodating from three to ten people comfortably, can be constructed at prices ranging from $75 to $800. Everything



A CHEAP, HOME-MADE HOUSEBOAT ON THE ERIE CANAL.
It is 20 feet long, and made of soft wood, total cost less than $100. It has accommodations for a family of four.

It never stands in floods or freshets, and during the rainest weather it will shed the water easily. The camp can be moved about from place to place without taking down the tent. A small rowboat or skiff pulled by one or two good men takes the place of a tug or powerboat, and the light draft of the houseboat makes it possible to anchor in very shallow, protected water. On such a craft many of the uncommon luxuries of camping can be stowed away. A good oil stove serves for cooking; comfortable beds or folding cots invite slumber at night; pots and pans which would prove a burdensome nuisance in a tent on shore are stored away in neat canvas closets; and a few bits of luxurious furniture like rocking chairs, hammocks and even a sofa and desk help to make life homelike. The complete manufacture and furnishing of such a summer home for depends upon the appointments and construction.

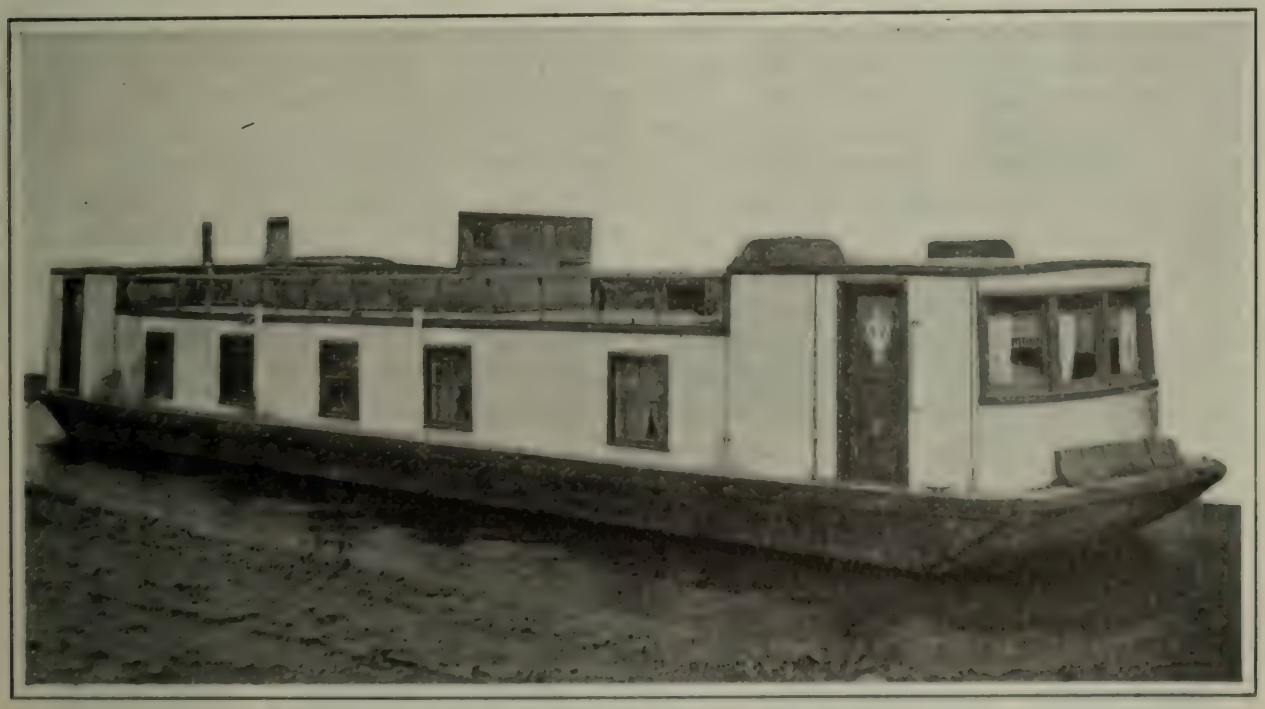
A twenty-foot houseboat with a canvas superstructure can be built for $75 to $150, according to finish and cost of material. The hull should be made of white pine timbers, three by four inches, and twenty feet long, laid two feet apart. The lower part of the hull should be made of timbers sixteen feet long, so that at bow and stern there is left a slant of two feet. The bottom and deck timbers should be separated by two-foot studs every two feet. The timbers and studs should be screwed together, and then the sides made of three-eighth inch pine or spruce. The seams of the sides and bottom should be calked, red-leaded and puttied until perfectly watertight. The outside should be painted two or three coats of any color desired. The inside of the hull should be strengthened

by cross-timbers every four feet, and two full-length timbers should pass down the inside.

The deck flooring can be made of any cheap or second-hand lumber. Over this stretch canvas, and paint to make it watertight. It is cheaper than a deck of matched lumber. The superstructure is made next. Side timbers, three by four inches, are laid on the deck and bolted in position. At either corner bolt upright posts to the floor timbers, and secure by light roof beams. Supporting upright posts should be erected every six feet the full length and width of the deck. The crosspieces and roof beams can be made of pine or spruce sticks two by three inches in size. When all are nailed together they form a rigid framework for the canvas. Frameworks for the doors and windows should be made and placed in position. Then a light waterproof canvas should be stretched over this framework and tacked down with large headed galvanized tacks. Seams must be overlapped. Two coats of paint over the canvas superstructure will make it waterproof.

Another method of building houseboats by the amateur is to select two flat-bottom boats and fasten them together with crosspieces of light timber, forming in this way a flat-bottom catamaran. The deck is made by laying timbers across from one boat to the others and building the superstructure of canvas or wood on top. Two flat-bottom rowboats, fourteen feet in length, can be used in this way to good advantage, and as these craft can often be picked up for a few dollars apiece, the hull of the houseboat is made without much trouble or expense. Such a catamaran houseboat is eminently suited for our quiet inland waters, and it will easily serve as a pleasant, safe and comfortable home for three or four months in the summer.

In houseboating it should be remembered that life ashore and afloat are to be blended, and that the chief object is to live outdoor with all the pleasures of camp life and the comforts of a summer cottage. It combines the joys and experiences of yachting with those of the still camp life. But the yachting side of it is not of the exciting order. If this is desired there should be attached to the houseboat camp a sailboat, motorboat or similar craft of speed. With any one of these it is possible then to make excursions to many parts of the country, returning only to the houseboat at night to



A RATHER LARGE BUT SIMPLY MADE FORTY FOOT BOAT.

With an observation compartment in front. It has an upper deck, but awning and supports are not in position in the picture.

sleep or for meals. The rowboat or skiff is essential if the power-boat is not provided, for there are provisions and water to get, and trips to be made to the mainland at points where the water is too shallow to permit landing from the houseboat. A good serviceable skiff or rowboat provided with a sprit sail generally adds to the comfort of the vacation. When going with the wind a sail will save many a weary mile of hard rowing and permit blistered hands to heal.

The advantages of a houseboat are many over that of a simple tent pitched even in the prettiest corner of a bay or on the most commanding and picturesque side among the mountains. It is possible to entertain friends and city guests with the minimum of labor. There is the spare cot or bedroom for their accommodation, plenty of cooking utensils, and a good stove that you can depend upon. If it rains during their visit a small, but carefully selected, library of books and magazines will make indoor existence less monotonous. The houseboat is lighted with kerosene lamps just as completely as the summer house, and if doors and windows are screened mosquitoes and flies will not prove annoying. Even in rainy weather the occupants of the houseboat can fish without moving beyond the shelter of canvas roof. One may even enjoy fishing thru an open door or window without moving from a comfortable couch or hammock. The thrilling chapters of a popular novel, read while reclining in a hammock, may be punctuated by "strikes" which will make the blood run hot with expectation and result in providing the table with fresh fish. Games can be played in the houseboat on rainy days that are practically impossible in a tent on shore. These and many other advantages recommend the houseboat to camping in tents or to almost any other form of outdoor existence.

Life on the houseboat is a wholesome escape from all the commonplace events of boarding-house and hotel existence. The fitting up of the craft, the choosing of the different anchoring places, the mere cooking and housekeeping on board, the daily changes of sports and pleasures on the water, the periodic trips to other scenes, and the thousand and one little adventures which constitute the life afloat and ashore lift the mind out of ruts, while the body is strengthened and toned by physical exercise and daily contact with the air and sunshine. There is no monotony, except the monotony of pleasurable enjoyment of rest and change. One is free from the little unsanitary dangers which may threaten life in rented summer cottages or camps on shore, and the nomadic life on the houseboat gives the mind something to look forward to each day in the week.

New York City.



Good Fishing

BY THE REV. W. J. LONG

[We are fortunate in having in this issue articles by Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Long, the opposing champions in the current debate on the psychology of the lower animals, in which President Roosevelt has lately taken an active part by classing Mr. Long and other gentlemen as being addicted to unqualified and deliberate statements.—EDITOR.]

THERE is one curious thing about fishing in the North Woods which the guide books have not yet mentioned, namely, that wherever you go the good fishing is always seven miles farther on. You read roseate accounts of big trout and abundant fishing, and the fever stirs within you. You begin to dream dreams; you save your money and get your tackle together. You ride long, tramp hard, cross a river and three lakes, and finally get to the place. And you catch chub, or fingerlings. It makes no difference where you are, down the Penobscot, up the St. John, the story is the same; you are disappointed, till your guide tells you enthusiastically of a famous place about seven miles from here where there is always good fishing. To reach it you get up early in the morning, climb a mountain, crawl thru an alder swamp, get wet, hungry, fly-bitten; and again chub and fingerlings. There is another place seven miles farther on; but don't go. The fact is that there are trout in all these places; that they come to the surface in the spring and are easily caught with pork or red flannel; and so inspire the camps and railroads and offer golden promises. In summer the trout vanish, and not one guide in a hundred can give you any help in finding or catching them. There is a place seven miles further on—but enough! This is to suggest that you may stay where you are and have the best of fishing.

Let me begin the story with a confession and a heresy: I like still-fishing, and that is the confession. It will make every member of the Fly Brotherhood look at me sadly, thinking of the classic definition of fishing as "a pole and line, with a fish at one end and a fool at the other"; which, of course, does not apply to the delicate art of fly fishing. But still-fishing is also an art, a fine art, in its perfection a greater art than fly fishing. That is the heresy; and even to whisper it is like dangling a Red Ibis in front of a bullfrog. "Bait fishing? bah!" To catch such a fellow, to spill his bait, and burn his gear at the stake, and eschew his company, and blackball him at the new Catchumalot Fishing Club is what the Brotherhood would like to do. Instead, they glance under the canoe seat, where the broad tail of a trout sticks out from the green moss, and secretly wonder how in the world you caught that big one in this warm weather. So let me tell you.

There are certain canons of fishing which it is well to enumerate by way of getting together. First, what a man brings home in his heart after fishing is of more account than what he brings in his basket. Second, it is no fun to catch fish after you have enough for the table. To catch them and let them go savors a little of taking a ball and going out to play barn-tick with yourself, to say nothing of a suggestion of cruelty. Third, it is far more fun to fish when they are shy and hard to get than to whip a pool where they rise by twos and threes and keep you busy. Fourth, it is more fun to locate one big trout, study him, tempt him, get him, than to fill your basket with little fellows that tumble up at the first invitation. And fifth, when you are hungry and need fish, then any honest method which puts a big trout in your fry-pan, and keeps you sniffing around the fire where Muctum is slow about supper, is good fishing.

I remember once when Phil and I were alone on a salmon river, deep in the wilderness. The water was low and clear, and, tho there were plenty of salmon, they simply would not rise. We had whipped every pool in vain at all hours, and we were pulling our belts tighter and tighter after two weeks' feeding on pork and huckleberries. Then I



THE FISHERMAN.

From a Painting for THE INDEPENDENT, by E. W. Deming.

took Phil's collecting gun, and went out and sat on a rock in the pool. After three hours a big salmon jumped in the air, and that night we ate him. Never a fish tasted better or left more happy memories. I smile yet, after twenty years, every time I think of him.

"But," says the disgusted angler, "you don't know anything about fly fishing: the delicate tackle, the cast light as a snowflake, the rise, the strike, the whirr of the reel, the play, the struggle, the—the—the everlasting *sport* of the thing!"

Surely I do, after trying it on a hundred streams from Labrador to Long Island. When trout will rise it is the keenest of sport; no one would try or want anything better. Moreover, you can catch more with the fly than with bait, if that is any object. But when they will not rise, when they are deep in the lake, no one knows where, and refuse fly and trolling-spoon and worms and minnows and cut bait—then you get down to the real art of fishing. You must find your fish where he hides, and then you must find something that will make him eat when he is not hungry; and you will not learn either of these things by instruction. I have taken a man who never had a fly-rod in his hand; in two hours I have taught him how to make a decent cast; and I have seen that man catch more and bigger fish than an old fly-fisherman, and in the same pools. But it takes at least ten years, and Job's patience, to learn still-fishing; and then you are just at the beginning of the art.

First, as to finding the fish. A trout or salmon likes water that is a trifle (one or two degrees) warmer than his cold blood. That is why he rises to the surface in spring, and why he disappears in summer. Sometimes he goes to the depths; more often, since he likes "living" water, he finds where a spring bubbles up from the bottom and loafs there all day long, only moving out to feed at twilight; so that your canoe often glides over a score of good fish that give absolutely no indication of their presence. For, curiously enough, they never break water at such places.

I remember a little lake—Dacy Pond, in the Sourdnahunk Valley—where there is a famous place. There are plenty of trout in the lake, clean, silvery, beautiful fish, but unusually notional. For days at a time they will sulk, refusing everything you offer. Then for an hour they will tumble up at anything, and stop as suddenly as they began. I asked a guide, who had spent twenty years about the lake, if there were any springs or deep holes, where we could be reasonably sure of getting a fish for our fry-pan, and he said no. "When they bite they bite; and when they don't you eat pork solitary. It's no possible use fishing," he assured me. One day, when I had been drifting for hours over the lake, watching the bottom, some shadows caught my eye for an instant and vanished. I let the canoe drift a while, paddled round the spot in a big circle, and drifted slowly over it again. There was no mistake; the bottom was covered with big trout. After half an hour I dropped a fly in there, lightly, from a distance; but there was no response. Then I went ashore, found some grubs, attached one to a fine leader, put him on a chip for a raft, and let him drift slowly, naturally, over the place, with ten times the art it had taken to cast a fly. When he was just right, there was the faintest possible movement of the tip, the raft stopped, the grub tumbled in, and in an instant I was fast to a big one. In half an hour I had all I wanted — fine, vigorous, hard-fleshed trout, from one to three pounds weight. They came out of a huge spring boiling up through a split rock, in the most unlikely spot, near some lily pads. You could go there at any time—except twilight, when they scattered—and, if it was too bright for a fly, let a grub or worm drift into the place, and be sure of an excellent supper.

There are just such spots in nearly every lake, and it is the first part of the still-fisherman's art to find them. Sometimes, instead of a spring, they choose a spot on the bottom in deep water; and here they are as notional as a fox looking for a place to sleep. In one spot, only a few rods square, there will be a score of large trout and salmon, while twenty feet away you may fish all day and catch nothing but cusk and eels. As they are fifty feet under water where you cannot possibly see them, and as you are out on the open lake, it requires no small patience to find them, and no small skill

to locate the spot by exact ranges, so that you can come quickly again and drop your frog or minnow or grub or worm exactly where you know it will be most appreciated. Watching a still-fisherman at play, you think, "Oh, what a chump, sitting there in the sun waiting for a bite!" But the still-fisherman is glad enough in his heart. He is watching the lake, the woods, the lights and shadows, the fishhawk wheeling, the deer and her fawns on the shore, the clouds drifting over the mountain. Far down under the delicate tip of his rod there is a minnow quivering about in the changing currents, and just six feet under the minnow two or three pairs of eyes are watching it. No hurry, no worry. It is not in trout nature to watch a tidbit like that many hours without rising to sample it. Then the still-fisherman will get busy. When he comes into camp he will have one trout or salmon that will make the dozen you caught with the fly look like smelts and chub bait. He will have seen more, thought more, enjoyed more, than you, with your ceaseless changing of flies and floundering; and you may even confess that the art which located and enticed and caught that one huge fish, and was satisfied, is, on the whole, worthy to stand with your own.

Among many such happy spots that I have found and fished on wilderness lakes—when trout would not rise to the fly, or when I had enough of fly fishing for the little fellows—there is one fountain of youth which makes me happy every time I think about it. It is on a large lake among the mountains, a beautiful place, where it was joy just to sit in your canoe, and lose yourself in the peace and silence and harmony of the world. Moreover, it was good fishing. The guides all said that it was useless to try the lake in midsummer; but I had heard all that before. One day, in sounding over the lake, I found a spot where a shoal ended in a ledge, which dropped sheer from twenty to forty-two feet of water. Then there was a shelf, some ten feet wide, and beyond that a drop into sixty feet. The shelf was hardly a dozen yards long, and hard enough to locate with your canoe bobbing and the waves racing past your ranges; but when you did find it you camped right there, if you had wisdom and patience. The fish were under you, and it was simply a question of your own skill whether you ate a big one for your supper; tho you might fight all around the spot for days without a nibble. Indeed, I gave the ranges to a dozen different guides and sportsmen; but they all came back empty-handed. They did not know the virtue of an accurate sounding line, and that in summer it is more essential to know the bottom of the lake than the surface.

For some reason the big trout and salmon loved to lie on that shelf; they were fat and full of smelts, and had to be coaxed with every variety of dainty, so that often you had to wait for hours before they would rise to your repeated and changing invitations. But when you did get a rise out of one, he kept you guessing. With a five-ounce rod and delicate leader to take a large fish out of that deep, cold water, to keep him from tangling up in the anchor line for which he heads at the first rush, or from whipping your rod under the canoe and smashing it at the last, and all the while he is unseen but vigorous as a wild calf on a halter, to keep guessing by jumps whether he is lightly hooked or whether the leader will stand it another moment —that will go a long way toward satisfying even the man who regards sport as the number of anxious minutes a fish gives you before you get him. Once with a light fly-rod I struck an eight-pound salmon there, and after ten minutes' play reached the net for him. He went through it, and clear to the bottom, and then fifty feet farther away, the reel screaming like a lunatic behind him. Then, standing in the bobbing canoe with the handle of the landing net under my arm, I played him thru the bottom of the net for fifteen minutes more till he came quietly alongside. That was sport enough, from the man's viewpoint. I am not yet quite certain how the fish regarded it.

In finding the hiding places of these big fish it is useless to depend on whipping the whole lake with your flies. Once or twice in a long summer you may get a shock when a big fellow rolls up at your Silver Doctor from the shallows

near a cold brook, where he is hunting minnows in the late twilight; but your flies are useless by day, for these big trout never rise from deep water, and seldom from the springs near shore. A good way to find the springs is to drift about the lake on a clear day, watching the bottom. It is a pleasant task exploring this green strange underworld, and you will keep your eyes and heart open to what passes on the shore as you glide along. When you find a spring in this way you will generally find fish at the same instant. Therefore, your approach must be silent and slow; otherwise you will not see even the shadows of trout as they dart aside. When the water is deep you will, of course, use a thermometer. That will give you the exact temperature near bottom; and the difference of a degree or two spells trout or chub for supper.

Most important to the still-fisherman is to know the bottom of his lake. The big trout and salmon are not scattered around promiscuously, but gathered in groups here and there; and where they are you will find no other fish. Now and then they follow the shoals of smelt and minnows; but at such times you get one only by happy accident, and by a different kind of fishing. During a large part of the day, often for days at a time, they they lie still in one spot that suits their own notins. They like a clean bottom to rest on, sand or gravel with a fine black sediment over it, or, best of all, dead wood finely broken. The way to determine this is to have a heavy lead on your sounding line, with a hollow end filled with white soap or tallow. When this strikes it picks up a little of the bottom, and tells you at a glance what you want to know.

As for your sounding line, have that on a free-running multiplying reel. Have it marked accurately, not in feet, but in reaches; that is, the distance between your outspread hands, which is a trifle less than your own hight. Then when you have found the right depth and bottom and temperature there will be no guess work. Don't do as the guide tells you: "Put a sinker near your bait, let it touch bottom, and then haul it up a little." That is pure blundering, which never takes a shy fish. A light sinker—just enough to carry your line down, but not enough to keep it from swaying with the currents—is put at the end of your line, and below that is six or eight feet of fine leader. Taking your bait in one hand, measure out your line exactly in reaches, so that when you put your rod overboard you know that your bait is swaying five or six feet over the spot where your fish is lying. If it is too near him he will, if not hungry, move aside and ignore it. If it sways gently a few feet over his head, it seems to be a principle of trout psychology that after a certain time the bait gets on his nerves or his stomach, and he rises to take it in.

Once, as an experiment in a spring hole, I swung a bait over some big trout that I knew well were not hungry. They saw it plainly enough, for at first one or another would slant up, almost touch it with his nose, and roll lazily to the bottom again. Presently they ignored it altogether, and for five hours nothing happened. Then the largest trout rose swiftly and was away with the bait before I had time to lift the rod.

This may be exceptional; and it is certainly more fun to fish when you do not see your trout; but it explains the still-fisherman's faith and patience. It never troubles him that he does not get a bite. He knows just where his bait is, and that under it is probably a big fish waiting for the psychologic moment to make things interesting. So he never wearies, and after he has been waiting five or six hours without a bite and it is time to go home, he still lingers, gets everything ready before lifting his rod, and then winds up slowly so as to give the trout a last chance. A score of times at least I have struck a big fish, after waiting for hours, just as I was reeling in. And that is another curious bit of trout psychology; he ignores a bait as long as it is there; but often hurries after it the moment it is gone.

Meanwhile, as you wait, you have the very best part of still-fishing, not catching fish, but better things, sunshine and rain, light and shadows, clouds and mountains, lake and forest, birds and animals—catching a heart full of good things to send you home contented. Once I made friends with a wild gull, who was shy enough at first, but who grew friendly after I had sent numerous

little fish drifting down to the rock where she had her nest; so that at last she would rise when she saw my canoe and fly ahead of me to my favorite fishing ground. Again it was a fishhawk; and whenever, from fishing too deep or too near the surface, I had a fish that I did not want, it added to the weight of my own basket to see Ismaques plunge for it and bear it swiftly away to his hungry little ones. And besides these are the loon and the deer and the mink and the great eagle resting on the wind high over the mountains. Soon you return with a sense of joy to the same good spot day after day, perfectly sure that you will have good fishing. You sit in the bottom of your canoe leaning comfortably against an air cushion; the sunshine warms you, the winds fan your cheek, the birds call for your ear alone, and your light craft veers just enough to keep your bait moving, or goes *canoedling* over the waves just to make you sleepy. No worry about results. Far below you, out of sight, your minnow or grub is moving naturally, and below him the trout are watching. They will take care of your fish-basket, while all nature fills your heart with light and melody and peace for you to take home with you. So that, while I have seen a hundred fly fishermen give up, growing impatient or dissatisfied after an hour's steady casting with no results, I have never yet seen a real still-fisherman who wanted to stop, or who was not content with what he was catching.

Lazy? Of course. But why in the world should a man leave his bench and travel a hundred miles into the wilderness for the sake of finding more work?

STAMFORD, CONN.

The Credible and the Incredible in Natural History

BY JOHN BURROUGHS

I ALWAYS suspect the truth of the statements of our new school of nature-writers when they make their birds and beasts do things in the human way or act like rational beings. Does the robin or the bluebird, that dashes itself hour after hour and day after day against a window pane, under the delusion that it is demolishing a rival in its own reflected image and that keeps up the assault until it is quite exhausted, act like a rational being?

At Bahia Blanca, in South America, Darwin saw a bird, the casarita, that builds its nest in holes which it drills in the banks of streams like our kingfisher. At one place where he was stopping the walls around the house were built of hardened mud, and were bored thru and thru with holes by these birds in their attempts to form their nests. The mud wall attracted them as if it had been a natural earth bank, and in trying to reach the proper depth for their nests, six feet or more, they invariably came thru and out on the other side. Still they kept drilling. Says Darwin:

"I do not doubt that each bird, as often as it came to daylight on the opposite side, was greatly surprised at the marvelous fact."

Both these cases are typical of the wit of birds, or rather the want of wit, when they confront new conditions, or when the works of man come in the way of their instincts.

System, method, organization characterize the ways of man — right lines, measure, proportion, etc.; but the works of the lower animals are for the most part like natural growths or accumulations—haphazard, hit and miss, blind, tangled, irregular. They adapt means to an end, but they do not do it as man does; they do it more as children do, crudely and unsystematically. The dam of the beaver looks more like a stoppage

of the stream by soil and driftwood brought down by a flood than like an artificial structure. The oriole uses strings in building her nest when she can get them; this is a wise use of means to a given end, viz., a pendant nest, but how blindly, awkwardly, confusedly she uses these strings while she yet makes them serve her purpose. Before me as I write is an oriole's nest in which strings play an important part; two sides of the nest are attached to twigs by strings and horsehairs wound round and round as the winds might have wound them; the other side is held by two strings attached to twigs eight or nine inches above, again suggesting the work of the wind, or the workings of some blind, instinctive force that knew what it wanted, but had no system or method. The strings are not tied to the twigs, but wrapped around them and held in place by a confused mass of fine, flax-like shreds and fibers. The other ends are wrought into the body of the nest and disappear in the same confused mass of fine fibers and horsehairs—the whole structure a complete success from the bird's point of view and a fine sample of the workings of instinct, but entirely void of the method and plan that mark man's handiwork. It is more like a natural than an artificial product. The bird employed mechanical devices without mechanical ideas; she wove a fabric and attached it to the limbs of a tree as the winds might have done it, had the winds the instinct of nest building. What I mean is that while the nest shows the blind intelligence of nature, it gives no sign of the rational intelligence of man.

Hence when one of our popular nature-writers, some years ago, described an oriole's nest fastened to a framework of three sticks picked off the ground and joined together so as to form a triangle, then suspended by three strings with carefully tied knots to one larger string, which was skillfully tied to the branch of a tree, the whole making a device that had the measure and precision of a hammock or a hanging basket, why, his most credulous reader could not help feeling he was being imposed upon. The thing was impossible for any bird. It was done in the human way—not in wild nature's way. Only the hands and mind of man do such things.

On similar grounds how is one to credit the story of another one of our nature-writers who tells us that one day in the woods he saw a ruffed grouse running toward him as if for protection. She was pursued by crows, and he discovered that she had one of her own eggs under one of her wings. She had saved this egg from the robbers and was in sore need of help. Very pretty and very human, but how is one to believe it? The same writer affirms, as others have affirmed before him, that crows have courts of justice and try their criminals by a jury of their peers, and punish them with death or expulsion from the tribe when found guilty.



JOHN BURROUGHS.

Such human proceedings among the wild creatures are very pretty, and I fancy are much relished by the credu-

lous public, but in the mouths of real woodsmen they leave a bad taste.

We have at least three recent nature-writers who romance in this way about the wild life of our fields and woods, but



AT SLABSIDES.
Mr. Burroughs of the Cabbage Patch.

who all resent indignantly any question of the literal truth of their statements. They seem to think that the old writers are slow and dull, and that the reading public demands something more advanced, more in keeping with the wonderful and progressive age in which we live, so they report startling and marvelous things, where our veteran naturalists saw only plain facts. No sooner does one of these observers step out of doors than the wild creatures proceed to get up private theatricals for his especial benefit. Something novel and surprising happens at every turn. Events are suddenly crowded together. The stage is thronged with actors; bird and bug and four-footed beast come rushing in and play their rôles like veteran actors. One of these men sees more new and curious things on a casual summer day's walk afield or in the woods than Thoreau or Audubon or Jefferies or Gilbert White saw in a whole lifetime. It is not merely in inference and description that these modern writers give free rein to their fancies; it is in their record of things seen. It is a kind of intensive observation, I suppose, like our modern intensive farming—three or four crops taken from the same soil the same season, or maybe all growing at once on the same soil. But the principal part of the crop is tares.

The wild life about us does not keep pace with the telephone or with telegraphy. For all the schools and kindergartens of the woods, the wits of bird and beast do not improve. The ways of human beings are as foreign to them as they ever were. There is no more division of labor among them than there was a century ago, and they have no more system or method in their procedures. The crow is no more a collector of curios

now than he was in the time of Audubon, and the ground-nesters among the birds still play the old confidence games to entice the intruder away from their nests that they practiced upon our pioneer observers. The wild creatures are getting more familiar with man and are fitting their life problems into his with some success, but they are still in the main guided by instinct, and not by reason. The phœbe bird has learned to seek the protection of sheds and porches for her nest, but she still sticks to her green moss, which concealed her nest under the mossy ledge, but which betrays it on hewn timbers. The swallows nest about and in our habitations because mud for nests and insects for food are easier found there, and because our barns are a safer place for them than the cliffs and trees, but how else have they changed? When the swift deserted the hollow trees for our chimneys she brought her dry twigs for her nest from the woods with her. There are now more chimneys than hollow trees and they are probably a bit safer. The woodchuck eats our beans and clover where he used to live on the wild herbage of the woods, but is he a bit more human?

Gilbert White is still the model natural-history observer and recorder, uniting a keen love of the truth with a love of all forms of life and with a scholar's dignity and purity of style. Our modern nature-writing in the same field is good and worthy of preservation only so far as it is like his in certain indispensable qualities. Thru the genius of Darwin and others we have light upon subjects that were obscure to Gilbert White, but his methods, his spirit, his truthfulness, his style, are still worthy of our emulation.

A man who has neither the gift of observation nor the gift of style has little call to write upon nature, or upon much else for that matter. The style will enable him to give the feeling and spirit of nature, which is undoubtedly the better part, and when wedded to the power of observation we get the facts, too; we have a Thoreau or a Gilbert White—men vastly different, it is true, both in their method and aims, but both genuine of their kind. White blends the scholarly, literary and scientific spirits, while Thoreau adds to these the religious and transcendental spirit with less of the enthusiasm of the pure scientist. Thoreau goes to nature for much more than the mere fact; he is seeking a balm for his spirit and for some tidings of the elusive hound and horse and turtle dove that he lost so long ago. Our new school of natural-history writers defend themselves by saying: "We, too, go to nature for something more than the mere fact," and then proceed to give us fiction, as if an untruth were not something infinitely less than a fact. Read into the fact all the meaning you please, make it the key to the Sphinx's riddle, if you can, but see to it that it is a fact, or the Sphinx has already fixed her clutch upon you.

"Facts, facts!" I fancy these new nature-writers replying: "You are always harping upon facts, as if there was not something vastly more precious than facts, namely, the truth!" Yes, the truth is better, because larger and more liberating; but there must be many collections of facts before Darwin can give us the truth of natural selection and the origin of the species. The house of truth is what we finally live in, but the stones of which it is built are all facts.

West Park, N. Y.

Motoring Routes to the Jamestown Exposition

BY R. H. JOHNSTON

Member of the Touring Committee of the American Automobile Association.

ALMOST every one who possesses an automobile—or who has an intimate friend who owns one—has given some thought to the possibility of visiting the Exposition in a motor car. Naturally, the first question which presents itself is regarding the routes. A year ago Norfolk had no place on the motoring map, but the opening of the Exposition was the signal for considerable exploring work to be done on the routes leading there from other sections of the country.

As the vicinity of Norfolk is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Dismal Swamp and on the north by the James River and Hampton Roads, it is evident that the only all-land approach is from the west. Therefore, the uncompromising motorist, determined to drive every foot of the way from his home to the gates of the Exposition, has little choice of routes. But if the tourist from the Northern States is satisfied to do part of his traveling in his car and to make the last stage of the journey to Norfolk by boat, he has considerable latitude in arranging his itinerary.

Hagerstown, Md., is the point of convergence of a number of important routes leading to Norfolk, and, therefore, "How to get to Hagerstown" becomes a question of vital interest. Tourists from New England, New Jersey and the eastern part of New York State should proceed to Philadelphia by the usual touring routes and should then turn westward toward Gettysburg. From Philadelphia there are two distinct routes to Gettysburg, one by way of Lancaster and York and the other by way of Reading and Harrisburg. The former is the more popular, as the distance is but 120 miles, some 30 miles shorter than the route by way of Reading and Harrisburg. Both of these routes lie for the most part over toll-roads, which are kept in very good condition, as, indeed, should be the case, since the toll averages about three cents per mile.

A visit to the battlefield of Gettysburg is well worth many days of traveling. The battlefield is now a national park, and the Government has built a network of fine macadam roads which reach every part of this historic spot. There is no other locality in the country that has so many fine monuments. Your guide will tell you that there are no less than 467.

The scenic features of the trip may be said to commence at Gettysburg. Whether the tourist travels due west to Chambersburg and then turns south to Hagerstown, or takes the more direct, tho more difficult, route to that town by way of Waynesboro, he will have several ridges of mountains to cross, from the summit of each of which the view is indescribably grand. Those motorists whose touring has been confined to the less rugged sections of New York and

New England will be charmed by the delights of traveling over the mountains.

But to the tourist who approaches Gettysburg from the west, mountain scenery will have ceased to be a novelty. There will doubtless be many enterprising tourists who will drive to Jamestown from as far West as Chicago. Their route will lie by way of Valparaiso and South Bend, then thru Toledo and to Cleveland, following quite closely the Lake Shore Railroad. This part of their journey will be thru a comparatively flat and rather monotonous country.

From Cleveland the Jamestown tourists will proceed southward thru Warren, Youngstown, Beaver Falls and Sewickley to Pittsburg. Up to this point the tourists will have had comparatively easy going, but when they reach Pittsburg and turn eastward, the character of the going will change abruptly. The Alleghany Mountains, with their three main ridges and innumerable minor ridges, will lie before them, and abundant opportunities will be given for testing the hill-climbing qualities of their cars. Of the several routes between Pittsburg and Bedford, that which is generally favored by tourists passes thru Greensburg, Armagh and Johnstown. From Bedford there is but one touring route to Gettysburg, which leads thru a mountainous country by way of Everett, McConnellsburg and Chambersburg. After looking over the battlefield of Gettysburg, tourists will proceed to Hagerstown by one of the routes already described, and from here their final dash to Norfolk will commence.

Hardly will the tourists have left Hagerstown than they will be reminded that they are traveling thru a section rendered famous by some of the bloodiest engagements of the Civil War. Scarce an hour's ride out of Hagerstown, they will cross the battlefield of Antietam and will pass within a stone's throw of a number of fine monuments. Just beyond is Sharpsburg, the chief industry of which is the sale of souvenirs of the war. [I had almost written "manufacture and sale."] Below Sharpsburg, the motor-



MAP OF ROUTES TO JAMESTOWN.

ists will "cross the Potomac," passing from Maryland into the State of West Virginia. Next comes Charlestown, where John Brown was tried and hanged in 1859 after his ill-starred attempt to free the slaves.

All the way from Hagerstown, the traveling has been over a perfect macadam toll road, and almost before the tourist realizes it he will be at the famous town of Winchester ("20 miles away"), where the Shenandoah Valley commences.

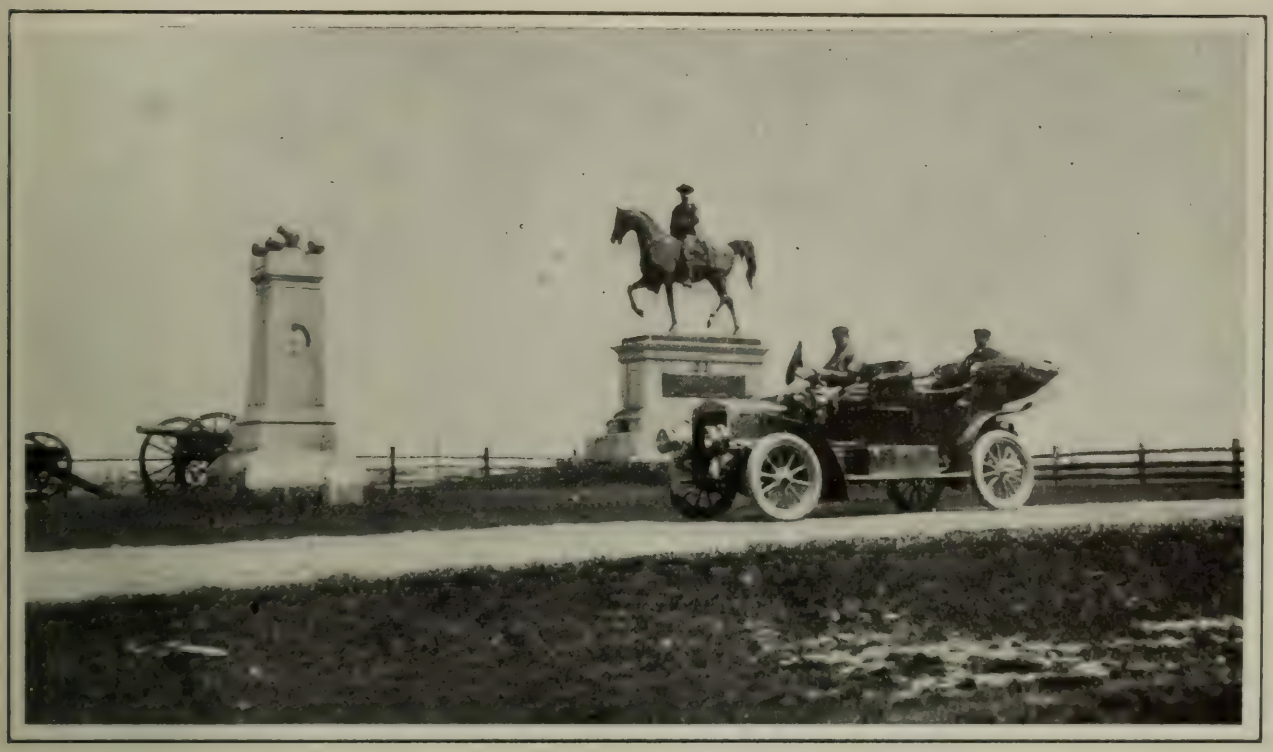
The Valley is unusually favored, as regards soil and climate, and few agricultural regions show signs of such all-pervading prosperity. The Shenandoah Valley Pike, terminating at Staunton, 93 miles south of Winchester, is as fine a stretch of toll-road as the most exacting tourist could ask for. At Staunton the tourist will turn east and proceed over rather indifferent roads to Charlottesville, and then to Richmond. Here a few hours should be spent in seeing the sights of the old Confederate capital. The final stage of the journey will be thru a sandy and rather marshy country, thru Wakefield and Suffolk to Norfolk. The Jamestown Exposition is situated about 10 miles from the city, the connecting link being a highway, of which the less said the better.

The tourists who reach Norfolk by the route described above will find at Norfolk many of their fellows who have come by a much shorter and considerably less interesting route. There is a route from Philadelphia of less than half the mileage of that above described, altho the last 36 miles are made by boat. This short route leads from Philadelphia almost due south thru Delaware and the "eastern shore counties" of Maryland and Virginia to Cape Charles, passing thru Wilmington, Dover, Salisbury, Pocomoke City and Eastville. From Cape Charles it is but a three hours' ride on a fast mail-boat to Norfolk.



THE OLD AND THE NEW.

It might be thought that the tourists from Baltimore and Washington could simply proceed south thru Fredericksburg to Richmond, when they would have a journey of but 120 miles to Norfolk. The road thru Fredericksburg, however, is practically impassable, and no one should attempt it, unless he has plenty of time on his hands and takes pleasure in surmounting unusual road obstacles. The tourist from Washington will do better to proceed due north to Ellicott City, where he will be joined by the tourists who have started from Baltimore. At Ellicott City commences the old National Highway, which was completed almost exactly 100 years ago.



THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

This is a fine, wide road, which is kept in good condition by the toll company into whose hands it has now fallen. Thirty-five miles west of Ellicott City, the National Highway passes thru Frederick, immortalized by Whittier in his poem, "Barbara Freitchie." The tourists will leave the National Highway at Frederick and proceed by way of Knoxville to Harper's Ferry. Four miles beyond Harper's Ferry, at Halltown, is the main route connecting



HARPER'S FERRY.

Hagerstown with the Shenandoah Valley.

But one other important touring route remains to be considered. The tourist may go from Pittsburg to Hagerstown by a route other than that already outlined. From Pittsburg, there is a route leading almost due south thru Uniontown and Somerfield to Cumberland, Md. Here the tourist will strike the National Highway, which leads direct to Hagerstown.

If the tourist from the West wishes to reduce the time spent on the road, he may continue on the National Highway to Ellicott City and then go to Baltimore, where he may take the boat to Norfolk. Or, he may turn south at Ellicott City and proceed to Washington and there board the boat. It is possible, also, that tourists starting from Philadelphia and points north of that city, instead of going west to Gettysburg or due south over the sandy roads of the Delaware peninsula, may desire to save time by driving direct to Baltimore or Washington and thence to Norfolk by boat.

With these possible variations in making the journey, it is probable that most tourists will go to Norfolk by one route and return by another, thus seeing as much new country as possible. Whatever route they may follow, they will find that good roads predominate, altho they must expect occasional stretches of bad going. Tourists will be able to live comfortably along the line, as the hotels, particularly in the larger cities, are fairly up-to-date. It is possible to purchase gasoline almost anywhere. In each little town there is sufficient demand for this commodity, for the local druggist or hardware dealer to carry a limited supply. Toll-roads prevail in Pennsylvania, in Maryland, in West Virginia and in Virginia. The rate for a touring car, carrying four or five passengers, varies from two cents to five cents a mile, the latter figure being exceptional. It is necessary to procure separate licenses in each State, except in Delaware, where non-residents may remain forty-eight hours without undergoing any license formalities. Licenses may be obtained in each State by making application to the Secretary of State.

New York City.



TOLL-GATE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA PIKE.

Literature

Outdoor Books

THERE are books in abundance now on all subjects, even—or, rather, especially—on how to get away from books. We follow the leadings of our literature into the forest. All vacation tastes can be suited. There are books for the strenuous who delight in hunting bear and elk in mountain wilds, for the sluggard who spends his time in the consideration of the ways of ants, or should, and even for that still more inert individual who would not roll over in his hammock to ascertain the generic name of the bird whose song disturbs his repose. For the first class we have upon our table a little volume[1] of President Roosevelt's experiences in the West, originally contributed to *Harper's Round Table* ten years ago. They are intended for the reading of boys and are full of wholesome advice on hunting and ranching. Mr. W. S. Thomas is an advocate of the use of the camera instead of the gun in *Hunting Big Game*,[2] but he seems to be more skilful in handling the latter than the former. He was fairly successful in shooting moose and bighorn, but his photographs of wild animals are not so good as they ought to be from his opportunities. His camera was apparently unsuited to the work. In comparison with the recent achievements of Schillings and Hornaday and others in this field they make a very poor showing.

Bird photography, altho not so dangerous and difficult as the snapshotting of big game, nevertheless demands in the sportsman the highest degree of patience, perseverance and ingenuity. We have of late had several beautifully illustrated books in this line, and Mrs. Stratton-Porter's new volume[3] is worthy to stand beside any of them. The author has made friends of the birds, feeding the nestlings and coaxing the old, until their fear disappeared, and they revealed their home life as frankly as the tenement house is opened to the sympathetic district visitor. The author conducts a campaign with a battery of four cameras and a wagon load of field paraphernalia, and is indefatigable in working for a favorable position, light and posing of her wary subjects. She is decidedly opposed to the common practice of transferring the nests to an outdoor studio, with an artificial background. Besides the numerous half-tones, the volume contains seventeen full-page colored plates of unusual accuracy and beauty.

After being introduced to the birds by such a book as the above, one naturally will want to make their closer acquaintance, and in this Mrs. Wright's *Birdcraft*[4] will be useful. The seventh edition of this popular work is now out. It contains in its 300 pages brief and very compact descriptions of 200 American birds, giving scientific and common names, size and markings of male and female, song, season, breeding time, nest, eggs and range of each, with numerous illustrations and a key for identification.

The ornithological tourist to California should provide himself with Keeler's *Bird Notes Afield*,[5] because he will find on the Pacific Coast many unfamiliar species and variants for which his Eastern handbooks will often fail him. The author has solved the problem of how to get in the necessary technical information without making the book unreadable by dividing the volume into two parts, in the first half describing the life and habits of the birds, with especially attention to their songs, and in the appendix giving a full descriptive list with a key for classification. The book is bound in canvas stamped with brown and is illustrated by photography.

Those who are interested in insect life, and still more those who are not, ought to read Dr. McCook's *Nature's Craftsmen*.[6] Probably our readers will remember these well-written stories of ants, bees and spiders as they appeared in

[1] GOOD HUNTING. In Pursuit of Big Game in the West. *By Theodore Roosevelt.* New York: Harper & Bros. $1.00.

[2] HUNTING BIG GAME WITH GUN AND KODAK. *By William S. Thomas.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.00.

[3] WHAT I HAVE DONE WITH BIRDS. *By Gene Stratton-Porter.* Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill Co. $3.00.

[4] BIRDCRAFT. Field book of two hundred song, game and water birds. Seventh edition. *By Mabel Osgood Wright.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.00.

[5] BIRD NOTES AFIELD. Essays on the Birds of the Pacific Coast with a Field Check List. Second edition. *By Charles Keeler.* New York: Paul Elder & Co. $2.00.

[6] NATURE'S CRAFTSMAN. *By Henry C. McCook.* New York: Harper & Bros. $2.00.



A ROW OF YOUNG CHICKADEES.
From Keller's "Bird Notes Afield."

Harper's Magazine. It is an admirable volume for the open shelves of the public or school library. He is a queer person who would not be attracted by these drawings of curious examples of insect architecture and led to read the strange life history of their builders and inhabitants. The reverend entomologist tells of the cicada, that spends seventeen years below ground in preparation for six weeks on the wing; of the agricultural ant of Texas, that cultivates and harvests grain; of the communistic ants and their gigantic phalansteries; of the spiders that construct balloons to travel in, and of the caddis worms and their cairns. He does not fall into the common error of endowing them with human or superhuman psychology, but keeps to his observations and a rational interpretation of them. The book is unusual in being really illustrated, not merely adorned with pictures.

Grasshopper Land[7] is a book of somewhat similar aim, but narrower in scope and not so well written or illustrated, intended, directly or by proxy, for younger readers. It differs from most nature-study books in including the history of its subject. The author has been assiduous in collecting references to crickets and locusts in ancient and modern literature. This information will be convenient for teachers by giving them something more to talk about.

Teachers also may find their faith in outdoor education strengthened by a perusal of *The Spirit of Nature Study,*[8] tho we question whether it was really worth putting into book form these desultory suggestions. They are sensible enough and their light personal style would make them effective as informal talks at a teachers' institute, but they cannot be regarded as permanent contributions to the overabundant literature of the subject. Still more fragmentary, but showing much greater literary skill, are the *Nature Notes*[9] of Madison Cawein. These are fugitive impressions and descriptions, *remarques* such as artists put on the margins of their pictures, daintily done and evincing close observation and love of nature for its own sake. Dr. Gray could keep his mind longer on one subject than Mr. Cawein, and his *Musings,*[10] tho not pietistic, are infused with the Christian spirit. The selection of these impressions of outdoor life was the last work of the late editor of *The Interior,* and the little volume is illustrated with his own photographs. Mr. Ernest McGaffey is a true follower of Izaak Walton, able to use both hook and pen effectively. *Outdoors*[11] is evidence of his skill with both implements, for we always take a fisherman's word for his own exploits, and the style of the book vouches for itself. But he is, besides, fond of shooting loons, plovers and prairie chickens, as well as hunting

[7] GRASSHOPPER LAND. *By Margaret Warner Morley.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

[8] THE SPIRIT OF NATURE STUDY. *By Edward F. Bigelow.* New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.00.

[9] NATURE NOTES, AND IMPRESSIONS IN PROSE AND VERSE. *By Madison Cawein.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

[10] CAMPFIRE MUSINGS. *By W. C. Gray.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.00.

[11] OUTDOORS. A book of the woods, fields and marsh lands. *By Ernest McGaffey.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

foxes, woodchucks and squirrels, about all of which sports he gives much good advice. Dr. John Madden's account of his *Forest Friends*[12] is dedicated to his son and will be read with profit by many other men's sons. The author grew up in close communion with birds and beasts in the woods about his pioneer home on the shore of Lake Michigan, and he tells of their lives and habits without exaggeration or fantastic embellishment.

For European Travelers

THE number of color pictures we meet with in books of travel and description is certainly an evidence of the increasing popularity of this form of illustration



THE BLUE HERON.
From Stratton Porter's "What I Have Done With Birds."

We confess we do not find these showy sketches, especially when they are of still life, always satisfactory, and have a mild partiality in favor of plain black and white. The colors are often laid on too thick and the exaggeration is palpable. On the other hand, imagination, legend, history, art and style are becoming more and more the prominent characteristics of such volumes, and the reader has grown more and more exacting in consequence, requiring beauty of expression and truth of sentiment as well as accuracy of details. The thirty-two full-page color illustrations in Mr. Mathew's work on Ireland[1] are, at first sight, delightful. They are splendid, and then one begins to ask: Are they not too splendid? Have ever such pronounced reds and browns and yellows been seen in Ireland or anywhere else? Where the artist has shown self-restraint, however, the effect is charming, as in "The River Lee" and "The Cross of St. Columkille at Kells." Mr. Mathew exhibits a very strong feeling for the picturesque and a very ardent desire to be exact, complete and impartial. On the political and social state of contemporary Ireland, its material decay and its chances of recovery he furnishes a number of facts drawn from the best sources and skilfully presented.

But of all the guide books—we hope we are not disrespectful in calling it a guide book—we have seen of Ireland or of any other country, Mr. Gwynn's[2] is about the most instructive and entertaining. If the scenery he so vividly and fascinatingly describes were in the Balkans or in Timbuctoo, we should see crowds hastening to enjoy its beauties. Even tho it is only in Ireland and at our doors, we do not for a moment doubt that this work will have an effect on tourist travel during the season. Mr. Gwynn avoids the beaten paths; we have

[12] FOREST FRIENDS. The woodland adventures of a boy pioneer. *By John Madden.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

[1] IRELAND. Painted by *Francis S. Walker*, described by *Frank Mathew.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.00.

[2] THE FAIR HILLS OF IRELAND. *By Stephen Gwynn* with illustrations by *Hugh Thomson.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.00.

nothing about Killarney and the Giants' Causeway. But we have graphic pictures of places rivaling them in interest of which no one outside Ireland has ever heard. The Rock of Cashel, with its buildings more than a thousand years old, and its site in the most fertile part of the Golden Vale—a site considered by many more impressive than that of the Acropolis of Athens, is described with great minuteness and charm. Apart from scenic description, the book presents a continuous view of Irish history from the earliest times, especially of the period when Ireland produced its most characteristic work in literature and art, beginning in the fifth century. How he has managed to pack, in a volume of a little over 400 pages, so many delightfully told legends and historic incidents, which give to every landscape a sort of moral personality, is Mr. Gwynn's secret. To the angler the book should be invaluable, for Mr. Gwynn is an enthusiastic sportsman, and apparently knows every trout and salmon stream in the kingdom. The illustrations are wonderfully soft and delicate; even those in color are an enchantment to the eye, for they are sober and sincere.

The *Paris*[3] of Mortimer and Dorothy Menpes may not have much of that practical quality of serviceableness which we look for in a guide, but it has a brilliant and personal style and will supplement in a very pleasant fashion a work more purely utilitarian. It will be found especially delightful by those who wish to travel without moving from their own comfortable easy chairs. The authors have very little to say on the churches, art galleries, museums and other subjects concerning which the untraveled rover needs information. But of the life of Paris, and, above all, the joy of life of Paris, he will get some fascinating glimpses, related in a vivid and impressionistic style. The streets and boulevards, the cafés and restaurants, the various forms of amusement, the poverty and picturesqueness of the shiftless and generous students of the Latin Quarter,



AGRICULTURAL ANTS HARVESTING BUFFALO-GRASS.
From "Nature's Craftsmen." Copyright, 1905, by Harper & Brothers.

[3] PARIS. *By Mortimer Menpes.* Text by *Dorothy Menpes.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.00.

and many other phases of Parisian existence, are rendered in all their lights and shades with astonishing accuracy. The authors seem to have got at the very heart of the *Ville Lumière*, and so have been able to present her in all her versatile attractiveness. The illustrations in color, as well as those in line, are smooth and harmonious. The former are not glaring, but faithful and delicate, with subtle gradations of tone that are very striking. For practical utility the unpretentious little book[4] of Mrs. Williams is in every way excellent. It is intended for women. It gives the addresses of suitable hotels, boarding-houses, shops, schools of art, teachers, places of amusements; treats of fees to servants, prices generally and supplies—just the sort of information needed by American ladies in Paris. And, altho written for women, we fancy that men will find it almost as valuable.

The *Book of the Pyrenees*[5] is not so much a guide as an introduction to these mountains. It is, however, replete with information not of a merely geological or geographical character. There are interesting historical sketches of the different provinces and districts the author has visited. Mr. Baring-Gould's work leaves the impression that the mountain scenery of the Pyrenees is superior to that of the Alps and of the Tyrol, and has the additional advantage of not being yet overrun with the Cook excursionists. The local color is richer and more varied, and the peasantry, unlike the Swiss, have not lost their antique simplicity. He shows that the Eastern Pyrenees, especially, have been unduly neglected, altho within easy reach of the tourist. The illustrations, all in black and white, are very numerous, and are noteworthy for the softness and mellowness of the tones. Mr. Seymour takes us across the Pyrenees, but confines his *Saunterings*[6] to those cities in which the Moors had founded their greatest seats. Most writers who have written about Spain wrote as if they loved it passionately or hated it passionately. Mr. Seymour belongs to neither class, and that may be one of the reasons why his narrative arouses only a rather languid interest. But another reason is that his style lacks distinction; is, in fact, somewhat crude. The most readable chapters are those on Madrid, altho why Madrid should have been placed among the Moorish cities of Spain is puzzling. A good many guide books speak of the Spanish capital disparagingly. Mr. Seymour ranks it among the most agreeable capitals of the world—a second Paris, indeed. His account of the pictures in the Muséo del Prado is also interesting. The illustrations are so fine that they almost make up for the shortcomings of the text; some of the reproductions of Velasquez and Murillo are exquisitely beautiful.

Since the walls of the Alps have been pierced by three great railroads, and especially by the Simplon route, and thus brought into communication with northern lands, a good many Americans entering Italy from France or Switzerland, like to break their journey to Rome or Florence and visit the beautiful lakes that lie hushed in the shadows of the sub-Alpine mountains. Mr. McCracken[7] will be found to be an excellent cicerone by those who have such a visit in contemplation. He is enthusiastic and sympathetic, and every lake and island has for him its own special charm, its own distinctive beauties and its own historical or artistic associations. The picturesque towns and villa gardens on the shores are vividly described, and not only those which are famous the world over, but many which have succeeded in shyly hiding their loveliness from all eyes but those of the author, who has done his work with conscientious thoroness. The last chapters deal with people who had more or less connection with the towns on the lakes. They are interesting enough, altho, perhaps, an unkindly critic might be tempted to regard an account of the plot of "I Promessi Sposi" and the introduction of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's letters as something in the nature of "padding."

The three books before us on Rome deal severally with different aspects of the Eternal City, and are each admirable in its way. M. Rodocanachi,[8] who is an

[4] Sojourning, Shopping and Studying in Paris. *By Elizabeth Otis Williams.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.00.

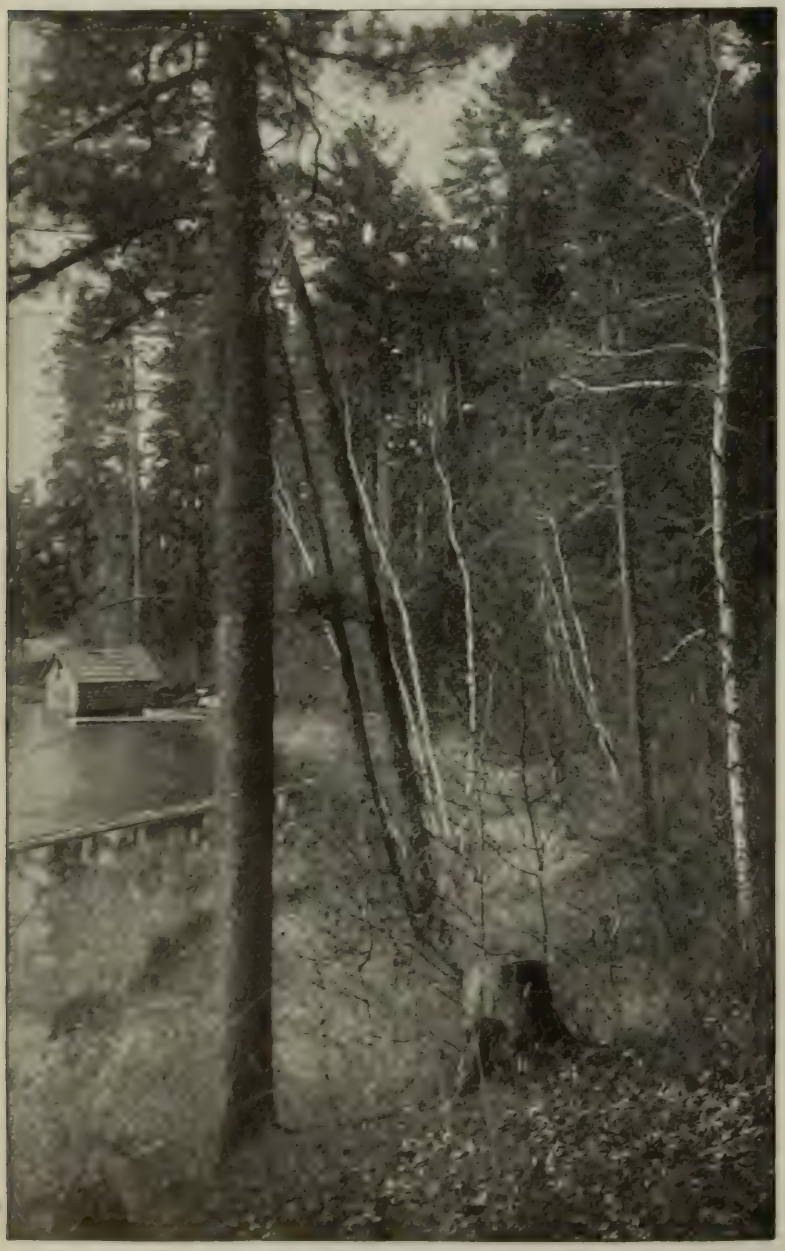
[5] A Book of the Pyrenees. *By S. Baring-Gould.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

[6] Saunterings in Spain. *By Frederick H. A. Seymour.* E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.00.

[7] The Italian Lakes. *By William D. McCracken.* Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.00.

[8] The Roman Capitol. *By E. Rodocanachi.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.00.

authority on Rome, ancient and mediæval, has availed himself of all possible sources of information in his very comprehensive and complete monograph on the Capitol. It is, of course, scholarly and scientific—too much so, perhaps, for the traveler who has neither time nor inclination for a minute examination of the antiquities, buildings and ruins of the famous hill; for such as have, the volume cannot be excelled. For the tourist who wants to understand the historic significance of what he sees, the light and handy pocket volumes of Grant Allen's series of "Historical Guides" will be found very useful. There have been published previously "Paris," "Florence," "Venice," "Cities of Belgium," "Cities of Northern Italy," and now *Christian Rome*[9] has been added, especially valuable for the Vatican galleries. *Notable Pictures in Rome*[10] is not so convenient in shape and size, an important consideration to the sightseer. It weighs 20 ounces, to begin with, and would weigh 20 pounds by the end of the day. The heavy paper is used because of the numerous little illustrations, which are useful in identifying the pictures described and in recalling them to mind afterward.



THE BOATHOUSE.
From Gray's "Campfire Musings."

Mr. Jackson's work[11] deals with a part of Italy not much visited by American travelers, except for a few towns like Ravenna, Rimini and Brindisi, and deals with them chiefly from an architectural and archeological viewpoint. He sets forth his facts with order, method and lucidity. A good book; in fact, the only fault one is inclined to find with it is that it is too monotonously good. A little more liveliness would atone even for a lapse in grammar. It is also a very big book, quite too big to serve as a guide; a book not to be read thru, but to be dipped into with advantage by the tourist and studied by the specialist. It is thoroly illustrated with original sketches, plans and photographs.

Mr. Sladen has written *the* book for travelers in *Sicily*,[12] packed with history and good advice, arranged like a dictionary. It is an enchantment to go to the island with him, his study of the moods, sentiments and temperaments of its people is so subtle, sensitive and penetrating. His sympathy is really commun-

[9] CHRISTIAN ROME. *By J. W. and A. M. Cruickshank.* New York: A. Wessels Co. $1.25.

[10] NOTABLE PICTURES IN ROME. *By Edith Harwood.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

[11] THE SHORES OF THE ADRIATIC: THE ITALIAN SIDE. *By Hamilton Jackson.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.00.

[12] SICILY. *By Douglas Sladen.* New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.00.

icative and calculated to modify our somewhat dubious appreciation of our own Antonios and Giuseppes. Besides enabling us to enter into the intimacy of Sicilian life, he furnishes us with bright and vigorous descriptions of all that is most remarkable among the monuments, curiosities, products and resources of every kind of the country.

For those who are thinking of a summer scamper thru the European Continent, with a brief stay in England and Scotland, Mr. Cooke's little work[13] may be recommended. It is rather cleverly written and describes graphically most of the historic spots the class of tourists for whom it is intended will find time to visit.

We must include here mention of Mr. Loomis's little book of his experiences in England.[14] It is not a guide book, but is franker and funnier than most guide books, and will be appreciated by all who have been there.

The Travelers' Handbook[15] is not concerned with descriptions of sights and tours, but is full of practical advice as to the customs of the various countries, their coinage, tramways, railroad guides, fees, food, etc. Much of the information is intended for American women. They are even told where they can find their favorite breakfast foods and patent medicines. The following sentence shows how detailed are the directions as well as how peculiar is the English of the book:

"The writer prefers the horsecar, to get which one requires but to walk a few steps up the street to the iron post, which proclaims that here is the 'Tramweg' halting-place, and there wait until a car marked 'Park Hofplan, Beurse,' comes along, with the horse trotting away from the direction in which she first walked up the street."

Presumably the horse walks up hill and trots down.

If one is limited in time or money for his European trip, he will probably be able to save both by consulting Frazar's *Practical Guide*.[16] Here he will find a large number of tours, all, of course, on the beaten paths, worked out with full details as to routes, cost of tickets, time required, hotel references, what to take and what to see.

[13] With the Tourist Tide. *By Arthur B. Cooke.* New York: The Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.

[14] A Bath in an English Tub. *By Charles Battell Loomis.* New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.00.

[15] The Travelers' Handbook. A Manual for Transatlantic Tourists. Compiled by *Josephine Tozier.* Revised edition. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.00.

[16] Practical European Guide. *By M. O. Frazar.* Boston: Herbert B. Turner Co. $1.00.

Nature's Own Gardens. Written and illustrated in color and line by Maud U. Clarke. 8vo. Pp. 280. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.00.

This very handsomely printed and stout volume is illustrated with numerous delicate engravings in the text and fifty colored plates of plants in their native haunts, from the author's water-color sketches. Let the reader understand that these are all English and not American scenes and flowers, for the volume is imported. We especially like the delicate engravings, for they are carefully drawn and can be recognized; but the colored plates give rather a general effect than any exact drawing or coloring. Colored photographs of the plants in their natural surroundings would have been more valuable. And the coloration is by no means perfect. Thus the yellow of the English dandelion and the cowslip is far too red. The author tells pleasantly, but with somewhat prolix sentiment, the story of her searches in English fields and woods for the flowers she has painted. It is interesting to a lover of American flowers to see how English flowers look, for there are very few of the flowers here figured which grow here, altho many of them are familiar enough in literature.

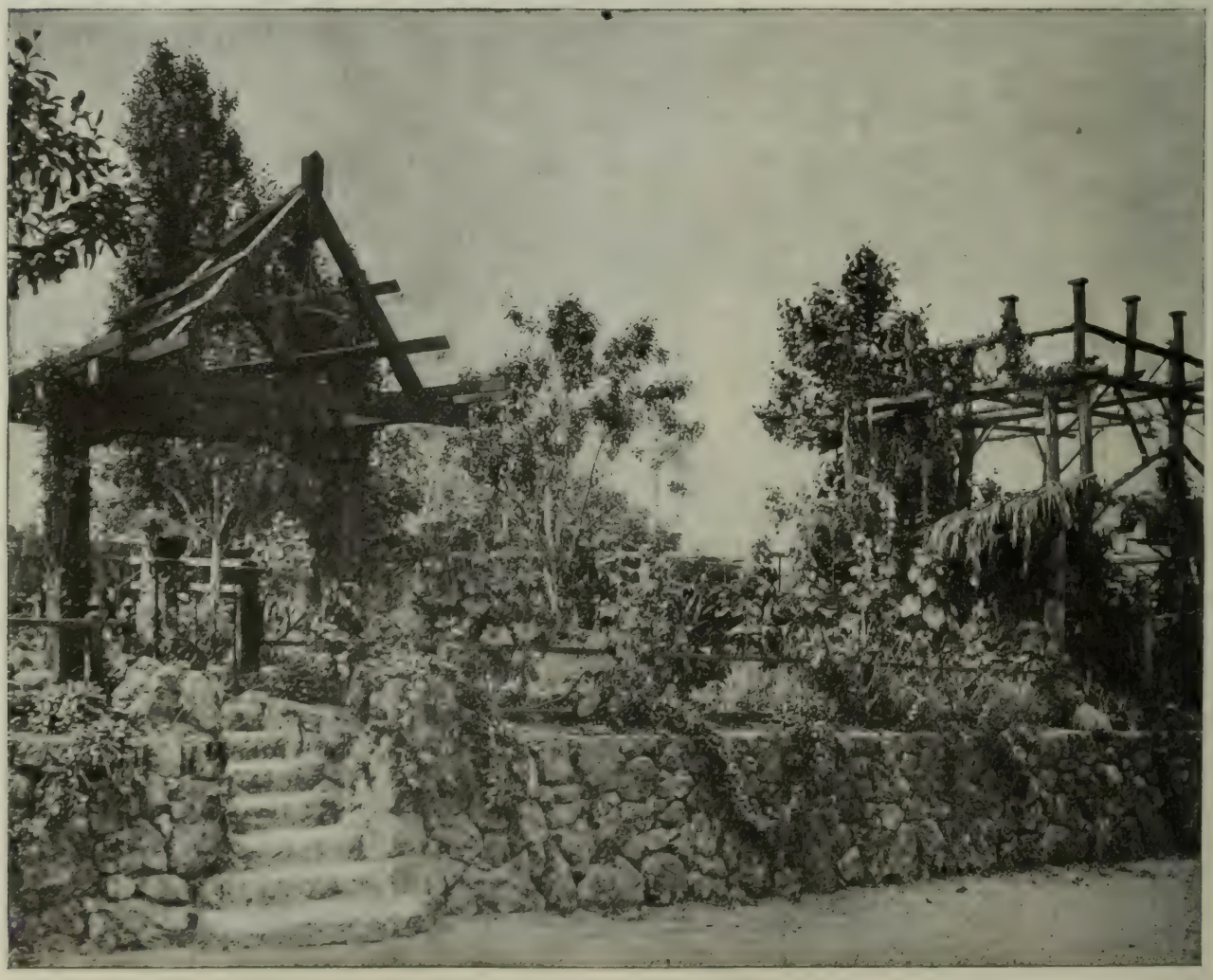
The Garden Book of California. By Belle Sumner Angier. Decorations by Spencer Wright. 12mo, pp. vii, 141. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. $2.00.

We have here a real Californian book for the garden. The author knows her subject well, is perfectly familiar with the flowers, shrubs and trees that can be well grown under the conditions of irrigation, and her instructions are pertinent, practical and clearly told as the result of much experience and observation. She does not advise any one to take up a home in California who does not expect to work as hard as in the East, but the results in beauty and comfort are most attractive. We in the East need to learn the value of irrigation when we want it. The suggestions as to the more

unusual plants, not all native, will be of no little value to readers in other sections of the country. It should be mentioned that the twenty attractive full-page illustrations of California gardening bear no particular relation to the text.

My Old Bailiwick. By Owen Kildare. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

The author of "My Mamie Rose," Mr. Owen Kildare, has given us a picture of the Bowery "bum" in this volume of stories and sketches. He has intertwined comment and description, so that one not only gets a vivid idea of the "bum" and the reason for his continuing a "has-been," but also an understanding of the difficulties encountered in endeavoring to raise him out of the mire and the futility of the efforts some agencies are making toward that end. The most conservative estimate of the number of "homeless" men who sleep in the Bowery every night is 50,000. "Beds, bunks, cots . . . can be had on the Bowery for as little as 5 cents a night, and because there are men who have lost the faculty of earning, begging or even borrowing that sum, a nocturnal procession of over 10,000 parade in our streets, winter and summer, from midnight until dawn." What do we do about it? Not much. Mr. Kildare decries the spectacular methods of the Salvation Army; he severely criticises the "mission workers," with their numerous so-called "conversions." He speaks well of the work of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and glowingly of the Bowery Mission. But these are wholly inadequate. We need more real missionary work by a higher grade of men and women, who will live among the people somewhat as the people of the settlements do—the present settlements avowedly fail to reach the class in question.



TREATMENT OF A GARDEN WALL.
From "The Garden Book of California."

Editorials

Mr. Roosevelt's Railway Policy

In the President's speech at Indianapolis there is no indication of a desire to retreat from the position heretofore taken, but abundant proof of a purpose to press forward. He would have the people, thru their chosen representatives, perfect by additional legislation that plan for the effective supervision of railways which is outlined in the new Rate law. And he is confident that they will do it. "There can be no halt in the course we have deliberately elected to pursue." "There can be no swerving from the course that has been mapped out in the legislation actually enacted." The movement must be "forward toward a full development of this policy." Undoubtedly he measures correctly the desire and determination of a vast majority of the American people, to whom the policy which he defines has been commended by scores of suits at law and by memorable investigations. There will be no backward step.

Mr. Roosevelt simply desires and proposes that the power of the Federal Government shall be used effectively in the interest of the people, of innocent investors in railway securities, of all honest railway managers, and of the railways themselves; used also for the discomfiture of all railway gamblers and swindlers. In this address—which not only contains a comprehensive statement of his views on the subject, but also considers their relation to conditions of the immediate present—no action or legislation is suggested that would be unjust or would provoke complaint from any except "the predatory men of wealth" whose course as railway managers or influential railway capitalists the public has justly condemned.

To those features of his railway policy with which the public was already familiar we shall not refer. He now asks for a physical valuation of all existing railroad property, not in order that water injected into capital stock in the past may be squeezed out, but because such a valuation, confirmed by official authority, will be useful to the Government, to the people and to the roads. It will serve to prevent overcapitalization or inflation hereafter, to prevent an arbitrary official reduction of rates that should be permitted to stand, and in many ways to promote fair dealing and establish confidence in railroad securities, new and old. But it would not reach back to touch even such operations as those of the Chicago & Alton syndicate, for that would be unjust to innocent holders:

> "The effect of such valuation and supervision of securities cannot be retroactive. Existing securities should be tested by the laws in existence at the time of their issue. This nation would no more injure securities which have become an important part of the national wealth than it would consider a proposition to repudiate the public debt."

Taking the railroad property of the country as a whole, the President thinks that its value equals, or even exceeds, the face value of all the bonds and stock. That is to say, for overcapitalization and flagrant inflation on some roads there is compensation in undercapitalization on others. Supervision, assisted by an official valuation, would promote uniformity, and also honesty, where that has been lacking.

It is right that future issues of stocks and bonds by interstate railway companies or systems should be made under Federal supervision. Mr. Roosevelt prefers that power to exercise such supervision shall be obtained by means of Federal charters. Legislation requiring the national incorporation of such companies would greatly simplify procedure, and in their present mood concerning State legislation some companies would not oppose it. The President does not speak directly to the legislatures about the many restrictive State laws recently enacted, but he repeatedly points out that companies may be prevented by rigid statutes from making the improvements now so greatly needed, because such legislation discourages the investment of private capital in railway securities by tending to withhold a fair return upon the investment.

As to the comparative efficiency of

Federal authority and State authority, he virtually repeats, as follows, what he has said on other occasions:

"I ask that full power be given to the Federal Government because no single State can by legislation effectually cope with these powerful corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and, while doing them full justice, exact from them in return full justice to others. The conditions of railroad activity, the conditions of our immense interstate commerce, are such as to make the central Government alone competent to exercise full supervision and control."

At the present time many of the legislatures are finishing the work of a session. While there have been notable examples of just railway legislation, there have been other examples of ill-advised and arbitrary enactments which tend to confirm a growing opinion that such work should be done by national authority. In his address at Gettysburg, Congressman Tawney deplored the tendency of States to surrender powers and duties to the Federal Government, and even to solicit such a transfer, in order that expense may be avoided. In our judgment, the public interest requires that the rates and the security issues of all railways engaged in interstate business shall be under the exclusive supervision of Federal authority.

A few hours before the address at Indianapolis was delivered, Mr. William J. Wallace, who recently retired from the bench of the Federal Circuit Court to resume private practice, said at a dinner given in his honor by the bar of New York:

"In none of our political parties, as at present constituted, does there seem to be any hope of conservative action to stay the frenzied attack which is being made upon the prosperity of the minority. The Republican party, under its present leadership, has entered into a mad race with the leaders of the Democratic party to capture the votes of the discontented, the prejudiced, the unthinking, and the fanatical believers in socialistic theories."

Neither Mr. Roosevelt's address nor his executive action warrants these remarks about his policy and aims. The address is fair, reasonable and truly conservative. In support of his railway policy, by executive action he has led an attack upon not the prosperity, but the rascality, of a small but powerful minority, and the justice of his course has been confirmed by the repeated decisions and sentences of the judges with whom Mr. Wallace was recently associated.

Our Agricultural Colleges

THE fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first agricultural college in the United States was fitly and notably commemorated by the address of President Roosevelt last week, at Lansing, in Michigan. This peninsular State has the double glory of having created the first State university and the first State agricultural college—the former in 1818 and the latter in 1857. The earlier foundation was significant of the ambition of the nation in its youth—a desire to rival England in the production of classical scholars and educated leaders. It was also significant as the summation of the will of the people to systematize their schools. The agricultural college was something different. It came in ahead of common school education in agriculture, ahead of manual training and training in the industrial arts. It expressed the grand foresight of that old Senator of Senators, Morrill of Vermont, that the United States, becoming intensely industrialized, must ultimately turn over its popular education from Latin and Greek to science.

It remains yet to solve the problem how best to industrialize the lower schools and adjust them to the colleges. At present there is a triple-linked power, consisting of the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges and the Government Agricultural Department. These are so correlated as to work together fairly well, and yet we find them reaching over the same territory in many cases, and repeating or duplicating essential work. The object of the State College in New York is stated to be to develop the agricultural resources of the State, in the production of crops of all kinds, in the rearing and breeding of live stock, in the manufacture of dairy and other products, in determining better methods of handling and marketing such products, and to increase the intelligence and elevate the standards of living in the rural districts. The college was authorized to carry on experiments and demonstrations on the farms and gardens, economic studies of the social status of

agriculture, and to publish bulletins embodying the results of researches in physical, chemical, biological and other problems of agriculture.

In every essential purpose the experiment stations are a part of the agricultural colleges, and go over the same work, adopting the same methods. They are less pedagogical, but equally experimental. There are over sixty of these stations; that is more than one to a State. With this duplication of purpose it is not surprising that, at the outset, the agricultural college did not meet the farmers' need. Nine-tenths of its graduates fell under the shadow of the classical college and sought lifework among the professions. Nor was it at all an easy matter to secure men qualified, both in spirit and training, for the faculty of such institutions. This evil has been admirably remedied, and no better equipped institutions are to be found in the world than our agricultural colleges at the present time, so far as the teaching force is concerned. The students nearly all pass straight forward into agricultural employment of some sort. Meanwhile agriculture has felt the stimulus. "Old Hayseed" is dead. The sciences are linked to farm work. Farming has become the most complex as well as most interesting of all employments. The arts also have reached over their prejudices and associated themselves with the land tiller. The telephone and the trolley supplement rural free mail delivery in destroying the isolation of the farm home. But all this does not do away with the fact that our industrial training, beginning at the top, still remains there. The great want of the present time is some way of affiliating the lower schools to the higher. We have got to solve the problem of how to teach agriculture in our common schools.

President Roosevelt falls under the error of supposing there is a shrinkage in farm population in our Eastern States. The relative shrinkage of this sort ceased before the opening of this century, and the relative growth of cities ended at least fifteen years ago. It is true that the cities are still growing, but they have not, since 1890, absorbed beyond one-third of the increase of population. At the present time we believe that, notwithstanding the enormous immigration of recent years, not more than one-fourth of the total increase is dropping into city life. We do not need to say that we believe this superb sociological fact is largely due to the agricultural college and its co-workers. All the same we shall agree with the President that everything should be done to encourage the growth of industrial training.

There is still an enormous work to be done, in the way of ennobling labor, of linking education of the head and the hand, of raising the conception of farm work. That agricultural work constitutes a profession, as truly as that work which is performed by the lawyer or the minister must and will be allowed. The rural school is rapidly becoming a town school, and as such is furnished with superior buildings, libraries, mechanical tools and a higher grade of teachers. Not a few of the high schools in rural districts are better equipped for teaching the sciences than most of our small colleges. This change is startling, as it is revolutionary. The classics will surely not lose their place in American education, but American history, American life, American work are coming to the front. When Mr. James J. Hill's 400,000,000 population fills up our valleys and covers our prairies we believe that we shall be ready to feed them; not only to feed them but to make of them a thoroly prosperous and well-educated population. We surely have got to do hereafter with great masses of men, and we have got to hustle in our preparation. The bulk of our people must live on the farm and be active producers. Doing this, farm life must be, as our President suggests, kept on a higher level; it must be dignified and brightened "to keep alive the pride and loyalty of the farmer's boys and girls, of the farmer's wife and of the farmer himself."

The vision ahead is that of a great co-operative community, in which the Government is simply the expression of the will and needs of the individuals. This vast co-operative population cannot be divided safely into laborers and capitalists; nor can there be recognized any difference in the interests of different employments. The Agricultural Department at Washington has developed mag-

nificently. It has not at a single point lost its contact with the populace. It works for the people. It is democratic in the fullest sense of the word. Subordinate to this Department, and really constituting a part of the Department, are the agricultural colleges. The call back to the land has gone forth and has been heard. The people no longer seek congestion, but distribution. These new educational institutions are the breath of the age, the instinct of the common people. They are a healthy indication of our nation's growth.

The Timidity of Photographers

We have recently had the pleasure of looking over some five hundred photographs which the readers of The Independent were kind enough to send us for the illustration of this Vacation Number. It was a pleasure—that is, for the first few hours; after that we began to feel like a Cook tourist in the Louvre, and the pleasure became absorbed in a growing sense of duty. We would have enjoyed looking at them more if we had not had to select for publication, because many of them were interesting even to those who were not on the particular picnic kodaked, many of them showed considerable technical skill, and many were beautiful enough to keep on the walls of one's living-room.

We must leave our readers to divine if they can the reasons for our choice of the photographs which fill the first sixteen pages of this issue. The disappointed contestants can get consolation from the old saying that there's no accounting for tastes. We have included several of Miss Boult's, but we wanted to put in more than we did, because they are such good examples of the modern *plein air* school, luminous in the shadows and harmonious in tone. Every photographer knows how difficult it is to get that effect. The reproduction in half-tone fails to bring out the depth and transparency of the originals. They avoid the extremes of the fuzzy-fog photographer and the universal focus picture with its microscopic detail.

Our chief difficulty in making a suitable selection was the lack of variety. There were plenty of pictures good enough to print, but the range of subject was very narrow and the style of treatment narrower still. There were some fifty babbling brooks, and about as many groups of cattle, wooded roads and rowboats. This shows unimpeachable good taste on the part of The Independent readers, but such a uniformity of good taste is monotonous. An occasional dash into the wilderness on either side of the highway where bad taste lies in wait would be diverting. In short, we have become convinced that the average amateur is either timid or lacking in imagination, and of course we choose the more courteous of the alternatives. Certainly he fails to realize the possibilities of modern photography.

One reason for this is that the amateur is too absorbed in the process to pay much attention to the picture. He will argue by the hour on the relative merits of pyro, hydro, eiko and all the other dative abbreviations of developers, but he does not care enough what his camera is pointed at. He does all his thinking in the darkroom. Now that we have come to develop films by the yard, we have learned that after the exposure is made a man has about as much influence over the negative as he has over next week's weather. He can spoil it by fussing over it, but he cannot help it much. Get your developer the right strength and temperature and let the unseen, unknown and unmanageable chemical forces do the rest.

It is a great mistake to devote too much time to technique and manipulation, because the object of photography is to free the esthetic impulse by relieving the artist of drudgery. The photographer starts with perfect skill in drawing and complete command of the laws of geometrical perspective, which his supercilious rival of the brush and pencil gains partially after laboring for two years at charcoal drawing from plaster casts and starving as long again in a garret in the Latin Quarter. In the same way the man who plays the piano with his feet has escaped four years of four-finger exercises. He is sure that the right notes will be struck and can devote his attention to making the music express whatever he has in him to express.

One might suppose that, starting freed from the handicap of training the fingers

to obey the intentions of their proprietor, the photographer would go on and develop the possibilities of monochrome reproduction, but as a matter of fact he rarely does. He does not even come close enough to the confines of his field to realize its limitations. A good way to learn what a picture really is and how to get one, is to practice imitating famous paintings. Only the kinetoscope people can afford to get up a battle for the purpose of photographing it, but you can do portraits and genre pictures so far as your models and costumes and properties allow. Exact imitations such as some of the magazines have published are not necessary. See if you can get the same effects in lighting, posing and expression with similar subjects. Then compare your photograph with that of the original and try to find out why the latter is a work of art and the former, probably, is not. If you can tell this, then you may be able to discover or to create a real picture for yourself.

Don't be afraid to experiment; not with new lenses and developers, but with new pictures. After you have learned how to pose and light a figure according to the book—three-quarters face, eyes turned back toward the camera, north upper window on one side and white paper screen on the other and all that—then try to see how many of these rules you can violate with impunity. Enlarge your pictures. Enlarging cameras can be obtained cheaply now, or you can make one out of your darkroom by sticking the lens thru a hole in the door. Don't be afraid of "faking" to get pictorial effects. It is nobody's business how you get your picture so long as you get it. With the new developing papers of all colors, textures and tones you can bring out your idea, if you have one. Mere size has something to do with the effect. Think how disappointing it would be to visit the Metropolitan Art Gallery if none of the pictures were larger than 5x7. When you show a large picture to your friends they naturally expect it to contain something worth looking at, and you do not want to disappoint them. You are then in a field where you must meet the competition of real artists. You will learn that it is more important to know how to focus the attention than to focus the camera. After you have practiced the arts of selection, elimination, subordination and gradation long enough you will have a better knowledge of the capabilities of photography as well as a better appreciation of the real value and interest of the old-fashioned hand-made pictures worked on canvas with a brush.

Mare's Nests

It has been sufficiently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that Section 8, 3, of Article I of the Constitution, which gives Congress the power "to regulate commerce . . . among the several States," thereby gives Congress control of interstate commerce. Whether President Roosevelt is justified in his opinion that Section 8, 7, which gives Congress power to "establish post offices and post roads," allows Congress to supervise and regulate railroads within a single State, we do not now discuss. Our present purpose is to consider the somewhat surprising specifications which Congressman Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, in an address on Decoration Day at Gettysburg, made to show that Congress is trenching on the duties of the States under the Constitution, and that we are on the road to dangerous centralization.

Let it be premised that the Tenth Amendment, reserving to the States all powers not delegated to the United States, is constantly quoted by the strict constructionists whenever new conditions seem to require that Congress take up new service for the people. Post roads are very different now from what they were in 1787, and so is the commerce between the States. The Preamble of the Constitution enumerates, among its purposes, to "insure domestic tranquillity" and "promote the general welfare." Again, in Article I, 10, 1, we are told that Congress shall have power to "provide for the common defense and *general welfare* of the United States." The "general welfare" has to do with matters of tremendous concern not thought of then. It is perfectly proper that the Supreme Court should find implied as well as explicit authority in the Constitution for doing things which the

people want, and are necessary for the "general welfare."

We give Mr. Tawney's list of the encroachments on State rights by Congress or the President. They need frighten no one:

1. "The recent surrender by the Southern States to the Federal Government of the exercise of the right reserved to them by the Constitution to maintain, control and regulate local quarantine."

Infectious diseases enter our ports and cross interstate boundaries. The "surrender" referred to was in the case of yellow fever requiring quarantine in Southern ports, and especially the guarding against its being transported across the river between Louisiana and Mississippi. The crossing of the river is interstate commerce, which is particularly given into the charge of Congress, in Article I, 10, 3, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States," while at the seaports yellow fever comes in thru "commerce with foreign nations." "General welfare" certainly allows Congress to take advantage of its powers in this respect, when the States desire:

2. "The practical surrender by the State of Maryland of the control over her oyster beds."

But these oyster beds are in sea water, and were being invaded by citizens of other States. Certainly Congress has the right to control the general water front and to make full surveys:

3. "The Federal inspection of the products of private manufacturing establishments, and the sanitary inspection are centered in the establishments themselves."

That means the beef "inspection." But this control is needed for "public welfare," and is justified by the fact that "these meat products are for interstate and foreign commerce." Further, Article I, 10, 2, distinctly declares that wherever States pass "inspection laws," such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress." This plainly implies the right of Congress to make such inspection laws:

4. "The Federal inquiry into woman and child labor in local industrial occupations, with a view to securing Federal legislation and control."

Then thus far it is only inquiry, with no legislation. We see no reason why Congress should not be allowed to make inquiry on any subject which affects the "public welfare," and certainly this does; and a vicious practice in one State affects commerce in another. Further, the President is directed, Article II, 3, 1, to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient"; and how can he do it without such inquiry as Congress may authorize?

5. "The inspection of cattle and all other agricultural products; the investigation of soils in which the Federal Government has no interest; the care and disposition of timber on State lands; the actual breeding of horses and cattle primarily for the benefit of the few fancy stock raisers of the country."

These are all acts of "inspection," or other information purely for the benefit of the people. We wonder Mr. Tawney forgot to include the Weather Bureau. We have a Department of Agriculture, but most of the work spoken of is undertaken by the States, on Federal appropriations at agricultural stations. Fine Jersey cattle are raised to promote the "general welfare," not to please fancy stock-raisers, whose profits it reduces. It is for the people generally that information is given on soils and seeds and cattle, just as merchants are benefited by the daily "Consular Reports" of the Department of Commerce and Labor:

6. "The making of geological and topographical surveys of States . . . of cities and counties."

Why should not the Federal Government make such surveys and maps, and do this most minutely where the most people will be benefited thereby? It is "general welfare," and interferes with no State rights:

7. "The free testing of coal, . . . of building materials, . . . the free gauging of streams."

Again, this is for the "general welfare," and of course for the advantage of special persons also. The Geological Survey will study the quality of coal mines, not so that a speculator may exploit them, but to protect the people. The flow of water in a river is gauged and the people get the advantage if they want to use its force for municipal or private lighting. It is a part of the general system of helping the people. More is done for the people, and at a greater

expense than ten years ago, and the States do not object and the people like it. These things are not specified in the Constitution, and the makers of the Constitution never thought of them. We might put them in were we to write a Constitution now. By the Quaker way of common consent they are accepted as properly belonging to the domain of the Federal Government, because they concern the "general welfare," and it is the simplest and easiest and fairest way of interpreting the meaning and purpose of the Constitution. Complaint is futile.

One Man City Government

Not only residents of the District of Columbia, but also all urban dwellers in the United States, will find much to think about in a report that has just been submitted to the President by his special adviser, Mr. James B. Reynolds, regarding the administration of the affairs of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Reynolds, whose qualifications for a critical estimation of plans and workings of municipal government are well known, has looked over the situation presented by the District of Columbia with detailed thoroughness, and he makes to the President a number of highly important recommendations, among which are these: The creation of the office of governor at a salary of $10,000 a year; the creation of departments of health, police and fire, buildings and public works, street engineering, charities, corrections, housing and labor, each to be conducted by a commissioner to be paid $5,000 a year; the creation of a municipal council composed of the commissioners, and constituting a public assembly for the passage of ordinances, regulating the affairs of the District; and the creation of a citizens' committee of one hundred to represent all civic interests.

At present the administration of the affairs of the District of Columbia is conducted by three appointed commissioners in no way responsible to the people of the District, who have no power of election. Two of the commissioners must have been actual residents of the District for three years next before their appointment, and have during that period claimed residence nowhere else. The third is detailed from time to time from the Engineer Corps of the army. The administration of these commissioners is in fact and in spirit a class, or aristocratic, government. It is the municipal rule of a population by a superior power quite independent of the fluctuating will of the municipal populace.

The radical features of Mr. Reynolds' recommendations are, first, the creation of a council in which both ordinance making and administrative functions shall be united; and, secondly, the proposed substitution of the one-man administrative authority of an appointed governor for the present responsibility of the board of commissioners.

A vast amount of experience supports the contention that any attempt at too rigid a separation of administrative and legislative functions is unwise. The development of English government has been in the direction of lodging undivided authority and responsibility in the town council, which appoints its own executive committees. American experience with divided responsibility in mayor and council has been so unsatisfactory that we also have begun working toward unity, but by a plan the direct opposite of the English. We elect a mayor with ample authority, and then give to the heads of departments, which he appoints, the powers and functions of a council for purposes both of legislation and administration. That, substantially, is the plan of the constitution and powers of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in New York City, and that, substantially, is the plan recommended by Mr. Reynolds for Washington.

But this plan, as applied to Washington, may be a curious misfit. One-man responsibility, as all students familiar with the history of American municipal government are aware, has been evolved in this country as a means of meeting the inconveniences and irresponsibility of party control in municipal affairs. Bi-partisan boards and bi-partisan councils too often mean the negation of any responsibility whatsoever. On the other hand, all experience with appointive authority administering the rule of an aristocratic class or any superior power has gone to show that a board or commission, in which different views may find

expression and action may be taken only thru agreement, is more judicious, more flexible, more reasonable, more considerate of rights, than the single or one-man administrative agent. Mr. Reynolds apparently has failed entirely to take this fundamental difference of conditions into consideration.

There is one point, however, in his recommendations which is most admirable, and which the American people in general, as well as those especially charged with responsibility for the government of the District of Columbia, may well take under careful advisement. Mr. Reynolds recommends that the proposed Governor of the District of Columbia, who would be also Mayor of the city of Washington, should be not necessarily a resident of the District, but preferably a man who had demonstrated his ability as a municipal executive thru service as the successful mayor of some other city of not less than 50,000 inhabitants.

This is the German plan and it has given to German cities the best municipal administration to be found anywhere in the world. The great cities of Berlin, Leipsic and Frankfort would not think of confining their choice for mayor to their own citizens. Their practice is to call a man who has had a record of success in smaller towns, just as a great American university may call to its presidency a man who has demonstrated his ability in a smaller institution.

The introduction of this habit of promoting mayors from small to large towns in America would work a wonderful transformation in the quality of American municipal government.

The Church in Social Reform

Somebody has said, a bit flippantly, that lawyers are down on the ground and in the game with the men, and so are doctors down with them and in the game, but that ministers are sitting up in the gallery with the ladies and looking on. We do not accept this view, for we observe that ministers and church people generally are as much interested, to say the least, in matters of public betterment as any one else. And we observe that at all public meetings for public betterment ministers and church people are called very much to the front.

Nevertheless, other organizations than the Churches are taking a very active part in social progress, often because they think that some better work can be done when the ecclesiastical brand is removed. Such are certain ethical societies and social settlements, which do not put religion in the foreground, but are intensely devoted to moral and social reform, especially in our congested populations. There is, certainly, an altruistic and ethical purpose in many labor unions, while various provident and insurance organizations have much the same aim.

We are not of those that hold that the Church should so concentrate to itself the various tasks for social betterment that all other agencies should be absorbed. For example, while the Church ought to give its full influence for temperance, or for tenement-house reform, or for education, or for the protection of women and children, yet those not in the Church should bear their part, and provision should be made for their undenominational co-operation. It is not so much the Churches officially acting as it is the individual members whose service is required.

And that service is given. If one were to read the list of any body of men engaged in altruistic service, it will be found that the majority of them come from the Churches. It is the teaching of the Church that gives them their impulse. In the social settlements and people's institutes this is to be observed if the roster is read. Their service is to be credited to the Churches—Protestant, Catholic, Jewish and Ethical Culture (for the latter is a real Church)—of which they are members.

This fact comes to our mind in reading the report of a conference on social-ethical problems held at Union Seminary, in this city, last week. There were present Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Unitarians and Jews, and men connected with settlements whose denominational relations are not known to us. They agreed to organize a movement to bring into closer relationship the different forces of the social-ethical movement, embracing both those inside and outside the Churches, and in-

cluding the representatives of organized labor; and to hold conferences for discussion and mutual information. It was especially sought to organize a bureau of speakers and literature which should work in a double direction—both from the outside toward the Church, bringing it information and inspiration on all social-ethical movements, and, conversely, from the Church, carrying its fraternal sympathy and aid to these various efforts for social improvement.

Such efforts to co-ordinate more closely the influences of the Church and the efforts of those engaged in moral reform are of no little value, but the chief service is rendered by those who are both in the Church and also in these social movements, and what churchman should not take a deep interest in the better physical and moral as well as spiritual elevation of those whose circumstances make the struggle for decency and character and comfort a hard one.

San Francisco and the Japanese

We judge that San Francisco is corrigible, for the earthquake, tho disastrous enough, did not cause so utter a destruction as that which befell Sodom. San Francisco is now trying to mend its ways, and is bringing its officials before the courts for trial, and is reorganizing its government. But San Francisco is trying the patience of the country with its treatment of its Japanese residents. The action as to the schools was unpardonable, and absolutely violated the Constitution, which declares that "all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." There can be no question that a treaty overrides State law; the only question is as to the interpretation of the treaty. And now the vicious attacks of mobs on Japanese citizens gives occasion for Japanese demands for redress. To be sure, mobs are not responsible, but the country is, and they involve the country in serious danger. To be sure, we recall that after the news of the Portsmouth treaty American property was destroyed in Tokyo by a Japanese mob, so that honors—or horrors—are easy. We hope that San Francisco may have a reprieve and that the warning she received may suffice.

Employment Agencies

The evils and dangers attaching to employment agencies in large cities have lately been carefully studied by trained investigators with results to appall the uninitiated. Ignorant immigrants are sent to what are nothing less than prison camps, and innocent girls sold as white slaves. This investigation has led to the passage of an act by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for licensing and regulating employment agencies in cities, which we commend to other States. Under the act every employment agency must be licensed by the chief police official in the city. The applicant must file a bond of $1,000, so as to protect any person aggrieved by misconduct. There must be no liquor sold in the building, nor must liquor be given to the applicants. Accurate records must be kept, in the English language, of fee charged, and equally of all who seek to engage applicants, with class of work and hours and wages. The fee charged is good for one month, and no extra fee must be asked. Applicants sent out of the city must have a full memorandum in a language they can understand, of place and destination, nature of work, wages and hours. No female employe shall be sent to any disorderly place, and no person of bad character shall be allowed to remain in the agency. The law is full, explicit and excellent, but it will not execute itself. It needs the careful supervision of those citizens' committees which concern themselves with the public welfare.

The "Power"

It is very difficult for us, in our undemonstrative life, to comprehend the experiences described in the Book of Acts as to the converts who were "filled with the spirit." But we seem to see apostolic times come down to us when we read the accounts of the extraordinary revival in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches

of Korea. One man was making confessions of a sinful life:

"When he finished speaking he flung himself upon the floor in great agony and begged for mercy. The scene that followed was indescribable. Men were stricken to the floor all over the church as if hurled there by a thunderbolt. They writhed upon the floor and cried out for mercy in great agony of remorse. So great was the distress in every direction that no one could turn either to this one or that one to give aid; indeed, the only aid that they seemed to want was the privilege of rising to their feet and confessing their sins."

Another man made confession of a certain sin:

"He was stricken to the floor and wallowed there as if tortured. Later he arose to his feet and continued a moment with his confession, when he was again hurled to the floor. He lay there some time unconscious. Our physician spent a few moments over him and some of the brethren gathered at his side, but directly retired leaving the man in the hands of God. Soon he recovered and again attempted to get to his feet, and two of the brethren supported him, but he was unable to continue his confession that day. At this meeting others were in as deep distress as he, and the church floor was covered with the slain of the Lord, and their agony for their sins is indescribable. On one occasion, a man beat the floor till he left the marks of his bloody fist on the boards, and appeared utterly unconscious of what he had done. The sobs and groans of the penitents could be heard at a great distance from the church and the repetition of such scenes filled the city with wonder and fear. During a number of the meetings many outsiders came in, some to mock and jeer, but among them were those who were also overwhelmed with the rest."

Koreans are generally regarded as of a very impassive temperament, and this outbreak has astonished the missionaries, but they accept it as from God, just as they have been inclined to accept the Korean idea that demons take possession of people there as they did of the people in the time of our Lord. The experiences are of both psychological and religious interest and importance, and help us to interpret New Testament language.

What has made the British Empire? What has made the United States? Different interests will give different answers. But it is not the highest and best answer that we read in a speech made by Mr. Deakin, Prime Minister of the Australian Federation, at a dinner given to the Premiers by the London Chamber of Commerce. He said:

"Trade made the Empire. Trade requires to maintain it. Trade being the first consideration, surely the views of the trader should be the first to which public opinion should listen. . . . We repudiate any attempt to influence your judgment in this matter by appeals to sentiment. Business first, and while you are dealing with the business side, business only."

But has not a wiser "Symphony" said:

"O Trade! O Trade! would thou wert dead!
The Time needs heart—'tis tired of head:
'We're all for Love,' the violin said, . . .
And ever Love hears the poor folks crying,
And ever Love hears the women sighing,
And ever sweet Knighthood's death-defying,
And ever wise childhood's deep implying,
And never a trader's glozing and lying."

Louis Havet, in discussing "Simplified Spelling in French and English," as our readers will remember, observed that a French child learning English cannot understand why *wrong* and *right* begin with different letters. The tale is told of the countryman who asked what the big letters W and R stand for which he saw every little distance posted along the railroad tracks. He was told they stood for "Ring" and "Whistle." The explanation satisfied him for a moment, and then he shook his head and asked: "I see how W stands for 'Wring,' but how in thunder can R stand for 'Whistle'?"

The next Protestant Episcopal Convention will meet this year in Richmond, Va. We are glad to hear it rumored that there will be an attempt to bring the Reformed Episcopal Church back into the larger body, from which it fled thirty years ago from fear of ritualism. There ought to be free space in that "roomy" Church for both the lovers of ritual and those who oppose it. The Reformed Episcopal Church has hardly justified its separate existence.

Sir Hugh Bell, president of the British Steel Institute, is quoted as predicting that the time will come when, with scarce any crew, ships will be propelled across the Atlantic by wireless force generated at Niagara Falls. That sounds incredible, but we have the incredibles already achieved.

Insurance

The Indictment of Jordan

NINETEEN indictments were found last week, in connection with year-end transactions, against Thomas D. Jordan, ex-controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. One of these indictments was for perjury and the other eighteen for forgery in the third degree. The indictments against Jordan are based partly on the Equitable's transactions with the Mercantile Trust Company at the end of 1904 and partly upon the so-called "Kuhn-Loeb loans." Mr. Jordan, who absented himself from this State just prior to the Armstrong-Hughes investigation, appeared in court on Wednesday last, and a plea of not guilty was entered in his behalf. Bail was fixed at $10,000, which was promptly furnished. The Jordan indictments were similar to those found against John R. Hegeman, to which reference was made in this department last week.

Burnham Held to Have Been Wrongly Convicted

THE Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, with the concurrence of the five sitting judges, on Friday of last week reversed the verdict whereby George Burnham, Jr., ex-vice-president and general counsel of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, was convicted of grand larceny. The decision, written by Justice Ingraham, may save Frederick A. Burnham and ex-Vice-President George D. Eldridge, now under indictment for participation in the transaction now held to have been wrongfully used as a basis for the conviction of George Burnham, Jr. Some four months of a two years' term in Sing Sing had already been served by Burnham when the Appellate Division granted him a new trial. The Court holds that, as in the case of George W. Perkins, charged with larceny, criminal intent was not shown in the Burnham case. The evidence before the jury, according to Justice Ingraham, did not justify the conviction, the evidence was improperly admitted by the lower Court, and Justice Greenbaum, the trial judge, wrongfully charged the trial jury.

THE Prudential Insurance Company of America, of which ex-Senator John F. Dryden is president, announces that all its industrial policies now in force under which the insured have attained age seventy-five, or under which the insured may attain age seventy-five during the present year, will be made free or paid-up policies, and the further payment of premiums will not be required. This is easily the most important voluntary benefit ever granted by the Prudential.

AN organization has recently been formed by ten or fifteen young women in Midland, S. Dak., that is calculated to encourage thrift and life insurance. The society as now organized is purely local, but its plan and scope may easily take on a national if not a worldwide application. The founders have named the infant organization the "Marriageable Young Ladies' Protective Society." Its avowed object is, in brief, "the promotion of sensible marriages and the prevention of domestic unhappiness and of divorce proceedings after marriage." Believing that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, each charter member has signed a cast-iron pledge in which she agrees under no circumstances to marry a man who has less than $2,000 in cash or its equivalent, and has not an insurance upon his life of $2,000 or more. The work of the insurance canvasser, which has only too often been carried on under the most discouraging of circumstances, has in the South Dakota organization received the most pronounced aid and abetment. Under the new order of things to be inaugurated by the "Marriageable Young Ladies' Protective Society," poverty will be forced to take a back seat, so to speak, and love will accordingly cease to fly out of the window. The machinery of the divorce courts will no longer be so active as it has been, and it may presently be possible to eliminate divorce altogether if the plans of the South Dakota maidens are properly worked out. Eastern girls are watching the experiment of their South Dakota sisters with eagle eyes and much fluttering in the dovecotes. Eastern application of the South Dakota idea may be looked for in the near future if all goes well.

Financial

Tariff Agreement With Germany

If we consider only the tariff reductions actually made in the new temporary agreement with Germany, the advantage appears to be very decidedly on the side of the United States. Upon 96.7 per cent. of the imports into Germany from this country (about $225,000,000), Germany's minimum rates are conceded to us. On a considerable number of articles rates from 25 to 50 per cent. below even the minimum schedules are granted. On the other hand, our reductions affect only 1.4 per cent. of Germany's exports to this country, and are really almost valueless, as they relate only to argols, brandy, wine, paintings and statuary. In figures, the reductions of duties are $6,664,000 one one side and only $208,168 on the other. But no further concession in rates could be made on our side, except by a treaty of reciprocity. Such a treaty must be ratified by the Senate and approved by the House.

We do concede something, however, in addition to the slight reduction of rates. We grant open hearings on reappraisements at the Custom House; our agents sent to Germany to investigate as to values will work in the open and have an official status there; the appraisals of German Chambers of Commerce will be accepted as competent evidence, and the "market value" upon which our duties are levied will be the German "export price" when the goods are sold wholly for export or sold at home only in small quantities. These new regulations will tend to decrease the *ad valorem* duties heretofore paid on imports from Germany and to prevent friction at our custom houses. With all due allowance, however, for these administrative concessions, the advantage will be largely on our side. But all this is temporary, for Germany expects a more even exchange to be made in the near future by treaty or by means of the enactment here of a dual tariff.

....The Pennsylvania Railroad Company now has 45,496 stockholders, the largest number in its history, and twice as many as it had ten years ago.

....By the Census Bureau the value of last year's cotton crop in this country has been placed at $721,647,237. This includes $81,335,699 for cotton seed.

....Canada's foreign commerce increased by 17½ per cent. in the twelve months ending with March. Imports were $340,374,000, of which $208,721,000 came from the United States, and $83,229,000 from Great Britain.

....Referring to the subject of school bonds, mentioned in the article on bond investments in our issue of May 23d, it may be said that information regarding school bonds can be given to investors by the William R. Compton Bond and Mortgage Company, of Macon, Mo.

....It is reported that the resignation of William Ellis Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, whose recent marriage excited much public criticism, is in the hands of Judge Gary, chairman of the board, and that Mr. Corey has sold his holdings of the Corporation stock.

....The annual international commerce of the world now amounts to a little more than 26 billions of dollars. Imports are 13¾ billions, and exports 12½ billions. Of the imports of countries other than the United States, 14½ per cent. are drawn from this country, and 9½ per cent. of their exports are sent to us.

....Official reports show that in 1906 the port of New York handled 66 per cent. of the entire foreign commerce of the United States. Boston was second, with 7 per cent., and New Orleans third, with 6 per cent. Of our exports, 35 per cent. were shipped from New York, Galveston, with 9½ per cent., standing second.

....The copper output of the United States in 1906, according to the final estimate of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, was 917,620,000 pounds. This quantity exceeded the output of 1905 by a little less than 5 per cent., and that of 1904 by 12 per cent. Montana stands first in the list, with 299,850,000 pounds to her credit, Arizona (263,200,000) second, and Michigan (224,071,000) third.

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Survey of the World

Speeches by the President

Last Monday was Georgia Day at Jamestown. The President went down on the "Mayflower," arriving early in the morning. He was to be present at the formal opening of Georgia's State Building, which is a reproduction of Bulloch Hall, the ancestral home of his mother at Roswell, Ga. After reviewing the fleets, he made an address on the Exposition grounds, having been introduced as "the most distinguished of Georgia's distinguished grandsons," who from "his Southern mother had imbibed largely the ideals which had placed him before an admiring country as one who means to do his duty by all." After speaking at some length of Georgia's history and progress and the essential characteristics of the American people, he turned to the application of remedies for wrongs, saying that we should avoid vindictive hatred of the wrongdoer and should not exact revenge. The South had shown remarkable growth in the last twenty-five years, but there was room for more, and the South, he remarked, would be all the better for immigrants of the right kind. He hoped to see steamship lines established for bringing such immigrants to Savannah and Charleston. Good education should be given free in the South to all children, no matter what might be their race or color. He pointed out the need of industrial education, and urged a war upon the evil of child labor in factories. He argued that all ordinary and extraordinary risks should be assumed by the employer, and spoke of "the extreme unwisdom of railroad companies in fighting the constitutionality of the Employers' Liability act." This law must be kept on the statute books "in drastic form." He closed with a tribute to the navy. In the afternoon he spoke before the National Editorial Association, beginning with advice to writers for the press, and then turning to taxation and to projects for the conservation of our national resources. Recent history of legislation and executive action for the creation of forest reserves, irrigation and the protection of public lands was reviewed. The President still hopes, he says, to obtain legislation authorizing the leasing of coal lands on a royalty basis. There should be, in his opinion, both a Federal graduated income tax and a Federal progressive inheritance tax, especially the latter. "I do not believe," said he, "that any advantage comes either to the country as a whole, or to the individuals inheriting the money, by permitting the transmission in their entirety of such enormous fortunes as have been accumulated in America."

The Idaho Murder Cases

For the trial of William D. Haywood, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, the jury was completed, at Boise, Idaho, on the 3d. Nearly all of the jurors are farmers; all are married men, and the average of their ages is fifty-six years. In his opening address, James H. Hawley, chief prosecutor, promised to show that the murder was an act in pursuance of a great conspiracy of the leaders, or "inner circle," of the Western Federation of Miners; that these leaders employed assassins and were responsible for many other murders. After witnesses had testified as to the assassination of Steunenberg and as to the proof against the murderer; Harry Orchard, who has confessed his guilt, took the stand and related an appalling story of his crimes. He is forty-one years old, his real name is Albert E. Horsley, and he was born

at Wooler, Ontario (Canada), where he was a cheese maker until he ran away to the States with another man's wife. Our summary of his long and circumstantial narrative must be brief. He joined the union at Burke, Idaho, and took part in the meeting when plans were made for the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine buildings, in April, 1899. A thousand armed miners captured a railway train and went to Wardner to attack the mine. There were three explosions. Orchard lit the fuse for one of them. Steunenberg was then Governor. When the Federal troops came, Orchard went to Butte, and thence to Arizona and other places, arriving at Cripple Creek, Colo., in 1902. Moyer and Haywood were officers of the union. He sought, for $200, to blow up the Vindicator mine and to kill fifty non-union miners, but failed. Then he placed in the mine a bomb which killed Superintendent McCormick and another man. For this he was commended by Moyer and Haywood, who gave him $500. After 1903 he did not work, but plied the trade of an assassin. At one time he gave one Scott, a chief of detectives, information about a plot to wreck a train, a plot for which he had not been employed, but his connection with this man appears to have been brief. At the suggestion of Moyer and Haywood, he and Steve Adams, he said, plotted to murder Governor Peabody, both by shooting and by a planted bomb. They were prevented by circumstances which he described. Then, at Pettibone's suggestion, he shot and killed Lyle Gregory, a deputy sheriff. At the request of Haywood, he and Adams blew up with giant powder the station at Independence, killing fourteen non-union miners. The history of this crime was given in detail. The two fled to Colorado Springs and then returned to Denver, where they received congratulations and $500 from Haywood and Pettibone. Some time later Orchard received $650 more. Then, under the same influence, Orchard sought to assassinate Frank Bradley, a mine manager, in San Francisco, first by putting strychnine in a bottle of milk, and, second, by a bomb at the victim's door. Bradley was severely injured and permanently crippled. Pettibone paid $450, expressing regret that the job was incomplete. Returning to Denver, and obtaining $125 more, Orchard responded to Haywood's suggestion that he should kill Supreme Court Judge Gabbert, for a decision against Moyer, and also Judge Goddard, for helping to defeat the eight-hour law. He lay in wait for Gabbert, but there was no good opportunity. He planted a bomb for Goddard in a pathway, and it killed a man named Wally. By the breaking of a string, Goddard was saved from another bomb planted at his gate. A bomb for Peabody was prepared. Haywood then suggested the murder of Steunenberg. Moyer concurred. Four men (Orchard not included) were at first employed. They failed. Then Orchard and John Simpkins took up the work. Together they placed a bomb in November, but the connecting string broke. Simpkins (a member of the union's executive board) went away. In December, Orchard at first sought an opportunity to shoot Steunenberg, and then planted the bomb again. This time it exploded and killed Steunenberg. Orchard had received $240 from Haywood, in the presence of Moyer and Pettibone. [Many of the details of his story have been confirmed by Judge Gabbert, Mrs. Peabody, Mr. Bradley and others.] Orchard's story consumed the greater part of two days. Under cross-examination, on the 7th and 8th, he told again parts of it. He admitted that he was guilty of bigamy, and that he had burned, for the insurance, a cheese factory in Canada and a saloon in Colorado. At Cripple Creek he had found W. F. Davis, who had led the attack at Wardner, and it was Davis who suggested the crime on the Vindicator mine. Immediately thereafter he came to know Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The defense sought to show that he was in the employ of Scott, the chief of detectives. Orchard admitted, as before, his temporary connection with Scott, from whom he obtained a small sum of money, but said he was lying to the man after telling him about the plot to wreck a train. Evidently, the defense will rely upon this testimony in part to support its theory that Orchard was in the employ of the mine-owners. There will be an attempt to show that in killing Steunen-

berg, Orchard was moved by personal hatred. The testimony has been reported at great length in the daily press.

Suits Under the Sherman Act

It was reported some days ago that the Government was about to sue, for violation of the Sherman Act, the railways engaged in the bituminous coal trade in the Eastern States, these being the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and one or two others. The projected suit, it was said, related to a combination based mainly upon an agreement for an allotment of traffic and a maintenance of rates, the same having been in force for several years, and also upon discrimination against independent mine-owners. Denial of this report, however, was made at the Department of Justice, but it appears to be admitted that the Department is preparing suits against the railroads and allied mining companies which control the anthracite coal trade, the roads being the Reading, Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, Lackawanna, Erie, Delaware & Hudson, and possibly the Pennsylvania. It is understood that suits will be brought in Philadelphia. Before he was elected Governor of New York, Charles E. Hughes was employed by the Government, with Alexander Simpson, Jr., to make an investigation concerning these roads and the coal trade. A report has been submitted by Mr. Simpson and Mr. Todd (Governor Hughes's successor), and it it said that Assistant Attorney-General Purdy will have charge of the case.—— At St. Paul, in the pending case against the Standard Oil Company and its seventy subsidiary corporations, the Government has been successful in the preliminary proceedings, all the defendants' exceptions having been overruled.—— Upon complaint of certain newsdealers, prominent representatives of the Chicago *Record-Herald, News, Examiner and American* have been arrested for violation of the State's Anti-Trust law. It is alleged that these papers combined to advance the price of their Sunday issues from 5 to 7 cents, and forbade the dealers to sell the Chicago *Tribune* because it had declined to become a party to the agreement.

Railway Problems

The facts brought to light by the Harriman investigation have recently been the subject of several conferences at the White House, where the question considered was whether the evidence would warrant the prosecution of the railroad companies or of Mr. Harriman. Secretaries Taft, Root, Cortelyou and Garfield, with Attorney-General Bonaparte and members of the Commission, have taken part in these conferences, the last of which was held on the 7th. While no official statement has been made, the conclusion appears to have been reached that the evidence does not warrant a criminal prosecution of Mr. Harriman (who is said to have gained immunity as to some offenses by testifying), and that the success of a prosecution of the companies for violation of the Sherman act cannot be predicted with certainty. It is understood that the Commission is divided on these questions. The Government will soon, however, proceed against Mr. Harriman in the courts to compel him to answer the questions which he declined to answer during the investigation. The Commission will submit a report upon the whole inquiry to the Department of Justice, and a careful examination of all the evidence will precede a final decision as to the Government's course.——In the Sugar Trust rebate cases, the Great Northern road's demurrer has been overruled, and the Western Transit Company has pleaded guilty, paying a fine of $10,000.—— In Minnesota, several railroad companies are opposing in the courts the two-cent law, and it is said that the railroads of the country will unite in testing the constitutionality of such statutes. On the other hand, Minnesota's Governor and Attorney-General have invited the Governors and Attorney-Generals of several other States to confer with them concerning support of the rate laws recently enacted.

Wage Increases and Strikes

Nearly 200,000 employees in the cotton factories of New England have received a considerable increase of wages. The addition at Fall River, where the movement began, was about 10 per cent., taking effect on the 27th

ult. This was also the rate of increase in many mills elsewhere, but the addition in New Hampshire and Maine and at Lowell (taking effect on the 3d) was 5 per cent. It is estimated that the entire annual increase exceeds $7,500,000. Wages in the New England cotton mills are higher now, as a rule, than ever before. One prominent company in Maine says that the increase at its mills since 1899 has been 35 per cent.——According to the report of the arbitrators appointed some weeks ago, the additional pay granted to the officers of the coastwise steamships of the Ward, Mallory, Clyde and other lines amounts to $30,000 a year.——An advance of about 10 per cent. to employees of the Burlington Railroad system was made last month. ——In the Pacific Mail annual report, published last week, a decrease of net earnings was accounted for in part by the explanation that the increase of wages during the year had been from 15 to 33 per cent.——At the mills of the International Paper Company, in Berlin, N. H., an eight-hour day has been granted. Similar action is demanded by several thousand employees of the paper mills in Holyoke, Mass.——In San Francisco, where more than 30,000 employees have been idle on account of strikes, 8,000 ironworkers resumed their places on the 1st upon the old terms, but with the understanding that by a gradual reduction an eight-hour day should be reached within three years. It was partly on account of the ironworkers' strike that the shipbuilding company which constructed the "Oregon" recently turned over to the Government the unfinished cruiser "California," being unable to complete it. These builders will take no more contracts for warships.——On the 25th ult. the Union Pacific Coal Company closed its collieries in Wyoming, from which many cities and towns have been supplied. This action was due to the organization of union lodges. According to press dispatches, the company gave notice that no union man would be employed, and warned 1,400 union members that they must vacate the company's houses.——The threatened strike of 40,000 bituminous miners in the Pittsburgh district has been averted. They objected to the introduction of new automatic dumping machines, alleging that the use of them reduced their wages by 17 cents per ton. Certain parts of the machinery have been laid aside, pending arbitration of the whole question. —— Preparations have been made for a strike of the Western Union telegraph operators, who assert that the increase of 10 per cent. granted on March 1st has been paid to only a little more than half the men. They also ask for an eight-hour day and demand the reinstatement of employees alleged to have been discharged because they were union officers. The matter will come before the company's directors on the 13th.

Santo Domingo's Debts

The treaty with Santo Domingo involves a settlement of the republic's debts (scaled down to about $17,000,000) by means of a new loan of $20,000,000. Reports from the island indicate that the Dominican Congress is unwilling to confirm this settlement, but desires to negotiate a loan for only $10,000,000, proposing to defer payment to the largest American creditor, to submit that creditor's claim to some new tribunal and to defer the payment of certain other claims which have been formally adjudicated.——During the past year, Receiver Colton has been striving to suppress smuggling on the Haytian border, and by means of an armed and mounted guard he has been quite successful. Hayti's import duties are less than half of Santo Domingo's, and this smuggling on the border has long been carried on as a regular and profitable business, mainly by Turkish, Italian and Syrian merchants, who employed natives as tools. It very largely reduced Santo Domingo's customs revenue.

Mexico and Central America

Morales and Mora, the two emissaries from Guatemala who assassinated General Barillas in Mexico, have been found guilty by a jury and sentenced to death. Morales confessed that General Lima, a near friend of President Cabrera, had hired him to kill Barillas, paying him $500 for the work. The Government of Guatemala denies this and asserts that Barillas was killed by enemies of Cabrera, their purpose be-

ing to discredit the latter. In many dispatches it is said that there is a reign of terror in Guatemala. Refugees assert that the political opponents of Cabrera are persecuted; that several of them, belonging to prominent families, have been flogged to death, and that others, and even women, have been cruelly tortured in prison. Names are given in these reports. Cabrera has published an official denial, saying that his enemies have organized a campaign of lies. Upon appeal, twelve of the nineteen persons recently sentenced to death in Guatemala for complicity in the plot to assassinate Cabrera have been found guilty and their sentences have been confirmed. One of the two Mexicans was exonerated; the other goes to prison for fifteen years, with the two Italians. Of the twelve to be executed, eleven are Guatemalans and one is a Spaniard. It is still said in Mexico that there will be no war, but relations between Mexico and Guatemala are severely strained, and all the Governors of Mexican States have publicly offered troops to President Diaz. Foreign Minister Gomez, of Nicaragua, who has come to this country, says that President Zelaya has no intention to consolidate the five republics, but seeks only a permanent peace. There is a movement, led by Dr. Francisco Reyes, formerly Salvador's Minister to Mexico, for a federation congress, to be held in Mexico, composed of 150 Central Americans who now reside in Mexico and fifty other delegates appointed by the five republics.

Ireland

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in outlining the policy of the Government to the House of Commons, announced that the Irish bill has been dropped with regret by the Ministry, but that a bill would be introduced during the present session for the relief of evicted tenants in Ireland by the compulsory purchase of land. The Premier said:

"I believe that the Irish people would have done well to give the details of the measure greater attention than appears to have been the case at the recent convention. But, in view of the announcement of the leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons that he would abide by the decision of the convention, and in view of the unanimous decision of the convention to reject the bill, the Government cannot, of course, go any further with it."

Since the Cabinet has decided against an autumn session it would be necessary to drop the Licensing bill. This would be taken up at the next session, at which also a more comprehensive education bill would be introduced. The Premier announced that the Government intended to pass the army organization bill and some others, explaining:

"When I say 'pass,' I mean 'pass the House of Commons,' as I cannot forecast what will be the action of the House of Lords."

On June 17th or 24th a resolution would be introduced calling for the reform of the House of Lords.——The rejection of the Irish bill has been followed by a great increase of lawlessness and disorder, particularly in Roscommon, Kings and Sligo counties. The peasants resent being confined to small patches of unproductive land while all around them the grass lands are devoted to pasturage. They are, therefore, endeavoring to ruin the grazing industry by driving the cattle from the range. The constabulary in the disturbed districts has been largely increased, but in spite of this it has been found impossible to put a stop to the disorder. The object of the peasants is to make cattle raising unprofitable and unsafe, and so force the selling or leasing of lands for agriculture. The Government has prosecuted 189 persons, but in many cases it has been impossible to secure convictions because of local sympathy with the agitation. Boycotts, assassinations and conflicts with the police are becoming common, as they used to be in years gone by.

India

John Morley, Secretary for State for India, in introducing the Indian budget vigorously defended the action of the Government in arresting and deporting the leading native agitators. He said in conclusion:

"There is a school who say we might wisely walk out of India, leaving India to manage her own affairs better than we can. Anybody who pictures to himself the anarchy and bloody chaos which would follow such withdrawal will shrink from such a position. We are bound to take a different view. We shall face all these mischiefs, difficulties and dangers with a clear conscience, for we know we are not following our own interests, but the interests of these millions committed to us, with sympathy, kindness, firmness and love of justice, and, whether the weather be fair or foul, with courage and a hopeful spirit."

The plague which still rages in India, causing 80,000 deaths a week, is attributed by the Hindu agitators to the British Government, which is accused of killing the people by poisoning the drinking water. A number of natives were found to have been putting harmless balls into the wells, claiming that this was done by order of the Government for the purpose of poisoning the people. The Hindu who started the story, and his thirty-three accomplices, have been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for eighteen months or two years. The Government of India is endeavoring to put a stop to the growth of sedition in the educational institutions. The colleges are warned that if the students are allowed to take part in political agitation in such a way as to interfere with the corporate life and educational work of the place, and still more, if such propagandism assumes the form of picketing and open violence, the Government will withdraw from the college, at any rate for a period, the privilege of affiliation with a university and all grants for the support of the school. If professors are found to abuse their positions by inculcating into immature minds of the students doctrines subversive of their respect for authority and calculated to impair their usefulness as citizens, they will be disciplined for dereliction of duty. The chief opponent of the Government on these lines has been Surendranath Banerjee, who, since his dismissal from the Government service, has devoted himself to the cultivation of the Nationalist and anti-British movement, and has organized the students into semi-military corps of volunteers. Among papers of the Hindu lawyer, Lajpat Rai, on his arrest, were found documents indicating that a delegation had been sent to Tokyo to ask the Japanese assistance in a Hindu revolt against British rule. It was given out from London that on the recent visit of Prince Fushimi and Admiral Yamamoto to England, an extension of the Anglo-Japanese treaty was negotiated with Lord Edward Grey, of the British Foreign Affairs. This provides that Japan shall be bound to assist Great Britain with her navy in case the British control of India is attacked by any other power. This is obviously directed against Russia.——British criminal law has received an important modification in the unanimous passage by the House of Commons of a bill establishing a Court of Appeal, which will consist of seven judges of the Kings Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, to be selected and presided over by the Lord Chief Justice of England. This extends the right of appeal, which has been confined to civil cases, to convictions for crime.

French Labor Difficulties

The seamen's strike, which paralyzed the commerce of France for over a week, has come to an end, and more than a hundred steamers which had been held up at various ports for lack of men sailed on June 6th. The seamen have succeeded in demonstrating their power, but have not gained the advance in pensions for which they struck. After prolonged consultations with Minister of Marine Thomson and the Naval Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, the strike committee decided to order the men to return to work and to accept the proposal which M. Thomson had made before the strike—that is, to increase the pensions of seamen in the Naval Reserve from $40.80 to $72, and of officers from $156 to $200 a year. The Minister agreed to abandon the prosecution of deserters and to use his influence with the navigation companies to reinstate all the striking officers and men. Naval vessels had been put in service by the Government for carrying the mails in the Mediterranean, and M. Thomson had announced his intention of manning some of the merchant vessels with naval officers and seamen, and drawing upon the reserves to fill up the crews of the warships. The strikers obeyed the order of their executive officers and returned to work in all the ports of France.——The Government has secured the conviction in the case against the labor leaders, M. Levy, treasurer of the General Federation of Labor, and M. Bousquet, an agitator in the bakers' strike. They were charged with making violent speeches resulting in disorder. The incendiary language they used was reported by the police, and acts of violence by the strikers having followed,

the court held that they were responsible for the actions of those who had put into practice their advice. M. Jaurés, the Socialist leader, spoke in their defense. M. Levy said that he used no more violent language than when he was a collaborator with Clemenceau on his newspapers *Justice* and *Aurore*, but now that Clemenceau was Premier he was treated as an outcast. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty on 24 out of 37 counts, and they were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a fine of $200. ——The demonstrations of the vine growers in the south of France continue, but maintain their orderly character. At Montpellier, on June 9th, half a million people assembled, spending the day in marching and singing and at night sleeping in the open air. The committee in charge of the movement gave the Government until June 10th to grant relief to the distressed industry, threatening at that time, if nothing was done, that the 1,200 municipal officers of the region would resign or be forced to, and a policy of passive resistance be inaugurated.——The bakers of Paris have increased the price of a four-pound loaf of bread from 16 cents to 17 cents, and a proposition has been made in the Chamber of Deputies to suspend the duties on wheat and flour temporarily.

Russia

The Duma has made another sacrifice to the powers that be for the purpose of continuing in existence. A resolution to instruct the Agrarian Committee to adopt the principle of the compulsory expropriation of land was introduced by the Social Democrats and warmly advocated by them, but was defeated by the Constitutional Democrats and their allies on the Right. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 238 to 191. The resolution in favor of general amnesty for political offenders will probably meet the same fate when it comes to vote, for the Constitutional Democrats are evidently determined to postpone dissolution of the Duma at any cost. Compulsory expropriation and general amnesty were prominent planks in their election platform, but obviously no benefit could come from a declaration in favor of them at present. This conservative action, while it may fail to curry favor with the Government, will certainly cause a break with the radical parties and alienate many of the peasants and workingmen. The Socialists and Revolutionists meeting in London have definitely declared against the Constitutional Democrats and favor breaking up the Duma, possibly also the inauguration of another period of violence and revolt. ——A mutiny of the Fourth Squadron of the Hussars of the guard stationed at the Imperial Palace of Tsarkoe-Selo created some excitement and apprehension, altho it was officially explained that the insubordination had no political motive, but was a revolt against the strict discipline and excessive drill instituted by a new commander.——There has been a considerable increase in the migration to Siberia of Russians intending to stay in that country. During May an average of 8,300 persons passed thru Tchelyabinck every day. A concession for the construction of a railroad thru Siberia and by tunnel under Bering Strait has been recommended by the Council of Ministers and approved by the Emperor. The road will start from the station of Kamsk on the Trans-Siberian Railroad and from the Alaskan end of the tunnel will pass thru Grantley Harbor to connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The China Centenary Missionary Conference

The following report of the Centenary Missionary Conference, at Shanghai is sent us by the Rev. Dr. Courtenay H. Fenn: The throngs have been beyond expectation, and the work accomplisht exceeds the anticipations, perhaps not of the most sanguine, but certainly of the majority of those who have been gathering to celebrate the hundredth year of missionary labor in China, and to open its new century with a program commensurate with its opportunity. Four hundred and twenty duly accredited delegates from all the missions in the Empire, more than 500 visitors from these missions and others interested, and over sixty representatives from foreign missionary societies and church councils in Europe and America were registered. Almost inspiring

introduction to the work of the conference was provided in the news that all the eight Presbyterian and Reformed bodies in China had just united in "The Presbyterian Church of Christ in China," and that the Episcopal bodies were planning to do the same. The Methodists and Baptists have been moved thereby to plan similar unions. This conference was conducted on a new plan, for which there have been few precedents, namely, the previous publication of all the papers and their perusal by delegates to the conference, that the entire time of the sessions might be devoted to the discussion and adoption of sets of resolutions expressing the mind of the missionary body as to the present opportunities, needs, methods and means. In spite of some misgivings, the plan worked admirably, much time being saved, and all resolutions receiving a much more intelligent support or opposition. The resolutions concerning "The Chinese Church," adopted on the first day, would make this conference memorable. With scarcely a dissenting vote, it was decided to form "The Christian Federation of China," to

"foster and encourage the sentiment and practice of union, to organize union effort whenever and wherever possible; to devise and recommend plans whereby the whole field can be worked most efficiently, and with the greatest economy in men and time and money. In planting the Church of Christ on Chinese soil, we desire only to plant one Church, under the sole control of the Lord Jesus Christ, governed by the Word of the Living God, and led by His guiding Spirit. While freely communicating to this Church the knowledge of truth, and the rich historical experience to which older churches have attained, we fully recognize the liberty in Christ of the Chinese Church planted by means of the missions and churches which we represent, in so far as these churches are, by maturity of Christian character and experience fitted to exercise it, and we desire to commit it in faith and hope to the continued safekeeping of its Lord, until the time shall arrive, which we eagerly anticipate, when it shall pass beyond our guidance and control"

Further resolutions urge the Home Churches to recognize the right of the Chinese Churches to organize themselves in accordance with their own views of truth and duty, and to abstain from claiming any permanent right of spiritual or administrative control over them. The Convention fully realized the necessity for the maintenance of the parity of the clergy, foreign and Chinese, lest the missionary should exalt himself above his native brother, or the Chinese minister should either be servilely obsequious, or incessantly irritated. The missionaries are to be the prime movers in asserting the right of the Chinese to independence, instead of trying to put off the evil day when the Chinese shall wrest its acknowledgment from them. The theme for discussion on the third day was "Education," presented by the Rev. F. L. Hanks-Pott, the president of one of the most flourishing Anglo-Chinese colleges. His most radical proposition looked to the establishment of a great Union Christian University, not to supersede the existing colleges, but to continue their work in graduate schools in theology, political economy, law, medicine, agriculture, forestry, etc., for the lack of competent instruction in which China is greatly suffering. This scheme the conference, by a margin of only four votes, failed to endorse, but the scheme is by no means dead. On Thursday the vastly important subject of "Christian Literature" was accorded but half a day. Japanese and secular Chinese presses are flooding the country with non-Christian and anti-Christian books and periodicals, while there are not twenty Christian men giving their whole time to the production of the Christian books so desperately needed both by the Church and for purely evangelistic purposes. Friday was devoted to the medical work; here, again, union was to the fore; and all missions were urged to treat the medical missionary as an evangelist above everything else. The work was well presented by Dr. D. Christy, of Manchuria. Saturday's theme was "The Holy Scriptures, Translation, Interpretation, Study and Use." Reports of the committees of revision, which have completed the New Testament, were received, and new committees appointed to arrange for the revision of the Old Testament. Fuller commentaries, in mandarin as well as wenli, were assigned to another committee, and strong recommendations as to Sunday school literature and Normal classes were referred to a third committee.

A Minister's Salary

BY THE READERS OF THE INDEPENDENT

[On May 16th we published an article entitled, "A Challenge to Christian Laymen," in which the author, who signed himself "The Gadite," complained of the inadequate financial support given to clergymen and warned young men against entering the ministry on that account. "Never once," he said, "in all my twenty years' ministry has the church lived up to its so-called 'temporal contract' with me." In answer to our inquiry whether this was an exceptional case a large number of our readers have written us and from their letters and articles we make the following quotations. In fairness to the writers we should say that we have been obliged to cut down all the contributions and that the paragraphs quoted are not in all cases those that the writers would have made the most prominent. Our object in the selection was to secure as much variety and personal evidence as possible in the limited space.—EDITOR.]

A Minister's Advice to His Son.

As a pastor of Congregational churches, I believe the Gadite's case is not so exceptional as to be extraordinary, and that his conclusions are justified. I have been in my present pastorate ten years, and have expended more than $3,000 more than I have received from the Church as salary, including missionary aid. In another pastorate I went several hundred dollars in debt. A number of ministers have told me at various times that they could not force their stipends to cover their expenses. Yesterday I was talking with a member of the supply committee of a church in a city of 30,000 population, a church with a big "manse," where at least one hired girl is needed. I asked, "What salary do you propose to pay the new man, when you get him?" "The same as we have paid, one thousand and house." "It is not enough for the place," I answered. "There is this about it," was the reply, "we can pay that now, and if the new man can work up a larger income, as he ought to be able to do, he can have it to the extent of fifteen hundred or so. A good, smart man ought to be able to increase the paying constituency of the church." The former pastor of that church, who is a man with some independent means, and has a wife similarly situated, told me, "It cost us, all told, $500 a year to keep a hired girl. That was one-half of the cash salary!"

I have a son, a lad in his third year in the high school. I have discouraged any talk about the ministry on his part. I think he is safely headed toward a useful and honorable profession—neither medicine or law—and shall try to keep him steady in the track until he has secured a position in the world that will insure him a comfortable livelihood under any ordinary circumstances. If then he wishes to take up with "preaching on the side," he can do so with safety, and I shall not be sorry to have him.

PASTOR.

A Woman's Experience.

A few years ago I married the pastor of an orthodox Protestant church, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y. My husband received $800 a year. The church wanted us to keep house, "it would be so much better for the people." So we hired a small house for $27 a month. This we had to furnish on the instalment plan.

I had always been interested in church work. Now I entered on the work in my own especial church with great enthusiasm. I became a member of the Young People's Society, whose meetings I often led; I became a teacher in the Sunday-school; I was expected to be an active worker in the Women's Society, over whose meetings I was expected also to be always ready to preside. At home I had all of my own work to do, but must be ready to receive callers at any time. I helped my husband in his study work. He needed an amanuensis; we could not afford it. I needed help in the kitchen; we could not afford it.

Meantime the church was growing; over 300 in the Sunday-school. Behind the scenes my health was breaking down; I could not stand the strain. I sacrificed my motherhood, and I love children, because I saw that in order to do all that was required of me, the church and my husband needed all of my time. This church had not much wealth, tho it was a branch of a church with plenty of money, and our denomination, whose officers knew us personally, counted many millionaires among its adherents. This chapter ended with my husband's resignation, leaving the city for a country church, and my illness for three months.

Oh, what a difference a few hundred dollars would have made! But they tell us Our Master laid down His life for His work, and are we better than our Lord?

A MINISTER'S WIFE.

The Lord Will Provide.

With me, entering the ministry was somewhat like a soldier going to war. I expected hardship and combat and was not disappointed. Everything that came my way was accepted as either sent directly or permitted of God. I was criticised, ostracised, slandered and hated by some; I was praised, supported, prayed for, and loved by others. I passed thru it all with a clear conscience. I sought to do good to all, but favor of none.

There are two verses of Scripture that have entered largely into my life and experience. The first one is this:

"No man taketh this honor unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron." —Hebrews 5:7.

I knew that God had called me to serve Him in preaching the Gospel. I did not choose the ministry as a profession, neither did I object or rebel when He called me to the work. Then I settled down on this verse:

"My God shall supply all your need."—Philippians 4:19.

I knew I was working for God, and could not "hire out" for a salary to any congregation, and have never done so. Thru an experience of twelve years I can say that the above promise has been verified to me and my family a thousand times. I have never actually needed a thing that was not providentially supplied. Here are a few instances:

While at J—— I was called away to a meeting some forty miles distant. I had very little money and did not feel disposed to spend it for railroad fare. However, after due consideration I felt it was my duty to go. I gave my wife part of what money I had and departed, promising to return home on Saturday. Subsequently I found it would be impossible to get home at the end of the week. I knew my family would be in need before Monday. After prayer they were committed to the care of Him whom I served. On my return home Monday afternoon this was what my wife told me:

"Saturday I spent the last cent. Sunday evening we ate all the food we had in the house. We prayed and committed ourselves to God. Monday morning we found an envelope under the kitchen door on which was written: 'Mrs. ———, in Jesus name.' Inside was a silver dollar. We had breakfast and dinner and praised God."

While at C——, I found myself one day with but one copper coin in my possession. I was preparing a sermon for the Sabbath. I stopped in the midst of my work, looked out over the busy street and beyond to the distant hills. Then I prayed:

"O, Lord, send me a dollar, and send it quickly!"

My room was on the third floor; the window was open, and within fifteen minutes from the time my request was made I heard a loud knock on the front door downstairs. I listened, and this is what I heard:

"Mrs. ——, my mother sent up a dollar for the preacher." A few moments later it was delivered to me.

When I next saw the woman who had sent me the money I asked for an explanation.

"Well," she said, "I was at work in the kitchen. The Lord told me to send you a dollar, and send it quickly. I called my boy and hurried him off with the money. That's all."

While at H——, attending a meeting, in company with an evangelist, I found myself one morning without a cent. While writing a letter to my wife these words went up out of my heart:

"O, Lord, open up the way for me to get this letter in the mail."

Ten minutes later the evangelist came downstairs, entered the room, approached the table at which I was writing and laid ten cents on the paper before me, saying:

"This is for postage stamps."

I thanked God, finished my letter and mailed it.

One day at C——, I needed $2 before starting for my next appointment, twenty miles up the river. In my room I prayed, asking that the money be provided at once. Then I took up my grip and started downstairs. At the foot of the stairway stood a young woman, her hand thrust thru the railing, holding out a $2 bill. She said:

"The Lord told me to give this to you."

Months afterward I learned that she had given me all the money she had, not knowing where her next cent was coming from.

Called on to supply the pulpit of a church at D——, for the Sabbath, I prayed about it. I felt certain it was my duty to go. Nothing was said regarding money. I preached at D—— Sunday morning and evening. Before retiring that night the elder with whom I was stopping, said to me:

"Here is what we received in the offerings today. It is a little short of paying your railroad fare, but I will get the balance in the morning."

"Very well, I never trouble about money matters. The Lord will provide. He always does."

The next morning he handed me a dollar. Returning home in the train I figured up the expense of the trip and found it to be $6.47. This was the exact amount I received.

While living at M——, here are two experiences that came our way:

One day we found we had everything necessary for dinner with the exception of bread. I had no money. This was particularly trying to my wife. I remarked, playfully:

"Well, here's where the old Book goes to pieces. You get dinner and I'll see about the bread." I went to my room and repeated the promise: "My God shall supply all your need," and then coupled it with this: "The Scriptures cannot be broken."

In about twenty minutes I returned to the kitchen and waited while dinner was prepared. When the meal was placed upon the table we sat down and "said grace." Just then there was a knock on the door.

"There's your bread," I said to my wife. When the door was opened a little girl handed in a basket containing several jars of preserved fruit and *a big loaf of bread!*

At another time, during very cold weather, we were short of wood. I had no money with which to buy any. Before retiring one night my wife and I prayed about the matter. Next morning I was awakened by my wife, saying:

"Wake up; somebody's delivering us a load of wood."

A farmer living eight miles back in the country had been awakened from his sleep about 2 o'clock that morning and was told

to deliver a load of wood at my house as soon as possible. He loaded his sled from his own woodpile, left home at 5 o'clock, and reached us before we were out of bed.

While preaching for fourteen days at a mission in New York City, here was my experience:

I found my expenses would be about $5 a week. I committed the matter to the Lord and said nothing to any one about money. After the first night's meeting a man interested in the work, came to me, saying:

"Here is $5 for your expenses this week."

One week later he came to me again with a like amount. This left two day's expenses to be provided for. After the service on the last evening a young man handed me a dollar, saying:

"This is toward your expenses."

This paid for the two days, as I had eaten several meals at the home of friends. Then I was given $10 "for yourself." I received, without the asking, or taking a collection $22. At this time I was working at my trade, earning a living for my family.

When I needed money for rent it was brought to me by fellow Christians, "for rent"; when I needed shoes, the money was given me with the information that it was "for shoes." In this providential manner, without salary, subscription, collections or begging; without telling a single human being on earth my needs, even refusing to tell when solicited to do so by people worth thousands, these words have always been fulfilled:

"My God shall supply all your need."

The Christian Church today is cursed and disgraced the world over by beggary and unholy financial arrangements. This would not be the case if ministers could trust God. The ministry is responsible. "Like priest, like people!" W. LINCOLN PHILLIPS.

ROSELLE, N. J.

The Gadite's Case Exceptional.

I have been a member of the Presbyterian Church over forty years, have been an Elder over twenty-five years, have been sent to Presbytery many times and to the General Assembly once. I have never known an instance when a Presbyterian minister was not paid his salary in full, and paid willingly and cheerfully, not compelling him to "crawl up to his lordly parishioners like a belabored hound begging a bone." This town has a population of a little less than 4,000. We have six churches: Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian and two Lutheran. The first four named pay their pastors $1,000 a year each and furnish good parsonages; this enables the ministers to live fully as well or better than the average members. The Presbyterian Church pay $500 a year for the support of a missionary in China besides contributes to all the benevolences of the church. We have no millionaires or very rich men. We are just about an average middle-class community, no better than thousands of other towns in our country, and to young men desirous of working in the Lord's Vineyard we can see no reason why they should have any fear that they will not be well taken care of.

McPHERSON, KAN. F. E. BARBER.

As a Tract.

I believe that the Gadite's article should be placed in the hands of Christian laymen. I would suggest that you print it in pamphlet form to be sold at a nominal price. I think the ministers, if they know of the article, will see to it that it has a liberal distribution. I for one would like 100 copies. It is timely and calculated to change the attitude of a rather inconsiderate and thoughtless laity.

GEORGE R. BRAUER.

SETAUKET, L. I.

Less Than Six Per Cent.

I hardly overestimate when I say that my education, including music and elocution, has cost in the neighborhood of $3,500. Indirectly you may add possibly $3,500 more; for judging from the salaries my playmates are earning, I also could have earned such a sum during these long college years. Opportunities to do so I had in abundance. I graduated with a very high percentage and always ranked among the best in my class. So far I have been quite successful at my present charge. I have had several opportunities thrust at me to make a change for the better. I don't say this for the purpose of boasting! God forbid that I should do so! I simply mention these facts to show that I am by no means a failure, that I need not drink the lees after others have quaffed the wine. I am still at my first charge, altho I have had several opportunities to make a change for the better. Still I chose to remain solely for the interests of my congregation, thus sacrificing my own interests; for I believe that a minister should at all times prefer the good of his charge to his own. Now what do you think I receive as a salary? Many of my friends with hardly half the training I have received in other vocations are either already earning or stand in a good way of earning $1,000 or more a year. I am getting the princely salary of $400 a year, $8 a week. Foreigners working on the railroad and in the quarries nearby with pick and shovel would strike if they received less than $1.50 a day. They work six days a week and ten hours a day, while my work is hardly ever done. My education, directly and indirectly, represents an outlay of $7,000. I am receiving $400 a year, not even the interest on the capital invested at 6 per cent. All my labor I am actually giving them for nothing. Some of my members will pay $2 to $5 for a single doctor's visit, and yet have the hardihood to offer me $2 for six months' instruction. My members are not what you might term wealthy; still they are well to do. If I calculate their total earning capacity, or better, their actual earnings, at the very lowest estimate, I find that they are barely paying 1⅓ per cent. of their income for church purposes. What does the author of the "Challenge" think of such a state of affairs? As to buying a horse and a carriage, which, by the way, I also ought to have to make my pas

toral calls, why I dare not even think of such a thing! If I had to pay $300 for the horse and carriage, I should still have $100 to feed, clothe and otherwise maintain myself for a whole year. I am now as yet on the very threshold of my career and still have a good deal to learn. I have no access to even a fair library. I surely ought to be placed in a position to buy at least the books necessary to continue my studies and to keep abreast of the times, but just at present I dare not buy a single book. I am not married and have only myself to support. In fact, I experience no little difficulty, as it is, to make ends meet.

ANOTHER CHALLENGER OF THE LAITY.

A Farmer's Reply.

There is no doubt that the nudge offered by "The Gadite" to Christian laymen is timely; for most of us in the pews need the criticism. But the fact remains that the rank and file of the Christian ministers are paid all they are worth, and in many cases more than they could command in the commercial world.

If "The Gadite" is a man of talents as THE INDEPENDENT states in its introduction to his article; and if, as he says of himself, he is forty years old and preaching in a city at $1,000 per year, there is something wrong with the man. And yet again, if, as he says of himself, he has so developed the sentimental and sympathetic side of his character as to unfit him for looking into life's ordinary occupations, his one-sided development suggests the cause of his not getting on better in the world. It is expected, of course, that the burden of every man's thought will be along the line of his specialty; but if I, as a farmer, become so engrossed in my hogs and cattle and sheep as to unfit me for thought of and participation in the church and school and other institutional life, my success and usefulness as a member of society will have narrow limitations.

I have acquaintances among the preachers of my church and of other churches who own farms of from 40 to 160 acres, paid for out of their salaries and rents; and others who own business houses and dwelling houses, and other property paid for in the same way. And besides many of them have paid the way of sons and daughters thru college.

Such statements as these may mean nothing to the Gadites who spend $1,800 while receiving a salary of $1,000 per year. But they serve to point the application that ordinary preachers of balance do have a way of succeeding in the ordinary way, without pretending to be what they are not

WILLIAM E. ASHCROFT.

SOUTH WHITLEY, IND.

The Minister's Budget.

My mother supplied us boys with any grit and gumption that we may have and also contributed largely to the bread and butter fund My financial genius was awakened when I solved the problem of living upon 15 cents a day during the first year in college. When, after college, seminary and university, I handed in my thesis for the degree of M. A., I concluded that my book learning was the least important part of my equipment. I have received, in four churches, the salaries, $500, $700, $900 and $1,100, the latter being my present income. I have saved from all of them, and still live to tell the tale. I owe no man, have a 600-volume library, support a membership in the Masons and Odd Fellows, carry $2,500 insurance, cherish a bit in the bank, have a wife and three children, live in comfort, and am just turned thirty-one, having no fault to find with church finances except that I wish every dollar came from the spontaneous gifts of the people.

How have I managed? I begin backwards. Two items are set down as irrevocable: put $1 in the bank each week, meet the life insurance premiums. A third is more flexible: give $50 a year to the church. There is left the sum of $900 for living expenses. Last year it was $100 saved instead of $52. I buy only such things as we have actual use for and do not pay extra prices for names of goods. I cut out a large percentage of outside calls—conventions, conferences, complimentary services, etc. They all take money and do little good. I live in a house that suits my means. Whether it suits other people is a matter of secondary importance. And right here I wish to say that when it has been necessary to make any explanation at all, my people have respected my point of view. If they want me to live better, let them pay more salary. If they don't like my ways, they can get some one else in my place as soon as they please. Those who want to pay for the frills and flounces of life can do so; but give me plain food, neat but plain clothes, a snug little house where rent is moderate, and I am content. Others may do the straining after effect. I am generally so busy with my books, preaching and parish work that I do not bother with much else.

A few details may be suggestive in regard to the expenditure of the $900: $200 for rent, $300 for table, $100 for clothes, $50 for fuel, $30 for books, $50 for railroad fares, $25 for doctors' bills, $145 for miscellaneous fund. My mental account is as follows: I am as independent as other men, live as well as the average man, do not fret over what I can't have, let the work and perplexities go into the past with the close of day; and so comes health and content.

A LEVITE.

The Evils of Competition.

As a layman and business man, serving in an executive capacity in an enterprise founded by myself without any capital other than reasonably good health and the ability to endure and struggle, I feel not only a sympathy for the struggles of Gadite, but believe that I can diagnose at least a part of the ailments of which he complains.

The Protestant Church, divided into countless sects and schisms, is operating on the competitive basis, which always means the survival of the fittest and the languishing or destruction of the remainder. The Church is very largely what the ministry makes it, and

so long as the universally understood and accepted principles of Christianity are held in subservience to the petty details of denominational differences; or so long as continues an ambition for the seats in the chief places, which are multiplied by a multiplication of the schisms, so long will be delayed the answer to our Master's prayer, "That they may be one, as we are," and so long will the cause of Christ suffer, and incidentally those connected with it.

If, in theological seminaries and ministerial conventions, more of the time which is now spent upon predestination, the real presence, infant baptism and the like, were devoted to the discussion of ways and means of reaching the sinner; if the energy and money which is spent by competitive churches in building rival edifices upon opposite corners were given to the winning of souls, we would have fewer churches but more Christians, perhaps fewer ministers, but the power of each would be multiplied, and the salary question would take care of itself. Our own city has seventy-five churches, many of which are poorly attended and continually struggling with the problem of making ends meet. Twenty-five would be ample to accommodate every one in the city. This would mean, on the basis of the same number of pastors, that the most capable third could be chosen as pastors-in-chief, the middle third could assist, and the bottom third, who are sacrificing most for the Lord, could enter the lucrative professions, and if successful there, contribute liberally of their substance to the work which does not now prosper under them. Comparatively few men are capable of leadership, and many unsuccessful pastors could become valuable assistants, and more effective organizations thus formed. Furthermore, if twenty-five vigorous churches could supplant seventy-five which are mainly struggling ones, there would be no financial problem, and the work of the Lord would prosper as never before. The ministers do not work enough for this end.

If the ministers will preach upon the Christian virtues; preach kindly and tactfully, yet without "trimming," preach just what they feel their congregations require and need, we will not have such selfish and worldly laymen, and the ministers will be properly cared for. "Once I was young and now I am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." A CRITIC.

Is the Gadite to Blame?

The first impression I received from the story of the writer's experience was one of surprise. I am surprised that Gadite does not see that his own narrative convicts him of poor business methods. $550 per year is a very small remuneration for any man, pitifully small for a *trained* man in any calling, and scandalously so for a minister compelled to keep a horse. But if the expenditure of $300 out of this pittance for the horse and outfit is a sample of the rest of our friend's financiering it is not strange that he did not get along on other incomes. One is compelled to ask also what conceivable conditions could oblige a popular pastor of well-to-do Christian people to borrow $100 of a Hebrew at the equivalent of 70 per cent. annual interest. Is that "business?" The question also arises, how is it that in twenty years of successful pastoral service as he describes, he did not put some one of his charges in such orderly condition that it would not be possible for "temporal contracts" to be violated? I am forced to conclude that the pastor himself has been in some measure responsible for his financial difficulties.

In the fifteen years of my experience I have not, at any time, had reason to feel that my work as a minister has been insufficiently rewarded from the point of view of physical support. It is true that many laymen have not done their part, but the laity as a whole have done all they have promised, and more. In all my experience they have not come short in a single "temporal contract," and many they have more than fulfilled. And while my experience is not that of "The Gadite," it is as genuine as his, and I do not know why it is not as significant. I can not therefore permit all laymen to lie under the indictment which your correspondent brings. A PASTOR.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Prophecy.

"A Challenge to Christian Laymen," is a voice from the prison mentioned in Isa. xxiv. 22. Clergymen, like the rest of us, are fulfilling prophecy. Their "many days" are nearly up; they shall be visited.

WASHINGTON, D. C. R. G. SOMERVILLE.

The Question of the Hired Girl.

A man of the attainments of the Gadite, who makes the assertion that a Catholic hired girl is compelled to contribute from 20 to 30 per cent. of her income to her church, such a man's statement I say should not be taken seriously.

A BUSINESS MAN.

Undeterred.

The article, "A Challenge to Christian Laymen," in a recent number of THE INDEPENDENT, has attracted my attention. It is but natural that it should, for I am studying for the clergy, intending to leave the ranks of the laity to enter the order of those ministering to them. It is because of this fact that I feel that I may have some contribution on this matter, from the viewpoint of the theological student, who has the whole before him as a matter of life-history.

Four years ago, when I had reached what I considered the years of discretion (I was sixteen), I determined upon the ministry as my fittest corner in life's battlefield. Since that time, I have molded my affairs with that in view, electing such studies as commended themselves for breadth of view and knowledge of all the nature and needs of my fellow men, the laity: anthropology, sociology, economics, psychology and philosophy. Now I am a senior in this great Western university, about to come to the parting of the ways. I see my classmates and fraternity brothers preparing

for a life of financial profit, a life in which they can honestly and honorably aid their fellows and contribute to the world's work and yet maintain themselves in ease and comfort. And I—I, too, am preparing to leave my alma mater—for what? For five more years of preparatory work, of slaving study in a theological seminary where I hope to acquire a B.D. and a Ph.D. So far the prospect is good, for I am drawn to the thoughts of other men and to the tracing of the intricacies of others' *Weltanschauung*. But what is to become of me after I leave this other school, with an education costing at least $3,500 since grammar-school days? Am I going to be able to achieve my purpose of maximum utility: the helping of my fellows to better living and clearer knowledge?

Into everything *must* enter the pecuniary motive, which is not necessarily the mercenary motive; for if one completely disregards self and selfish things, must he not be judged still by what he accomplishes? Can thorny ground produce good fruit?

What am I, as a student of the Gospel, to expect? Must I fail, despite my own self-sacrifice, in my endeavors to fulfill to the utmost my capabilities? My duty to my parishioners will require that I maintain a style suitable to the dignified calling of the church; but will the duty of my parish be to see to it that I have the means wherewith to accomplish this?

For me the worst feature of the whole affair is that I must bring hardship upon the one of all this world I would fain protect. For I am in love, with all youth's hopes and fears, but with mighty limited prospects. Must the little lady who faces the future fearlessly and gladly, who thinks she knows the full extent of the sacrifices entailed by the life she consents to lead—must she know the bitter pinch of poverty; she who could have far, far better if she but would? Must I, in my attempts to relieve the burdens of others, be the cause of new burdens being heaped on her fragile shoulders?

All this and more, much more, stares at me from the future which I have chosen; and tho there is no regret and no desire to turn back, I wonder if I, too, must feel the cruel weight of an unnecessary cross carelessly piled on by a heedless laity.

A Theological Student.

From a Father.

I have been especially interested in the article, "A Challenge to Christian Laymen," for the reason that I have a son now attending one of our State universities, who has determined upon the ministry as his life work. I am sending the article to him, not that I would have him dissuaded from his course by this or any opposing interests, as they might be presented, as I think he thoroly understands the situation, and realizes, to the extent of his ability, that he is not to expect financial advantage to accrue, but that he may not overlook these realities as they exist.

My idea is that this is not an unusual case, that many of a similar nature exist, and there would be more but for the fact that all are not so thoroly consecrated to their obligation, so obedient to the conception of their duty, but take advantage of political means, possibly, to advance their personal interests. "The absence of conditions favorable to independence of thought, speech, action," is full of meaning and portrays the more unfortunate side of the real situation.

O. P. Williams.

Indianapolis, Ind.

The Minister and the Mechanic.

I am a skilled workman in a good mechanical trade; am about the Gadite's age, and may be his equal in native mental endowment, tho less favored by education. And the flatteries I have heard as to my skill are probably no less sincere (if less beautifully engrossed) than those he has received from the schools. Circumstances led me to take up my final life-work at a maturer age than he; so if I was glad to begin work at a dollar a day it was not because of my youth. Very slowly the dollar grew to two, and now I have a third, thanks to general prosperity and a great local boom. In common with the great mass of mechanical workers, my workday has been ten hours. My yearly earnings have been from $200 to $350, and last year $500. At my trade a man can seldom make 200 days' wages in a year. But it is a noble trade, and in it I have prospered and saved money. I own my home and have a wife who does not make it cheaper to board than to keep house. And but for broken health I should from henceforth feel myself very independent.

There is an important difference between salary and wages which salaried men are apt to overlook. The pastor of a large church is a very busy man and cannot go fishing every fine day. But when necessity or pleasure does take him out of town for a day his salary goes right on; if he is sick it goes on; if he gets a fortnight's vacation or the church is closed for repairs his pay continues. But when the mechanic who works by the whistle quits work for an hour, for sickness, or to visit with a friend, to attend a convention, or because it rains, or there is a shortage of material, or for whatever cause, there is a clean-cut tangible hole in his pay-check to correspond.

Now, to return to the preachers for a counter-illustration: The church of which I am an insignificant member has no very rich people in it. There are no *very* rich men in all our little city. We are business and professional men, mechanics, a fair sprinkling of unskilled workingmen, and of farmers from the surrounding country. Very few of its nearly a thousand members has an income equal to the pastor's salary, which is $1,600. For some years, at least, we have met our bills promptly. Our worthy pastor is a man of mediocre intellect, a graduate twenty-five years ago from a cheap Western college, and he honors his alma mater by adorning his sermons with the identical science and philosophy that he

learned in her classrooms; a man who has risen to his present eminence by hard, faithful service. The job is no sinecure, and the salary involves no danger of accumulating a bloated fortune. He did not enter the ministry from mercenary motives, but I wonder in what secular calling he would have fared better. The salaries paid by the larger churches in our villages and smaller cities compares very well with those of the school superintendents in the same towns. Now these school positions call for as much education and as great talent and involve as hard work and as grave responsibility as the large pastorates, and like them, are commonly worked up to by a long apprenticeship in lesser and scantily-paid positions.

And as to churches not paying salaries promptly: The preacher who is doing mission work among the poor or serves struggling churches on the frontiers of civilization may well feel, with Paul, a Christian delicacy about pressing his just financial claims. And if he have not, like the Master, meat to eat that the world knows not of, he may get hungry and discouraged. But in a rich city church, such as the Gadite tells of having served, there is no sense in a preacher going without bread or carfare because his salary is overdue. I think those millionaire deacons would have had more respect for him had he firmly insisted upon prompt settlements. If their attachments to their church and pastor was so weak it wouldn't stand that much of a jolt, I say the sooner the combination were shaken to pieces, the better for all concerned.

A CARPENTER.

A Parallel—With a Difference.

My father was a Methodist preacher in Michigan. His period of service covered some forty years ending in 1902. Unlike the "Gadite's" father, he was unencumbered with titles or distinctions, but was just a plain Methodist preacher in towns of 2,000 or less population. His salary was never more than a $1,000, and in each church but one part of this was house rent, reckoned at $100 or at $150. Furthermore, a considerable portion of his pay came in kind—hay, wood, produce, etc. At one place, the wife of a well-to-do farmer wished my mother to take their "quarterage" in "fry-fat." "Fry-fat" was what the good woman had saved from fried and roast meats, and its usefulness was in frying potatoes, etc. My mother's cook-book did not call for "fry-fat." This was the only offering in kind that was not accepted as the equivalent of cash!

This salary, small as it was, was never paid in full till the night before my father started for the annual conference. My most impressible memories are of the annual struggles of the official board, who always met at our house, to stretch the receipts, reckoned at their fullest value, to the dimensions of the salary.

All of these forty years my father kept a horse: often a speedy and once a first prize animal. Oftener than otherwise he had an out appointment. The Methodist Church, in nearly every town where we lived, was by all odds the leading church. The congregations were from 300 to 600 people. In this period my father paid my way, almost entirely thru six years at the State university and thru the first year of a divinity school course. He had one weakness: a desire to help young men, who wanted to go to school, to advantages which had been denied him. And I know of more than a score of such who owed their college education, in part, to his financial aid. Beside this, nephews knew the way to the uncle's pocketbook and kept the path well trodden.

My father was a great student. When he died his library contained some 2,500 volumes. He was far from libraries and he took at one time more than twenty papers and magazines, of which THE INDEPENDENT was always one.

He never had any other financial income but his salary, except about $2,000 from his father's estate and a like amount of life insurance, when my mother died.

In 1880 he lost his entire savings, which, with interest compounded according to the terms of the investment, amounted then to nearly $15,000. When he died he left an estate of $8,000, on which, for two or three years, he had lived in retirement.

The Gadite's biography and this of mine match in all but the results, and the differing results show what different men make out of the same conditions. There were plenty of men, with conditions as good as my father's, who went whining in absolute poverty to their graves. Who was to blame for their poverty? Surety not the laymen—at least not entirely.

Now, I am not of those who think ministers are paid enough. My salary is paid once a month, in cash, with the precision of a clock. It is 40 per cent. greater than my father's ever was. I am like most of my neighbors in our denomination in the amount of my income, and in its prompt payment I consider that, relatively to the times, I am about as well off as my father was. And I have the further advantage of having learned not to expect the impossible interest rates that prevailed after the war and to beware of anything that proposes unusual returns. So that, all considered, I do not see why, with health, I may not lay up enough to cover my old age, as he did—*provided* I will adapt my living to the economy possible in this age, as he did to that of his generation. If *he* lived in a cheaper day in some ways, I am certainly saved expenses that he could not avoid—for books and papers, for instance.

I am fully aware that the conditions that surround me are not widely prevalent. But I do not believe that their remedy lies in appeals to laymen! Ministers will never be better paid till they demand it. Churches are always going to buy good preaching at the market price. And so long as there is no *honor* among ministers in the matter of competition and price-cutting the market price will continue low. If a union of carpenters is possible, why not a union of the disciples of the Carpenter's Son?

MIDDLEBORO, MASS. G. E. MACILWAIN.

French Presidential Shooting Parties

BY VICTOR DU BLED

[The author of the following article is a writer of books and a contributor to the leading French periodicals. He is also a sportsman and has taken part in some of the shooting parties described below.—EDITOR.]

THE lover of antitheses, of social psychology, of historical paradoxes, would find much material for the gratification of his tastes in two books which lie before me as I write. The author of one of these volumes is President Roosevelt, and the other was edited by M. Louis Leddet, of the French Forestry Department, under the direction of the late President Félix Faure. In the first, Mr. Roosevelt tells with verve and a charming simplicity his cynegetic souvenirs when he was a ranchman; what rough times he had chasing the buffalo, the moose, the bear, the deer, the wolf and the cougar; what hard and often dangerous tramps he took, where the hunter and the wild beast vied with each other in deeds of strength and endurance. The tales of Fenimore Cooper are lived over again.

In the second book, entitled "Chasses de Rambouillet," the historiographer goes back to the earliest times of hunting at Rambouillet, and describes the famous venatic events of that charming wood, where kings, emperors, great noblemen and democratic presidents have pursued the fleeing game, and where today the sport has taken on the form so dear to the Parisian hunter—the battue, a hygienic sort of pastime, which is not fatiguing, rather tame, which affords considerable exercise in a short space of time, but where no risk is run, where there is no strain on the brain, where the strategy and tactics of a great wild hunting expedition are unknown, where, in a word, all that is required of the gentle sportsman is some walking power and a fairly good aim.

From these two books can be drawn a bit of philosophy, a whole race theory, or at least the confirmation of a theory. The President's volume illustrates the American, the Anglo-Saxon, race, the race of



THE KING OF ITALY HUNTING AT RAMBOUILLET.



PRESIDENT LOUBET AT THE RAMBOUILLET HUNT, OCTOBER 14TH-18TH, 1908.

initiative, loving toil for toil's sake, playing with difficulties, going forth to meet obstacles whatsoever they may be, bending the will to attain an end, and employing every sort of quality to attain it, caring little for titles and etiquet, and endowed with a good amount of common sense, which prevents seeking the philosopher's stone or trying to square the circle. On the other hand, the Latin race, the Frenchman, used for so many years to a centralized system of government, more enamored of authority than of liberty, apt to sacrifice the substantial reality to the shadowy ideal, loving ceremonies, pomp and etiquet—but the parallel could be continued indefinitely, and would be made up of the false and the true, as is the case with all parallels. But we have in France many strong, not too poetic, well balanced characters—Anglo-Saxon Frenchmen; and, if one looks about a little, I imagine one will find not a few Americans with French characteristics; for the different peoples resemble one another more than we are apt to admit. For instance, we have in France other kinds of shooting than that known as battue; and as the hunting of the buffalo, the bear and the moose is rapidly disappearing in the United States, it is highly probable that in another half, or, it may be, another quarter of a century, the hunting on the other side of the Atlantic will not differ essentially from that which now prevails in our old Europe, and the Nimrods of France, England and America will be much the same.

The official shooting parties of the past in France were very little like those of today. The animals hunted were chiefly deer, wolves and wild boars. The huntsmen were generally attired in linen costumes. The art of falconry was then at its hight. There were birds of prey for each kind of game—the tiercelet for the partridge, the lanner for the fox, and the gerfalcon for the heron. The venary establishments of our kings were conducted on a most lavish scale. Henry IV, for instance, had a master of the hounds, a grand master of the wolf-

hounds, a pack of sixty deer-hounds, a pack of forty mastiffs and harriers for boar hunting, a hundred archers, a grand falconer having under his orders ten lieutenants, each charged with a special cast of hawks, etc. Sully estimated that this hunting establishment cost some 1,200,000 francs a year. But the expense was not the only feature in which the royal chase was different from those of the presidents of the third Republic. Some of our kings did almost nothing else than scour the state forests for game. Louis XV, for instance, hunted nearly every day, much to the disgust of many of those who had to follow him. Thus, on one occasion, in the Fontainebleau forest, when the day's work had been especially tiring, the King called Lansmate, his head whipper-in, and said to him: "Are the dogs used up?" "Yes, sire, several are." "And is it the same with the horses?" "Yes, sire, they are quite broken down." "Well, we will hunt again tomorrow." Lansmate made no reply. "Did you hear what I said, Lansmate? We will hunt again tomorrow." "Yes, sire, I heard the first time. But it goes against the grain, that I am always asked whether the dogs and horses are tired, but nothing is said about the men!" But the hunt came off, nevertheless, on the morrow.

Such are some of the characteristics of the royal hunt of France, magnificence, a large expenditure of money, a crowd of officers, a retinue of servitors, a sport regarded as an art and a science which required careful study, a sort of duty which demanded much leisure and many princely residences properly fitted up to permit indulging in this costly pastime.

How different all this is from the official hunting parties of the third Republic, which today occur in but two places —Rambouillet and Marly, President Fallières having abandoned the Compiègne forest, which his predecessor, M. Loubet, had restored to favor in this particular. They present none of the hardships of the old royal hunts, and much less the still tougher work that President Roosevelt rejoices in under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains. In these French presidential shooting parties, the game is beaten up by the forest guards and stands almost still to be killed, so that it is rather a balsamic sport, which requires no special training and in which very little art or science is displayed. And great simplicity is also observed in the presidential chase. An army officer and two or three forest inspectors fill the post of the master of the hounds, the captains and lieutenants without number of the olden time. They have under their orders, some thirty or more forest guards, almost all of whom are retired non-commissioned officers. This little body of aides suffices to carry out successfully and smoothly the parties given by the Elysée to the French and foreign official world. Under President Fallières, Major Lasson may be called the master of the hounds.

In the annual state budget of France, 50,000 francs is set aside to cover the expenses of these presidential hunts, which sum is mainly consumed in raising game. The forest guards are also paid out of it. These guards, by the way, form quite an important feature of the presidential hunting system. They have a house for themselves and family, generally pleasantly situated in the forest. Besides their regular salary, they get not a little money from "pourboires," gratuities given them by the guests of the President, a custom which many rightfully think the President ought to abolish. It is the habit to give from ten to twenty francs, that is, from two to four dollars, to the guard who carries your gun and cartridges during the break between each battue. Sovereigns and princes leave a much larger sum with these men. The Prince of Monaco, on one occasion, handed the head guard 400 francs. Each guard puts what he gets in a common fund, and at the end of the season, they divide the total among them, the head guard alone having the right to claim two shares.

Rambouillet is the chief hunting-ground of the French Presidents. There are some 2,000 acres, with no roads and the whole surrounded by a wall. There is more game bred at Rambouillet than elsewhere in the state preserves, and, on account of the wall, it is more easily guarded than in most of the other forests, which are more open. Among the more recent kinds of game introduced into the

Rambouillet forest may be mentioned the Japanese deer, known as the cikasou. Tho the Marly forest is also surrounded by a wall, it is cut up by roads, which greatly mars it for shooting purposes. But it is more picturesquely situated and is much nearer Paris. The Compiègne forest is much smaller than either of these, containing only about 500 acres. President Félix Faure was the first to have the idea of hunting at Compiègne, but he abandoned the project, because of the expense, before it was realized. But M. Loubet carried it out, thanks to the clever financial management of his director of the hunts, Colonel Lamy, tho it cost the Elysée budget some fifteen to twenty thousand francs a year. M. Loubet made this sacrifice because he thought that the Czar, who was then about to pay him an official visit, would like to reside at Compiègne and would be pleased to have shooting at his very door. But the Czar stayed at the residence of his ambassador in Paris. However, M. Loubet, during his presidency, gave many delightful shooting parties in this spot so full of interesting historic memories. But Rambouillet remains the favorite of the French Presidents. They and their friends take the 9:45 train from Paris and are back at the capital at 5:48. On important days, when the chief guests are sovereigns or princes, a luncheon, which is made a principal feature of the day's outing, is given in the fine old castle. On minor occasions, this function is held in the pheasantry. One or two of the menus of these luncheons will show how different these French presidential shooting parties are from the strenuous hunts of the American President, who eats the plainest food when he goes forth in quest of big game.



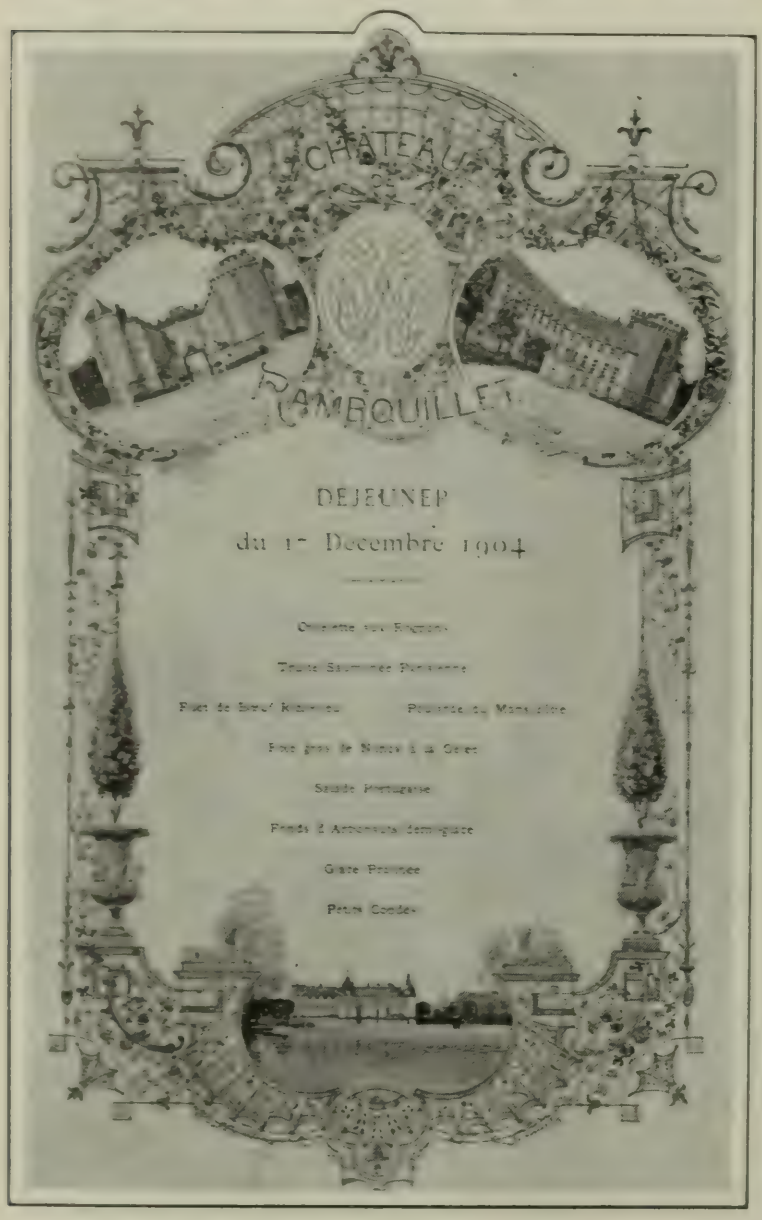
THE HUNTING GUESTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE, AS SEEN BY THE CARICATURIST.

The King of Belgium, the King of England, the King of Greece, the Czar of Russia, the King of Italy and the King of Portugal and others.

Here is the menu of the luncheon given in honor of the King of Portugal, who shot over the Rambouillet preserves with President Loubet, on December 17th, 1904. The list of dishes was beautifully bordered by a design drawn by the well-known illustrator, Morand. The three

views of the castle given in this article are reproduced from this menu, which is given below:

Both President Grévy and President Loubet preferred the simple shooting parties of their early days, when the latter, with a setter and a friend, would tramp over the fields in the neighborhood of his native Montélimar, and the former would do the same in the region around Mont-sous-Vaudrey; where man and dog would work and where the game was somewhat wilder than the denizens of a hennery and would flee and fight for its life. But official existence has its exigencies, and I imagine some of our chief magistrates must have repeated more than once, with an ironical smile, the facetious advice of a personage of opera bouffe, "Let us speak the language of the court, dimmit!" Anyway, it is certain that our presidents, whether very strong or no as sportsmen, have cut a very good figure in the presence of foreign sovereigns and diplomats. I cannot say the same of all our cabinet ministers, and their wives, especially, for they are not always remarkable as hunters or shooters.



MENU OF THE HUNTING PARTY LUNCH AT THE CHATEAU DE RAMBOUILLET.

President Félix Faure made more of this side of his official life than did any other of our Presidents. He prided himself on his knowledge of the sport and enjoyed giving style to his shooting parties. He was, furthermore, a very good shot, as were, in fact, M. Grévy and M. Loubet, who, by the way, was left-handed. President Carnot did not care for the sport, and, tho he continued the custom, he seized every excuse to escape from active participation, and would attend the presidential shooting parties only when etiquet seemed actually to require it. President Fallières enjoys the pastime, but to a less degree than his immediate predecessor, M. Loubet, for he abandoned Compiègne, where under the Loubet administration, were killed every year a round thousand pheasants and from two to three thousand rabbits.

M. Loubet's administration, which covered a period extending from 1898 to 1906, was also the most brilliant of the Third Republic as regards the number of distinguished personages who took part in the official shooting parties, for the list includes the kings of England, Italy, Portugal and Spain, and a number of Russian grand dukes and lesser lights of this category. The best shots among these crowned heads were the kings of Portugal and Spain. By the way, some fifteen months ago, I was an eye-witness of the remarkable cynegetic powers of the King of Portugal. His Majesty was

one of a party of which I was also a member at my friend, Baron Henri de Rothschild's, who has one of the finest hunting preserves in all France. On this occasion, the King killed 1,006 birds or animals, between the hours of 8.30 a. m. and 4 p. m. He fired about 1,400 times. Behind him stood four men, who handed very rapidly the gun all ready to fire.

Presidential shooting parties generally begin about noon and end about 4 p. m. The amount of game killed ranges from five or six hundred up as high as 1,300 birds or animals of one kind or another. There is no regular hunting costume; one may dress as one likes and be armed as one likes. This absence of etiquet at least as regards the matter of dress, adds considerably to the pleasure of these much-sought-after gatherings. There are from twenty to twenty-five parties each year, separated into two grand divisions—official hunting parties and private hunting parties. To the first category are invited the diplomatic body, cabinet ministers and the higher state functionaries; to the second, the President brings his personal friends, well-known artists, professors, business men, etc. The luncheons on these occasions are not only remarkable for good cooking, but are often characterized by very brilliant conversation, especially if there happen to be among the huntsmen M. Hanotaux, of the French Academy and ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, or M. Georges Pallain, Governor of the Bank of France, who are learned, full of anecdote and famous for their bright sallies of wit. With a good story they could make up for the lack of game, if this were possible at a presidential shooting party, just as Mme. de Maintenon used to replace the absent roast by an anecdote.

Etiquet permits the French Presidents to hunt in the preserves of their friends, and several of our chief magistrates have availed themselves of this privilege. M. Félix Faure liked nothing better than shooting with his old friend, M. Duval, at the Boissière preserves, near Nangis. What pleasant recollections this spot awakens in me! M. Loubet also frequently hunted with friends during his term of office—with Count Potoki, Henri de Rothschild and several untitled republicans of high respectability and position.

A statement of the amount of game killed at some of these presidential meets may be of interest to foreign readers. On October 23d, 1882, under President Grévy, the party consisted of seven, including, besides the President, two grand dukes and Admiral Jaurès, uncle of the present leader of the Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies. The total number of the game killed was 377, of which the President brought down 46, he being surpassed only by the dukes and the admiral. On December 28th, 1892, under President Carnot, there were ten hunters, who totaled 887. The two best shots on this occasion were Lord Dufferin, then British Ambassador to France, and the late M. Develle, then Minister of Agriculture. Next came President Carnot, who was a good shot, notwithstanding the fact that he seldom took gun in hand. The record of October 25, 1897, under President Faure, was 691. The party consisted of four grand dukes, two counts and M. Hanotaux, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by its composition reflects the President's tendency to surround himself with titled people. His love of the sport comes out in the fact that during his administration a very detailed record was kept of all the presidential meets. This table will give the reader some idea of the system observed at that time at Rambouillet:

Shooting Season.	Deer.	Rabbits.	Pheasants.	Partridges.	Other Game.	Total.
1895-1896	46	1,622	2,586	88	8	4,361
1896-1897	30	3,161	3,134	194	25	6,544
1897-1898	23	3,732	2,682	209	70	6,116

On December 16th, 1904, while M. Loubet was at the Elysée, there was a party at Marly, when the figures stood: 286 pheasants, 241 rabbits, 4 deer, 1 partridge, two woodcock, 13 ducks, and 14 other sorts of game—making a total of 561. At one of President Fallières's parties, last January, there were twelve guns and a total of 480 deer, rabbits and birds of various kinds.

On the day after the shooting party, or sometimes on the second day after,

each guest receives from the President six or eight pheasants and a haunch of venison, if any deer were killed. In the case of a sovereign, he receives at his hotel fifty to sixty pheasants. The rest of the game is sent to members of Parliament, to high state office-holders, to the friends of the President, even to the servants of the Elysée Palace, to the city hospitals and to members of the municipal council in which the forest is situated where the shooting party met. Nothing is sold. In this respect, an official party differs from those given by private individuals in France, who, after remembering their friends and relatives with presents of game, send the rest to the public market. I consider this course perfectly justifiable, for the expenses attending this kind of sport are very great, in some instances the figures being as high as two or three hundred thousand francs per year.

PARIS, FRANCE.

Progress of the Negro

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, LL.D.

PRINCIPAL OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

I WISH very much that a large proportion of the American people, especially that element that is inclined to grow despondent now and then regarding the future relations of the two races in the Southern States, might have been present last week at Livingston College during the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the college.

Livingston College in a large degree is the creation of the African Methodist-Episcopal Zion Church. This special religious denomination has a large church membership of 530,000, mainly in the Southern States, the largest membership being in North Carolina and Alabama; 3,250 church organizations; about 3,000 ministers; together with church and school property to the value of about $2,000,000.

Twenty-five years ago this Church, which had its origin during the days of slavery, put on foot an effort to establish a college at Salisbury, N. C. The leading spirits in establishing this college were the present senior bishop, Rt. Rev. J. W. Hood, and the late Dr. Joseph C. Price, who became its first president and who did the most to make the college known to the outside world. Dr. Price remained its president until he died, a few years ago. He was among the most eloquent and prominent members of our race in this country. Beginning with practically nothing in the way of a plant twenty-five years ago, very largely thru the efforts of the colored people comprising this special Church organization, a property in grounds and buildings has been created at Livingston to the value of $100,000.

But the special point in connection with this celebration which I think would interest the readers of THE INDEPENDENT is in relation to the spirit of the occasion during the time I was present. In the first place, even more interesting to me than the college itself was the cleanliness and general order that pervaded the entire atmosphere. Surrounding the college there are a number of neat, beautiful and cultured homes owned by the professors and colored people who have moved into that community for the purpose of educating their children. The general appearance of these cottages inside and outside would do credit to the civilization of almost any people in any country.

On the day that I happened to be present, I should say that there was a gathering of three thousand people on the grounds. There were present, I think, seven or eight bishops of this Church, headed by Rt. Rev. J. W. Hood and Rt. Rev. A. Walters, hundreds of ministers

and teachers, and people representing every walk of life among the colored people. There were present in the same audience at least five hundred of the leading white people, men and women, of Salisbury, and of the State of North Carolina; the Governor himself was present to represent the State on Friday. Many of the most prominent white people sat upon the same platform with the president of the college and the bishops and other prominent negroes. The Mayor and his wife were present at every session of the exercises. Notwithstanding the Mayor is a Democrat, I was told that he received practically every colored vote cast in the municipal election on account of his fairness toward the colored race.

During the days that this celebration lasted $8,000 were secured in cash and promises for the benefit of the college. Some very interesting lessons were learned in connection with the securing of this money. It was given in amounts ranging from twenty-five cents to a thousand dollars. The man who gave the thousand dollars would not permit his name to be known, but it has now become an open secret that this generous amount was contributed by Dr. W. H. Goler, the president of the college, a negro. When the hour came for subscriptions, it was both interesting and encouraging to see a colored bishop get up and announce his subscription of perhaps fifty dollars, a colored woman stand and announce a subscription of ten dollars or cash, and then the next second to see the Mayor of Salisbury announcing his subscription for a generous amount, a white banker in Salisbury arising in his place and announcing a subscription of fifty dollars, a merchant in Salisbury announcing a subscription of twenty-five dollars, and so on to the end. The white people seemed to be just as anxious that as large a sum of money be secured for the college as was true of the colored people. They seemed just as proud of the success of the college as was true of the large colored audience present. Taking it all in all, it was one of the finest demonstrations of the ability of the two races to live together in peace and harmony I have witness in a good while in the South.

This occasion also impressed itself on me in another direction. One can find fewer finer object lessons in the way of self-help on the part of the negro than is presented at Livingston College. The colored people themselves from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church denomination spend annually about $14,297 out of their hard earnings and poverty in maintaining this college.

May I add, in closing, that there are two unfinished buildings upon the grounds. In each case the buildings are sorely needed. One is to replace a building destroyed by a fire some years ago, upon which practically no insurance was secured. Another is an entirely new building to fill a long-felt want. A few thousand dollars would complete each one of these buildings, and I believe that there are enough people in America, especially in view of the fact that these people have raised eight thousand dollars to help themselves, who would like to contribute enough money to complete these much-needed buildings and let the college go on doing its work for the upbuilding of the race and the unification of all the people in the South.

No man could have witnessed the exercises in connection with this anniversary without being impressed, first, with the efforts of the colored people to help themselves, and, secondly, with the willingness of a large element of the best white people in that region to help the race toward a higher and better life.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.









My Rose Garden in June

BY E. P. POWELL

Author of "The Country Home," "Our Heredity from God," Etc.

IT lies down the swale, on a partly shaded bank, and faces the east. I like to see the sun hunt out the roses in the early dawn and kiss them. How they blush; and the dew on the petals looks like tears! My apple orchard is just above, on the slope, and spreads over the knolls, all the way to Harding's meadows. I dream o' nights of the red apples I picked from these trees when a boy—it was half a hundred years ago, and there the trees are still—but tall and full. I was a schoolboy, and going home every evening I climbed up to the Spitzenburgs, in the tops of the trees, and sat there among the red apples, looking over the valley; and then I resolved, when a man, to have plenty of two things, apples and roses.

These two things are not only the finest things on earth, but they are first cousins in the vegetable world. The apple blossom is a single rose, and it is the model after which all roses have been made, and the best ones colored. Another cousin is the pear; and, in fact, the whole family constitutes a group that for beauty and value cannot be excelled. I have them all, and they are here in sight of each other. Cherries and plums go down the other side of the apple orchard, where they face the raspberries and the blackberries that follow the fences—a swath of thorns that few boys like to squeeze thru. Nor is this all; for in the mellow, moist soil of the swale, right alongside of the roses, is the happiest, prettiest, sweetest of all the members of this Rosaceæ family—my strawberries.

Any one who has less than fifty varieties of roses is full of self-denial—a useless quality in these days. If you wish to buy a selection you should take your pencil and mark off the catalog those you do *not* wish for. Gradually you will work your way down to half a hundred, possibly not less than a hundred. You will not strike off all the old-fashioned sorts, for almost as good as seeing the little mother once more is it to have a bunch of the cinnamon roses and the grass pinks that she loved so well and tended so carefully. Nearly as full of memory and peace are the Damson roses and the Cabbage rose. They shall never be banished from my home, and they shall always have a canny spot, where they may be happy and do their best.

The first potted rose that I ever saw was Sanguinea, blood-red, and always in blossom. I remember it best in the old, big brown kitchen, where, in winter, it lifted its head six feet from the window sill, up among the strings of dried apples. It was as full in December as in June, and the fragrance went far to make housework peaceful. [Mem., roses like sunshine, and they like the steam from the washing tub.] That rose will always be linked in memory to

the sweet face of the one who tended it and me; and who governed us both as well. I have planted it on her grave. So memory links us together by many a curious and pleasant mnemonic. I also remember John Carey mainly by the John Hopper rose that grew by his door, and on the other side a Seckel pear tree —he and that rose were so much alike, big and hearty, both in bush and blossom, and as modest as wholesome. They both had thorns, I remember, but only for protection. Sanguinea was a China rose and John Hopper was a Hybrid Perpetual.

Now the best of the China class are Agrippina, and Malmaison, and Hermosa, and not many more; but of the Hybrid Perpetual one may collect about him a long list of magnificent roses. Among the best you will find American Beauty, the largest and sweetest and best of all the extremely hardy sorts. It is always in bloom, of exquisite form and wonderful sweetness. It is a great thing to be loved by everybody, even on the part of a rose, and it is a great thing to have the right sort of name and live up to it. But Clio is hardly one whit inferior to its rival, a rosy pink with a flower almost globular. Giant of Battles and John Hopper and Jubilee make a trio of scarlet, rose and crimson. Dinsmore is a crimson scarlet, and Lord Raglan I remember always for its honey odor, and General Jack because so many other roses try to beat it in its shining crimson and cannot do it. Margaret Dickson is the most superb of all the whites, Magna Charta of the violet crimsons, while Paul Neyron is the biggest and heartiest in all the list, and it is as sweet as it is big. I like Ulrich Brunner because it is always in bloom, giving us crimson flowers edged and flamed with scarlet. However, most of the Hardy Perpetuals blossom only once in the year, in spite of their name, and that will not do for a rose lover in these days. On the other hand, most of the Tea roses are too tender for our Northern gardens, and we must be careful in selecting them or we shall find the labor of protection quite too much for us.

We are, however, no longer compelled to make our choice between the classes named. About twenty years ago, from somewhere, appeared the first of a cross giving us the hardiness of the Perpetuals and the sweetness of the Teas—with continuous bloom. This marvel was called the La France. It still stays with us, and it always will, and it has with it five other La Frances, of different colors. These six constitute a cluster truly magnificent. If you wish to hunt for them you must call for Duchess of Albany, a red rose; Augustine Guinoisseau, a white rose; Mad. Pernet Ducher, a yellow rose; the Striped La France, and the Climbing La France. These hybrid teas are nearly hardy, and many of them quite so in New England. It was a grand field to work in, and it has been worked to magnificent advantage. Nearly all of our finest new roses come under this head.

The glory of the very newest roses is Killarney, an Irish rose, as full of blarney as it is of sweetness—a Hybrid Tea, bringing the fresh cheeks of a half-wild Irish lassie, and the name of the historical lake where she is to be found. The bush is stout and of a deep bronze-green shade—a beauty without a bloom; but the buds are long and pointed and the flowers of enormous size and tea fragrance. They are to be had every day in the whole round year, and the bush is hardy as far North as an elm tree will grow. Another Irish gem is the J. B. Clark; color intense scarlet, clouded with a dark crimson, like the blush on a plum; while the growth is stout, and the green is nearly as dark bronze as Killarney. But the wonder is the size and substance of the blossom; sometimes seven inches in diameter and five inches in depth. It is the modern edition of the Cabbage rose.

Another group that I think would please the most fastidious might be made of Cherry Ripe, a wonderfully free flowering hybrid tea, with light rosy crimson flowers, almost globular, and fragrant as the best rose in the list. With this put Betty, another of the Irish roses, with a ruddy gold flower, of glorious form and deliciously perfumed. It is never out of bloom from June till November, and in Florida you may pick flowers of Betty all winter. Liberty is a deep crimson scarlet, and it has raised a sensation everywhere. You see, when we come to

talk of roses, we soon use up all the superlatives in the English language. Anyhow, there is no rose that beats Liberty, taking it all round, for color and sweetness and strength of growth. The original plants of this rose cost $7,500; you can buy one now for twenty-five cents. I have never yet quite worshiped a rose, but I am willing to go down on my knees to admire Virginia Coxe, when it is in a blaze of its dark velvety blossoms—as it almost always is. Then Helen Gould must be welcomed to make this group complete. It is one of the most satisfactory roses for everybody that was ever introduced. Its long-pointed buds are always breaking open into great, rosy pink flowers, as double as double can be and as sweet as a rose can be. Perhaps we will not be content without adding The Queen, for this is one of the best, if not the best, ever-blooming white rose in existence. It never gets tired of blooming, and its color is as pure as its odor, which fairly fills the air.

One may easily get into a tangle, after all of this, or puzzle, if you prefer, over Safrano, Solfatere, Malmaison, Catherine Mermet, The Bride and the Queen's Scarlet—all old roses with a reputation and with friends who will contend for them all over the country. Then, among those not quite so old, we have Magnafrano, President Carnot, President Roosevelt, Augusta Victoria, Winnie Davis (a magnificent new rose named in honor of the daughter of the Confederacy); all noble flowers, but perhaps no better than Admiral Dewey and Admiral Schley. It was a capital thought to recognize noble characters in noble flowers. Queen Victoria recognized the compliment by graciously saying that she wished she were one-half as beautiful as her namesake. Empress Eugenia is hardly behind the others, and Frances E. Willard has pure snow-white buds and blossoms of the largest size and most perfect form, just as they ought to be.

But how easily one may be lost rambling among the roses; and even yet I have not named what the rose growers have come to call the Cochet Set—five superb ever-blooming Hybrid Teas. Well, if I were compelled to be satisfied with just five roses, I would take these—one of pink, one snow-white, one red, one yellow, one crimson; and every one of them superb. Ah, well! Let me get away from these delightful companions, or my gossipy notes will find no end. I cannot tell you what my roses have done for me in the way of sweetening life, and possibly sweetening character. The charm of growing roses is their companionableness. I do not know why a robin, of all birds, seems to be nearest to us; nor why a rose, of all flowers, gets a warm place in our affections—but so it is. And that, I suppose, is why so many of them carry human names. Then, for giving away, a bunch of roses or a single rose is the sweetest, simplest and best of all tokens of love. And tomorrow there will be just as many more smiling at you from the bushes; you can be as generous as you please. But when you go to buy your roses, for I know that I have set you all agog for a bed of your own, do not accept the little slips of bushes, three or four inches high, with roots just started, but always buy good, stout two-year olds, and insist that they be grown on their own roots—as a rule. All these modern roses tax us if we desire to have them in perfection. They will not give us noble flowers on feeble wood. They are gross feeders and rarely cry enough. You should have a compost pile of old barn manure, and sod, and decomposed leaves, with a portion of coal ashes or sand, or both, to more completely make the soil friable.

This rosebed of mine is hid, away back from the roadways, along the slope of the Oriskany Valley. But if you wish to know what a rose wilderness is go to middle Florida—down there where you will get confused as to winter and summer, and can pick a Malmaison in January or a Queen's Scarlet at any time. You go by a negro hut run all over with Cherokee roses, and sometimes a Bridesmaid twined with the other; cardinal birds flitting thru to clean them of insects—or is it to compare their scarlet breasts with the scarlet roses? You can do anything you please with the running sorts, for they never kill back—especially arching over gateways and bowering well-curbs and henhouses. Perhaps the hens do not lay any more eggs; but the

chicks and roses make wonderfully pretty pictures. Huge pines overhead, with trunks sixty feet to the first limbs, and Bignonia golden-flowered, climbing up seventy-five feet in a season, and, in January, swinging out immense banners of yellow and green—altogether is it not fine! But even the roses must divide the law with the ever-present and ever-changing profusion of wild flowers.

I am proud of Florida; it is rightly named. Snow and ice do not touch its borders; frost rarely smells of its loquats and roses. The wing of a blizzard sometimes fans it gently, but zero is not in its vocabulary. Its lakes are just big enough for a farmer to own a whole one, and so he may grow shad in the shade of his own porches. I am not sure which member of the rose family I prefer in March; whether it be the peach, half-covered with blossoms and half with fruit; the plum, just tossing its infinite white petals to the Gulf breeze; the crimson strawberry, covering the ground; or Safrano and General Lee, covered with their great yellow and carmine buds. On the whole, I think it is the only one that I do not have here, as yet, the apple; the kingliest rose of them all; and for that I must go back to my New York valley.

And here, here between the orchards that half-cover the sloping hillsides, the rose has had the good judgment to blossom in June. It has had the pick of the months, and the month has had the pick of the flowers. It has left to May the shrubs, May with its occasional squalls of snow and its burst of summer sunshine. It has left to August the lilies; but in June, sweetest and completest of months, with its green meadows and its strawberries, the rose revels everywhere. It clambers over the rock piles and the stone fences, laughing with the soft breezes; it flings handfuls of odors into our sleeping rooms; it ozones the world. There are enough for the poorest, and enough for the children. Great bunches are on the table of the school ma'am, and, as I write, I catch inspiration from those that, climbing around my window, look in upon my work. How many poems have they written? Blessed June! You not only share with May the kingly apple blossom, but you have all to yourself the queenly rose.

CLINTON, N. Y.

Summer Song

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

Dogwood in the dales
  Whitens hour by hour;
Iris in the swales
  Feathers into flower;
And the oriole,
  Thru the golden noon,
Pours his lyric soul
  Out in tune!

Life's a wondrous cup
  Flooded to the brim;
Seize it, friend, and sup
  Ere the day grows dim!
Spelled with ecstasy,
  Free from every gyve,
It's enough to be
  Just alive!

CLINTON, N. Y.

How New York Appears to a Southern Woman

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

New York is a wonderful place, broadening to the mind but confusing to the morals. The people do not reckon life by morals, indeed, but by "conditions." They have a great deal of information, but not much wisdom. They are fresh and appear to be developing a new kind of egregiousness which makes them at once depressingly pessimistic and absurdly optimistic. And I have never seen any place where there was greater need of pure food laws for the mind. They have absolutely no protection against any kind of knowledge, however dangerous. And, all told, they are diabolically intelligent. I did not meet a single person who could not get the best of me in the discussion, no matter how wrong he was. But my only misgiving was one which every Southerner must entertain, of not knowing whether the people were kind to me because they really liked me, or because it was their aggravatingly superior way of bearing with what they considered a narrow-minded, invincibly ignorant person.

A Northern visitor in the South is always more interested in the blacks, the desperately poor and disreputable, than in the rest of us. Personally, I have no doubt that this taste, this curiosity, this morbid sympathy had much to do with the abolition zeal in the North before the war. However that may be, Southerners do not share it; and I was more particularly interested in the respectable people of New York. There were no young ones among them. I did not see a dozen children during the month I was there, except on the Bowery. But, of course, New York is not dependent upon this source for its population. It imports citizens from the ends of the earth, full-grown and work-broken. This accounts in part for the seething mind to be found there. We bring up our own generation here in the South, and so we know what we are getting. It keeps us a trifle behind the times, but we are repaid in peace of mind. When a man is autocthonous he is not so likely to throw bombs or to kick against the pricks. If New York had more babies in its homes there would be fewer "revolutionists" in its streets.

Another thing one misses upon the streets is the cheerfulness of the poor. With us they are still the happiest class as a whole. But in New York they wear a wise, cynical, bitter look, as if they had caught on, and considered that they had been cheated. They have learned the lesson of the new economists. They are not thankful for charity. They want their rights—that is, Wall Street and the fulness thereof, share and share alike. These low-browed, sulky looks contrast strangely with the mercenary formation of the human countenance in the more prosperous parts of the city like Fifth avenue. However, it is no use to put on airs. We are getting the same expression down here as fast as we can. The difference is that on Fifth avenue it is a remote million-dollar stare and with us it is a simple one-dollar look. The former is founded upon financial egotism, the latter upon financial incompetency, and it is hard to tell which is worse for those who come after us.

The finest looking, most intelligent and capable people to be seen in New York are on the ferries and subways in the late afternoons. They have not yet got the ugly money birthmark, and they evidently belong to the achieving class who govern the city, count her change and keep an eye upon the government. But this reminds me to say that for people who have excellent manners at home and in their own social circles, New York men have the worst I ever saw in

public. They are as innocent of courtesy as Brobdingnagians. When I complained of this to one of them, he said that it was "due to the shape of Manhattan Island." It was not wide enough to permit business men to carry their politeness around with them. But my own impression is that there is a sentiment against courtesy, especially to women, on the grounds that it is mawkish and that they do not deserve it. Possibly they agree with Schopenhauer, who thought that the notion of gallantry and reverence for women are products of Teutonico-Christian stupidity. He says "these notions have served only to make women more arrogant and overbearing; so that one is occasionally reminded of the holy apes in Benares, who, in the consciousness of their sanctity and inviolable position, think they can do exactly as they please." Certainly this comment cannot apply to the women on the cars and in other public places in New York, but it is the men who remind one of the holy apes of Benares. This may not indicate a reversion to type, of course, but it shows an astonishingly primitive nature impervious to the softer graces of civilization.

I have already intimated a partiality for respectable people, but there is another reason why the stranger does not see all the people in New York, nor even all the different kinds. Race prejudice there is so strong that it results in local segregations almost incredible to the more liberal-minded Southerner. I did not learn, for example, where they keep their negroes, Chinese and Hottentots, except when they invite them to dine—this invitation to dinner now and then is the subterfuge used there in the place of that universal social equality which they advocate for us in the South. As a matter of fact, New York is the home of all the different kinds of race antipathy. The whites, blacks, yellows and browns have a *natural* aversion to one another. We know nothing of these jungle sensations here. With us it is simply the duty of preserving the standard and integrity of a higher race from the disintegrating effects of a lower, all the harder to do because we have an affection for the latter. And this difference illustrates a universal difference between the people of the North and the South which must interest the close observer. The former are more highly developed intellectually, but they are decidedly more primitive and savage and tribal natured every other way. They are not nearly so evenly civilized as Southerners; and they have apparently used their gifted heads to preserve these primitive traits of hardness and ferocity against each other.

But of the people I did see, those on the Bowery showed more monotony of features than any other. The only thing like it is a big negro quarter on a Southern plantation where the same lack of variety exists in the cast and expression of the black faces. And there were fifteen hundred Germans in the Atlantic Garden one afternoon who looked like twins; but this probably resulted from the fact that they were all half-asleep. A poor young thing who thought she could laugh with her legs was on a stage in front trying to amuse them. This was why they slept. It is impossible to amuse people in New York, because their faculty for amusements is jaded, and most of them have lost the power of illusion. The only way to deceive them is to let them deceive themselves. They go to the theaters and aggravate themselves with an analysis of the play, but they do not come under the spell of it, because they have the decomposing mind.

Evidently there are as many of the people who belong to the eternal order in New York as elsewhere, or the thing would not hold together as it does. But because they do belong to the order, rather than to the disorder, they attract less attention than those who simply make the prevailing noise of the place. These have a consciousness founded upon an egotism so naïve as to be diverting. This accounts in part for their obsession for "world movements." You do not need to be a great or gifted person in New York to lead a "world movement." All you need is the idea and the vocabulary. Even if you do something wrong or queer or foolish, you do not drop out of notice in your embarrassment, but you select the "movement" which corresponds to your dilemma and you give lectures upon your "specialty." Fortunately the wise old world is rare-

ly ever moved. Here are the delegates to the Peace Congress, for example, getting ready to move for "universal peace." It is a grand idea they have got merely in their heads. Nothing in history or experience warrants it. We shall never have universal peace, because we do not want it. A nation may have its little decadent spell for a generation or so when the bankers and tariff-makers get the best of the situation, but it cannot last, because men are not born civilized, and eventually enough of them will escape to make a stand against the bedsores of a too-peaceful civilization.

Down here we are too sane to entertain such illusions; and we think more of ourselves than we do of the world. And even if this is selfish, it is not so bombastic as mistaking a torchlight procession for a "revolution." We are not nearly so clever as the people who make these mistakes, but the kind of sense we have keeps us level-headed. The peculiarity of these thrilling, stirring world errants is that they speak in terms of universality about abridged personal experiences. Besides, they do not mean what they say. They have the most daredevil brain courage, but, observed closely, even the "terrorists" prove to be lambs in wolves' clothing. The most looked-down-upon man I saw in New York was a poor apologetic anarchist who had missed his cue and actually thrown a bomb somewhere. He sustained the same relation to the terrorists that a man who eats with his knife sustains to polite society—an egregious person incapable of understanding the spirit of the thing. And so he was. He thought that these people who talk so threateningly about turning things upside down were in earnest, but they are not. Their forte is to "create public sentiment." Somebody else will do the world moving if it is ever done.

In conclusion, New York is spiritually minded, but not religious. The people do not go to church for the same reason that we do. We go for the sake of convention, or because we are really pious, or because we hope some time to be convicted of our sins. And they do not seem to feel the need as we do of being born again. Most of them are too well fortified with theories of evolution even to bother about repentance, and one almost fears that some of them regard sin as a preliminary stage of virtue. But without exception they are keen humanitarians, and they ask no odds of the will of God. They can do their duty without prayer or fasting, and they visit the widow and the orphan as if the Lord had nothing to do with it. In short, they are academic sentimentalists. They are deeply moved by any kind of abuse, and they will go to admirable lengths to correct it; but there is nothing personal in their championship. They care not at all for the people whom they rescue except to take credit for them in some kind of "report." They have a theory of life which takes the kindness out of charity and which insults gratitude. Having bound up his sores and called an ambulance, a New York humanitarian would coolly turn his back upon a Lazarus and never think of him again. Nothing could be more heartless, but it is what you may expect of people whose civilization is designed chiefly for the head and not the heart.

NASHVILLE, TENN.



"Devolution" and Other Topics in Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

"DEVOLUTION" is naturally the subject of public discussion here which especially interests me. In their measure for the establishment of a Council in Dublin, the Liberal Ministers have shown their hand with regard to what they propose to do for Ireland at present in the matter of national self-government. Now it is essentially necessary to bear in mind the words "at present" when we come to consider the meaning, the purpose, and the value of the proposal which Mr. Birrell offered to the House of Commons a few days ago. If the new arrangement were put forward as a Home Rule project then it would, indeed, seem to be but a very poor joke utterly unworthy of so brilliant a master of humor as Mr. Birrell. But then we must bear in mind that not only was the measure never put forward as a plan of Home Rule, but that it was again and again distinctly announced as meant only to be a first step in that course of devolution by means of which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleags propose to prepare Ireland for the work and the responsibilities of Home Rule.

The very word "devolution" itself has grown upon us and become part of our daily speech—I often feel inclined to wish that we had not been favored with that addition to our common parlance—in order that we might the more clearly understand how gradual was to be the process of development by which Ireland was to grow into the capacity for minding her own business. I need hardly say that I do not believe Ireland needs any such gradual process of devolution, a process thru which the Canadian and Australasian colonies were not compelled to pass, and that I feel quite sure she is as well able to manage her own affairs at this moment as is any other country in the world. All that I am desirous to impress upon my readers is that the measure now introduced was announced to us from the very beginning merely as a first and experimental stage in the journey toward a complete system of Home Rule. It was in that sense that Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish National Party in Parliament, received and interpreted the measure and in that sense, and that alone he gave it his very moderate and carefully qualified approval.

Mr. Redmond has a remarkable combination of two qualities not often found combined in a political leader, brilliant eloquence and genuine statesmanship. He took the Government measure for what it is worth and for no more, accepting it merely as an avowed instalment of the great and complete work yet to come. The measure at all events gives to Irishmen the right of managing a large proportion of their national affairs by a governing council of whom the great majority are to be elected by Irish National votes, a national council which is to disestablish once for all and utterly that odious system of Castle government which for so many generations has worked with such degrading influence on the whole condition of Ireland. Mr. Redmond did not, however, commit himself to any absolute adoption of the measure as it stands. He and his followers gave their vote in favor of the first reading, in other words the mere introduction of the bill, but he reserved his course of action with regard to its further stages until the great Irish National Convention brought together for the purpose, and representing the feelings of Irishmen at home and abroad shall have fully considered the whole subject and given its decision.

I may say for myself that I am very hopeful on the whole with regard to the meaning and the ultimate effect of this devolution process. I feel well assured that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal Prime Minister, is a sincere and convinced supporter of the principle of national self-government for Ireland. I have felt quite satisfied on this point for many years and I know that he is not a man to be shaken in his conviction by

any doubts or hesitations or fears on the part of some of his colleags who may feel inclined to keep in tone with the views favored by what is called "society" and the West End. I know also that Herbert Gladstone, Home Secretary in the present Liberal Ministry, was a convinced Home Ruler even before his illustrious father had become a convert to the Home Rule doctrine. I know John Morley and John Burns, and I therefore look out with unabated confidence to the new era which is opening in the history of my native land.

I have lately been studying a most remarkable pamphlet published my Messrs. P. S. King & Son, of Orchard House, Westminster. It is entitled "The Distribution of Land," and its author is the Hon. Rollo Russell. Mr. Russell comes of a great house and is a member of a family which has made an undying impression on the history of England. He is a son of the late Earl Russell, the famous Lord John Russell, who proposed and carried the great Reform Bill of 1832. Rollo Russell's work, just published, will, I am sure, be found intensely interesting by American readers. It deals with the land system, the semi-feudal system as he calls it, with regard to the settlement and ownership of land in Great Britain. Mr. Russell truly says:

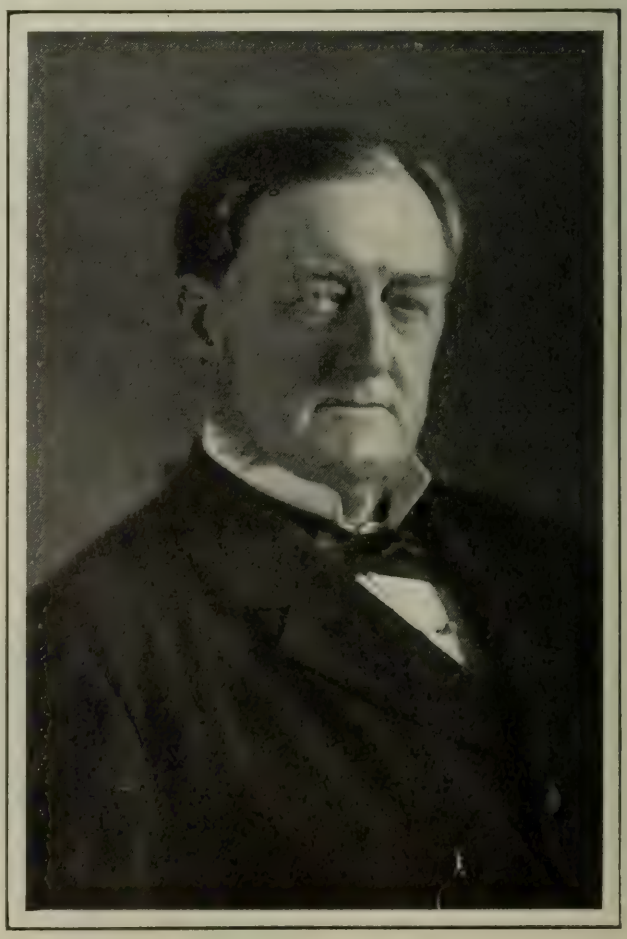
"It is astonishing when we consider how far Liberal ideas have carried us in some directions during the last eighty years, to find that we are still trammelled with an antiquated and clumsy system of law which drives from their own country-side all but a small remnant of the men of Britain, and that most of that remnant exists at the caprice of the so-called owner of the land."

This sentence may be said to contain the text of Mr. Russell's argument. He goes on to say:

"It is hardly possible for any one who cares for the future of our race to pass first thru the open uninhabited country and then thru that mass of degraded population which festers in our large towns, without feeling, if he realizes the causes at work, that the first object of the British people as a whole should be to resume their right to their own land."

I shall not attempt here any summary of this most valuable work. I only think it necessary to say that by the most careful and accurate array of facts and figures, by the most exhaustive argument compressed nevertheless into what is comparatively a very limited space, Mr. Russell makes good his case. Let it be borne in mind that these pages are not the diatribes of some impassioned agitator born in some region of wild and unlettered democracy, but that they express the convictions of an aristocrat belonging to the highest order, a man of the best culture and scholarship, a man who has taken little or no part in active political warfare and who is led to his conclusions by a profound study of the whole subject and by an intense and hereditary sympathy with the cause and the sufferings of the poor and the laboring classes. I quote again from Mr. Russell:

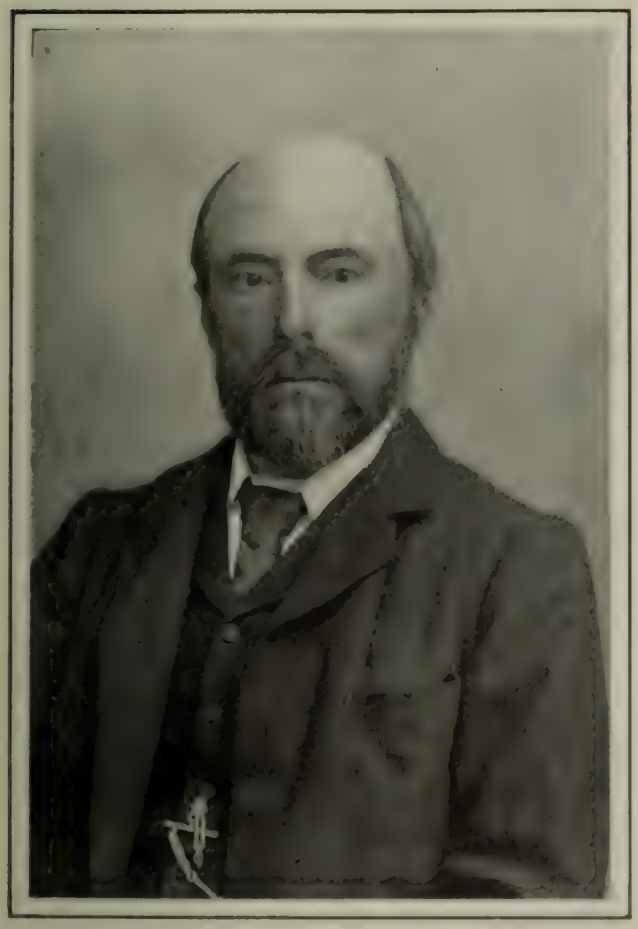
"In a careless way we assume that we English own England. In equity and in theory we do; in fact we do not. We realize that as Britons we have to defend Great Britain against foreign enemies. That is not our immediate task and it never will be if we keep true to our duties, our rights and our religion. Invasion has to be guarded against but it is a remote contingency, and our strength will perish from British delinquencies before we are conquered from outside. * * * The enemy of England is in the midst of us, inflict-



H. CHAPLIN.

ing inexpressibly more serious damage upon the British people that would be suffered from any foreign aggressor. What Frenchman has permanently lost his footing on the soil and his home thru defeat by Germany? Has any been denied the right to build a house, to buy a field, to sit by the threshold, cultivate his garden, and to rear his family in pure air amid loved surroundings? Yet over the greater part of England every one of these primary rights, these most precious elements of peace is denied to the cultivator."

These are Mr. Russell's main positions, his convincing arguments are



F. A. R. RUSSELL.

made clear, are conclusively demonstrated in the pages of his pamphlet. I feel sure that I have said quite enough to commend this remarkable publication to readers thruout all the United States.

Another member of the great Russell family has just been attracting the attention of our public in a different field of controversy. This is Mr. Bertrand Russell, nephew of Mr. Rollo Russell. The younger man suddenly presented himself in the election for the constituency of Wimbledon against Mr. Henry Chaplin, the accepted and very popular Conservative candidate. Bertrand Russell came forward, not merely, not even



C. R. BUXTON.

especially, as the champion of Liberalism, but as the champion of woman's suffrage. The attempt was chivalrous, but utterly hopeless. I have always been myself an advocate of women's right to have a vote on the same terms as men, but I cannot help doubting whether the candidature of Bertrand Russell could have been greatly assisted by the advocacy of some of the Suffragettes who were asserting themselves on his side. I trust that Bertrand Russell may have a happier chance and a more suitable constituency before long.

From all parts of the world sympathy will go forth to John Dillon in the heavy calamity which has just fallen on him, the death of his most loved, most loving wife. Mrs. Dillon was the daughter of one of our most distinguished judges, Lord Justice Mathew, who is nephew of the famous apostle of temperance, Father Mathew. John Dillon was married to Miss Mathew some twelve years ago and they had several children. They were a most devoted pair, friends and companions as well as lovers. I knew them well, and knew what a perfect affinity held them together in life. I had

not heard that Mrs. Dillon was in broken health, and the news of her sudden and early death came as an indescribable shock to me and mine. John Dillon was a true and devoted patriot son of another Irish patriot who sacrificed much for the cause of Ireland. John Dillon was for many years one of my closest colleagues and dearest friends in the Irish Parliamentary party. He was leader of the party for a time, and it was only at his own express desire that he was allowed to retire from a position which he had maintained with so much distinction and so much success. Political opponents, as well as political friends, will give him their sympathy in his sorrow.

Messrs. Chatto & Windus, of St. Martin's Lane, London, have just begun the publication of a series of large and beautiful "Color-Books," illustrating various countries—illustrating them with the pencil and the colors of the artists as well as with the pen of the writer. The two volumes already published are "Venice" and "Switzerland." The "Venice" volume is written by Beryl De Sélincourt and May Sturge-Henderson, and is illustrated by Reginald Barratt, A.R.W.S. The "Switzerland" volume is written by Clarence Rook and painted by Effie Jardine. The volumes are in fact a complete study of each region, its history, its people, its literature and art, its scenery, and these studies are brought into life-like illustration by the colored pictures with which the volumes are lavishly enriched. Nothing could be more effective than the realistic outlines and the vivid coloring of these pictures, in which the peculiar atmosphere of each place is reproduced. One seems, as he holds each large volume and looks on its pages to be actually gazing on those scenes among the mountains and lakes of Switzerland, among the canals and the palaces of Venice with which we have, most of us, made ourselves familiar in our seasons of holiday travel. We are promised farther volumes on such subjects as "The Color of London," "Cairo, Jerusalem and Damascus," "The Rhine," "Lisbon and Cintra," "Assisi of St. Francis," "The Pleasant Land of Devon." I feel inclined to think that American readers will welcome with especial interest this brilliant series of artistic volumes. Americans as we all know have a genuine love for the scenery of the Old World, and some of us have met some of them amid the most delightful scenes of Italy, Spain and Greece, of Turkey and of Egypt and of Palestine. I think, therefore, that I am safe in assuming that these new color-books and the volumes to succeed them can hardly fail to find their way into the homes and the appreciation of many American readers—not merely to stand on the shelves of libraries but to be opened by eager hands and studied by sympathetic eyes.

We have now in London a new monthly periodical, *The Albany Review,* which began its career in April and seems to me to carry with it great promise of success. It is published by Messrs. John Lane & Co., of London and New York: is edited by Charles Roden Buxton, and has among its contributors to its first number Thomas Hardy, Andrew Lang, G. W. E. Russell and many other distinguished writers. *The Albany* is in fact founded on the periodical once known as *The Independent Review.* I am not about to enter into anything like a survey of *The Albany's* remarkable first number, but I cannot help testifying to the surprise and delight with which I read a poem appearing in its pages and described as "Fragment from a Ballad Epic of 'Alfred.'" Now this poem bears the signature of G. K. Chesterton, and that name is well known indeed to all English readers, but is not much associated in their minds with poetic imaginings. Mr. Chesterton has made a peculiar reputation for himself by his writings in *The Daily News* and in other papers, but his fame is that of an ingenious and perplexing, not to say tormenting, inventor of prose paradoxes. One cannot help reading him but one sometimes gets weary of having it proved that two and two make fifteen and that a square must properly be of circular form. Yet here is by this same Mr. Chesterton what seems to me to be genuine poetry, a very inspiration, full of thought, fancy, feeling, and with much music in its lines. I have not the honor of knowing Mr. Chesterton personally but I give him my most cordial welcome in his new capacity as an English poet.

London, England.

The Initiative and Referendum in Operation

BY ARTHUR SHERBURNE HARDY

[Mr. Bryan's recent public espousal of the initiative and referendum is likely to increase the agitation in the United States toward that much needed reform. The initiative and referendum has already been adopted in Oregon and a few other of our Western States, but it has not been tried long enough to form any very positive conclusions as to its workableness in America. The following article gives the experience of Switzerland, which was the pioneer nation to adopt the measure. Mr. Hardy, as our readers will remember, was recently the United States Minister to Switzerland.—EDITOR.]

THE power to enact laws may be exercised directly by the people, or may be delegated by them to chosen representatives.

This theoretical classification is, however, never perfectly exemplified in practice. Even in the smallest or most primitive communities, where direct government has been most nearly attained, the representative principle is always found in some form, it being practically impossible for the people at large directly to administer the finances, to elaborate, execute, interpret or revise laws, to conclude treaties, declare war or determine conditions of peace. The delegation of power by the many to the few has therefore been a universal principle of government.

Two evils inevitably follow: First, a more or less complete divergence between the will of the people and the acts of their representatives, and, second, the inability of the former to remedy this divergence with the desired promptness by the choice of new representatives. That delegated authority often fails to conform to the will of those from whom this authority is derived, and that the complicated machinery by which changes in the representative body are brought about operates too slowly to make the popular will really effective, are facts which need no illustration.

To correct these evils is the object of the referendum and the initiative. By the former the people, while delegating its power to representatives, reserves the right to reject or approve their decisions. By the latter it still further controls delegated power by reserving the right to initiate legislation. The referendum enables the people to confirm or veto the acts of its representatives; the initiative enables it to propose new laws, or to alter, or abolish, those already existing.

These counterpoises to delegated power appear in the earliest forms of representative government in Switzerland, but modern legislation begins with the Constitution of 1848, under which the people possessed the right to demand its revision, and to accept or reject a new Constitution. By the Constitution of 1874 the power reserved by the people was still further increased, it being provided that all "Federal laws shall be submitted for acceptance or rejection by the people if the demand is made by 30,000 voters or by eight cantons. The same principle applies to Federal resolutions which have a general application and which are not of an urgent nature," the demand to be made within ninety days following the publication of the law or resolution.

The initiative was introduced July 7th, 1891, when, under the forms prescribed for constitutional revision, the Constitution of 1874 was amended as follows: "The popular initiative may be used when 50,000 Swiss voters present a petition for the enactment, the abolition or the alteration of certain articles of the Federal Constitution." Petitions may be presented in the form of general suggestions or of finished bills. In the former case the Federal Assembly must elaborate a finished bill, or if it does not agree with the petition, may elaborate a bill of its own, in any case submitting to the people the question whether there shall be any enactment, and if so, whether in the sense proposed by the petition or by the Assembly.

Not only in matters of Federal concern, but also in cantonal affairs, the Swiss people retain their control over legislation, all the cantons possessing in some form the initiative, and all except one the referendum.

Much diversity of opinion prevails among Swiss publicists and legislators as to the practical results of the referendum and initiative. Naville, of Geneva, declares that the large number of abstentions proves that it is not the people, but a relatively small part of the electoral body which accepts or rejects a law; that political leaders having a majority in the legislature always possess the means to secure a popular majority, especially when the law is a complicated one; and that it is ridiculous to suppose that each citizen can form a just and matured opinion upon the laws submitted to him. One of the strongest claims made for the referendum was that it would silence the protestations of the minority by showing where the real majority is. This claim the remarkably large number of abstentions would certainly seem to negative. In the case of so important a measure as the constitutional amendment of July 7th, 1891, establishing the initiative, less than one-half the registered voters (641,692) participated, the affirmative and negative votes being 183,029 and 120,599 respectively. Only when a fine is imposed for failure to vote is the voting general. For example, in two communes of the canton of Zurich, where voting is obligatory, 94 and 97 per cent. of the voters took part, while in three communes where voting is not obligatory, only 19, 14 and 10 per cent. voted on the same measure. From 1869 to 1888, in sixty-eight measures submitted to the people in Berne, the average abstentions was 45 per cent. In Bale-Campagne, from 1864 to 1881, of ninety-four popular votes, seventeen were altogether without result, because an absolute majority, as required, took no part whatever. To defer the exercise of the popular judgment to a fixed time, as in the canton of Berne, where the people are called upon to pronounce on public measures once a year, entails serious disadvantages. On the other hand, to refer each measure to the people as it is passed, as in Soleure, where in 1892 there was a popular vote every three weeks, is a heavy tax on the time and interest of the voter. On certain measures the average voter is clearly incompetent to pass judgment. It would unquestionably be difficult to discriminate between measures which can or cannot be submitted to the suffrage, but neither the experience, the education or the intelligence of the people justifies the contention that legislation by them is possible in the sense that each citizen can study, digest and form a really personal opinion on every submitted law. This is especially true of measures which affect the budget and the control of expenditures, a fact generally recognized in Switzerland by exempting the budget from the referendum. In Berne, where the compulsory referendum is in force, the people on several occasions rejected the budget. Finally an article withdrawing the budget from the referendum was inserted in a bill which, having certain economics in view, was sure to receive popular sanction. This trick succeeded, and the budget is not now submitted to the people. The uncertainty of elections shows that the predictions, so frequently made, as to what the people would do if certain measures were referred to them, are untrustworthy. No one knows what the people will do until they have acted. The experience of Switzerland indicates that many expenditures justified by the national need and important for the national development, which indeed subsequently became the cause for national pride, would be vetoed by the taxpayer. Great measures of this nature are initiated by the far-seeing few, but are not favored by the cautious majority.

M. Lavelaye, commenting on the practical results of the referendum in Switzerland, asserts that it has not only shown itself hostile to large expenditures, but decidedly parsimonious. Motives of this character explain the rejection in 1894 of the proposition to appropriate the meager sum of 2,000 francs for the Swiss Legation in Washington, then most inadequately provided for.

In one respect the referendum and initiative in Switzerland has proved a complete surprise, disappointing both the hopes of its advocates and the fears of its adversaries. They were demanded

by the radicals and opposed by the conservatives. Yet they have proved antirevolutionary and conservative, and the suffrage, radical in the election of its representatives, rejects everything which they propose. By some it is contended that this result is due to the fact that, while elections obey a *mot d'ordre,* party prejudice and discipline, and are therefore radical, the referendum appeals to personal judgments. Others see in this tendency to economy and conservatism, not the intelligence of personal judgments, but the inertia and resistance to change of the masses. Zemp, a late President of the Confederation, affirms that experience shows the Swiss people to be more conservative than their legislators.

As illustrating the opposite character of the conclusions of distinguished men in Swiss public life, two may be quoted. Dubs, Federalist and ex-President, points out that in the ancient Landsgemeinde the whole people appeared together for the discussion of public questions and were deeply influenced by a sense of unity; that the deposit of a ballot *yes* or *no* in an urn, without previous discussion by the people assembled for that purpose, by scattered voters, fails to supply the ennobling motives of the primitive gathering of a small, united population.

On the other hand, Professor Hilty, the well-known Bernese writer, maintains that the people gain a better knowledge of the laws thru the referendum, legislators being forced to prepare them in a simple form easily comprehended by the masses; that patriotism is stimulated, the State ceasing to exist apparently for a privileged class, and responsibility developed; and that while infallibility cannot be claimed for the people, they have made relatively as few mistakes as legislative bodies. He admits, however, that the referendum and initiative cannot find universal application, and in this respect agrees with Signorel, who, in his study on the referendum, published in 1866, concludes that more than any other country Switzerland possesses the necessary conditions for good democratic government, and therefore that conclusions founded upon Swiss experience cannot be applied elsewhere.

The following affirmations of popular opinion are suggestive:

By the referendum of March 15th, 1891, a law on pensions for Federal officials, providing a maximum indemnity of $400 on retirement, non-election or on account of infirmities contracted in the service, when the incumbent had served fifteen years, and of $500 after thirty years of service, unanimously passed by both houses, was rejected by the large popular vote of 353,977, against 91,851.

As indicative of the opposition to centralization, two cases may be cited. There exists no Federal law determining the right to vote, this right being regulated by cantonal law. Bills designed to remedy the diversity of cantonal legislation have twice been rejected by the people. Again, a bill providing that everything relating to the Federal army should be solely within the jurisdiction of the Confederation, was rejected by the referendum of May 11th, 1884, probably because it created military districts not coincident with cantonal boundaries, and was regarded as a first step toward more radical measures of centralization.

As evidence of the popular distrust of State socialism may be mentioned the referendum of September 29th, 1895. The Federal Constitution gives the Confederation the right to take measures for the health and safety of the working classes. On complaints of the injury received by the operatives in certain manufactories of matches, the Federal Council proposed a monopoly of this industry. This proposition was rejected by the people. Again, in 1894, the Socialists obtained 52,357 signatures to a proposition to insert in the Constitution a clause to the effect that the right of every Swiss citizen to remunerative labor should be recognized and made effective in every possible way by Federal, cantonal and communal legislation. It was overwhelmingly rejected by 308,298 votes, only 23,453 more voters than the petitions declaring in its favor.

The law on epidemics, prescribing preventive measures, requiring physicians to report cases, decreeing compulsory isolation and vaccination was defeated in 1882 by a large majority. Private interests, family ties and the prejudice of ignorance prevailed against gen-

eral considerations of the public good. Compulsory vaccination, however, became a law in 1887. Not infrequently the inclusion of several measures in the same bill has led to results which would probably have been different had each project been presented separately. Thus in the first law submitted to popular vote (1875) the provisions for divorce would probably have been defeated had they not been associated with others giving precedence to civil over religious marriages, prescribing that economic, confessional and police considerations should not be recognized as obstacles to marriage, etc. The acceptance of this law has resulted in a higher ratio of divorce to marriage in Switzerland than in any other European State.

The investigation, demanded by the Liberals and Free Thinkers, of the application of Article 27 of the Constitution authorizing the Confederation to proceed against such cantons as did not comply with its provisions for complete liberty in matters of conscience and belief in the public schools, on the ground that the law had not been applied and that in certain Catholic cantons instruction was given by authorized religious communities, was rejected by a majority of 146,129 in a total vote of 490,149, thus condemning an anti-religious and disturbing policy.

As regards the death penalty, which had been abolished by the Constitution of 1874, an unusual increase in crime led in 1879 to a constitutional revision under the compulsory referendum, which gave to each canton the right to establish the death penalty for crimes not political. This was regarded as a victory for the Federalists. Only ten of the twenty-five cantons have availed themselves of this right.

In 1887 the Society for the Protection of Animals inaugurated a campaign against the method of slaughter (bleeding) practised by the Jews. A jury of experts declared that this method did not occasion greater suffering than that practised by Christians (felling). On an appeal of certain cantons to the Federal Assembly, the latter declared in 1891 that the Jewish procedure was not prejudicial to public order or good morals, and that liberty of conscience dictated its authorization. Not discouraged by this rebuff, the society secured 83,000 signatures for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the slaughter of animals not previously stunned, presenting a finished bill in this sense. The Assembly presented no counter bill, but counseled rejection. It was, however, approved by the people. This enactment of a clearly intolerant measure, founded on race prejudice, was the first use of the popular initiative. Only four other instances of its use occurred during the ten years after its establishment, and in all four cases the people rejected the propositions of those demanding the vote. Personal conversation with Swiss statesmen elicited no enthusiasm for either the initiative or referendum. If obliged to crystallize their opinion it would not, I think, be unfair to say that while great movements in the direction of progress often originate with the masses, the orderly process of the initiative has as yet produced no positive results and that legislation is better left in the hands of what Mathew Arnold called the saving minority. The initiative in the cantons has been sparingly used. About some of the measures adopted the people seem to have changed their minds; others have proved of doubtful value. Most of those approved by the people and which experience has proved wise, originated in the representative body. That the experience of Switzerland cannot be made the argument for the adoption of the referendum or initiative in the United States is generally admitted by Continental students of the system. Switzerland is a small State of comparatively fixed social and political conditions. Politically and socially we are in a state of flux. Experiments which may be made, and even fail, in a small political laboratory might have serious and disastrous results when attempted on a large scale. At all events, the initiative in Switzerland has not fulfilled the hopes of its advocates, and the tendency toward compulsory voting and proportional representation would probably, if realized, lead to the abandonment of the referendum.

WOODSTOCK, CONN.

Literature

From Van Buren to Lincoln

The fourth group in Professor Hart's *American Nation** includes six volumes covering the three decades from the inauguration of Van Buren to the death of Lincoln. In authorship, the group includes the editor himself, James Kendall Hosmer, Admiral Chadwick, Professor Garrison and Theodore Clarke Smith. In bulk, it is equivalent to about three volumes of Rhodes's recently completed work; whereas Rhodes himself devotes five volumes to the last fifteen years of the period in question.

In spite of its imposing array of authors and volumes the *American Nation* is only a brief survey; admirable at times, and brilliant in spots, but never narrating with any show of detail. For the general reader, however, this is no special disadvantage, since he will find twenty-six volumes of consecutive history quite as large a task as he may care to undertake. For the student or teacher, we believe that this brevity is equally of no disadvantage, for the survey is good, the book is an excellent and responsive work of reference, and its footnotes and bibliographical chapters open the door to all the source and secondary material that can be desired. As the work nears completion we feel that its editor may properly be congratulated upon the skill with which he has coordinated the labors of his corps of associates, and the high average of quality which all but a few of the volumes have reached. It were too much to demand in one group twenty-six specimens of equal, uniform and striking genius; it is a matter of gratification that all are good and that there are no very horrible examples.

In these six volumes before us, as in their predecessors, the bibliographical chapters are distinct contributions to historical workers. The handbook which Channing and Hart prepared ten years ago, and which is mentioned many times in this series, is badly out of date, and did not at best come beyond the period of the Civil War. The lists of books given here are as we want them and where we need them. They will long constitute for the serious reader the most valuable portion of the work.

Professor Hart, who has thus far appeared only as the writer of laudatory introductions, contributes the first volume of this group (the sixteenth of the *American Nation*), with the title *Slavery and Abolition, 1831-1841*. In his political survey he takes up the narrative in 1837 and continues it for a single administration. Most of his volume is devoted to the genesis of the slavery controversy and a description of the South under the institution. He speaks frankly, but with sympathy. We know of no description better, nor indeed so good. The years during which Professor Hart has lectured on the slavery question to his undergraduates at Harvard now bring their fruition in the deliberate, authoritative and brilliant picture which he here presents. His bibliography of the literature of American travel, on page 329, is of great value.

Westward Extension, 1841-1850, is the title of the seventeenth volume, by Prof. George P. Garrison. This author attempts, with some success, to emancipate his decade from the dominance of the slavery issue. We are not sure that his analysis will be final, but we remember the disadvantage under which any author of this volume must have labored. In earlier volumes Bancroft and Hildreth, Henry Adams and McMaster have been admonitory guides. Professor Garrison covers the gap between McMaster and Rhodes, and has had to add the work of preliminary organization to that of general survey. His maps are excellent and his style is good.

Theodore Clarke Smith, writing of *Parties and Slavery, 1850-1859*, has summarized Rhodes, and given a chapter on railroad building that we should have liked to see longer. His earlier monograph on the "Liberty and Free Soil Parties" has specially equipped him for this period. Admiral Chadwick's

* The American Nation. Edited by *Albert Bushnell Hart. Vols.* XVI—XXI. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.00 each.

volume, coming next, on the *Causes of the Civil War, 1859-1861*, like that of Professor Smith, is a worthy statement of what every one knows. We concur heartily in his censure of the sort of lawless fanaticism of which John Brown possessed the conspicuous example; and note errors in his north boundary of New Mexico as indicated on maps at pages 8 and 80. The last two volumes of the group, the *Appeal to Arms* and the *Outcome of the Civil War*, both by James K. Hosmer, invite comparison with works of Rhodes and Burgess, and in the latter case, at least, stand the comparison well. All of the volumes from eighteen to twenty-one are unfortunate in having to stand beside the great work of James Ford Rhodes.

An Attack on Municipal Ownership

Lord Avebury, better known as Sir John Lubbock, enjoys the high esteem of his fellow scientists. Therefore his opinions upon such a controversial topic as Municipal Ownership would be received as authoritative did we not notice that not a single economic association figures in the portentous list of his learned affiliations. Since he has not qualified on economics or sociology as he has in natural science, anthropology and antiquities, his contentions may be criticised without fear of committing the crime of *lèse majesté*.

His book,* which is an argument against what the British call Municipal Trading, he sums up by saying:

"It has, I think, been shown—

"1. That local expenditure is increasing more rapidly than rateable (taxable) property.

"2. That local indebtedness is increasing more rapidly than rateable property.

"3. That municipal trading cannot fail to give rise to awkward labor problems.

"4. That profits are only made, if at all, when municipalities have a monopoly; they are confined to businesses such as the manufacture of gas, which has long been established and reduced to regular rules; that even in such cases the accounts have been so kept as to make it impossible to tell what the real result has been; that the profit, if any, has been but small, and that much more satisfactory and remunerative results might have been obtained if the works had been leased to private companies or firms.

"5. That municipal trading has seriously interfered with private enterprise and our foreign commerce.

"6. That it is unwise to give votes to those who pay no rates, and unjust to withhold them from those who do.

"7. That by reducing the demand for labor, while increasing praises and raising rates, it has not only injured the rate-payers (taxpayers) generally, but especially the working classes; and that, if carried to its logical conclusion, it will involve the loss of their freedom."

These are drastic conclusions, important to American cities — if proven. Whether they are proven can be shown by an examination of a few typical arguments advanced in the book.

First, it is undoubted that the debts of British cities have increased enormously in the last decades. But nowhere does Lord Avebury even attempt to make a classification to show how much of this increase is due to the business enterprises which private corporations would be willing to operate, and how much to street improvements, parks, schools, etc., that all cities have more generously supplied in recent years. For education alone, which private persons would hardly undertake to finance, the debt of the English cities has grown during five years from $65,000,000 to $80,000,000, an increase of 23 per cent., and the local education tax has jumped 32 per cent. The bonded indebtedness of American cities, which Lord Avebury congratulates upon their freedom from noxious Municipal Ownership, has also enormously increased, and the budget runs ever higher and higher. Merely to assert that the cost of the government of cities is higher now than in the days of our fathers is to prove nothing about Municipal Ownership.

His method of discussing the profit and loss upon the enterprises he condemns would expose a less important man to ridicule. The amount allowed for depreciation, says Lord Avebury, regarding municipal enterprises, is too small. But nowhere does he attempt to show that cities allow less than corporations and nowhere does he mention, as he must have done had he approached the subject in the same spirit with which he studied ants, bees and wasps, that the cities keep their accounts upon a system

* On Municipal and National Trading. *By The Right Hon. Lord Avebury.* New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

laid down by the Imperial Government, a system as binding upon them as upon private corporations, and that cities are legally bound to provide from earnings, before reckoning profits, a sinking fund which will wipe out the bonded indebtedness in a term of years (generally about thirty-two years). As a fact the depreciation allowance made by the cities is higher than is made by corporations, and their profits would be made to appear much larger were the profits available for dividends to financiers. The author's only authority for thinking that depreciation is not allowed for sufficiently is a writer in a 10-cent magazine, who dares to impugn the accuracy of a parliamentary return made upon the motion of a Cabinet Minister who was himself an opponent of Municipal Trading.

All thru the book Lord Avebury shows an amazing fondness for irresponsible writers and a curious shyness for official figures. One egregious example will suffice. He quotes often at length from a book by Professor H. R. Meyer, of Chicago, whom he advances as if he were an irrefutable authority on British city enterprises and on steam railroads. That Mr. Meyer never investigated the British cities upon the spot probably our author didn't know. Yet why should he leave the voluminous official documents drawn up under the supervision of the ablest permanent Imperial officers and accept, without questioning, the evidence of a Chicago advocate? In some cases Lord Avebury's gullibility is laughable. Mr. Meyer makes an important argument based on the large number of cows in Berlin, and Lord Avebury quotes the passage with gusto. At the annual meeting of the American Economic Association in 1906, at Baltimore, it was shown, in a debate with Mr. Meyer by another professor who had been to Berlin, that Mr. Meyer's statement was taken from a newspaper and was entirely false and absurd. The assembled economists chortled. But Lord Avebury gravely quotes from Mr. Meyer this fiction which Mr. Meyer copied from a newspaper; neither gentleman has taken the trouble to verify his statement by sending a letter to the vilified city.

Lord Avebury quotes again and again from the earlier writings of John Stuart Mill, bringing the authority of that great name against all public ownership; but he overlooks Mill's statement in his autobiography, written toward the end of his life, that he had changed his views and could now be classed as a socialist, his definition of socialism being the unlimited extension of public ownership.

Lord Avebury's chief remedy for the municipal invasion of the field of business is government by taxpayers. Surely he ought to know that Berlin, Vienna and other German and Austrian cities, where the taxpayers absolutely control, have gone quite as far as British cities with municipal trading. In fact, Lord Avebury is an intellectual survival of the bygone period of *laissez faire*. He sits by the wayside bemoaning that the world has left him behind, and uttering, sibyl-like, in his old age, warning of the disasters that will attend the battles which he is not aware have already been fought and won.

Correspondence of William Pitt*

THESE volumes, handsomely gotten up and edited with care, embrace 490 letters and documents, the first bearing date December 22d, 1756, and declaring that "the Dangers to which North America stands exposed have determined the King to take vigorous and effective Measures to stop the Progress of the Enemy, and to annoy them, if possible, in their own Possessions"; the last being a letter from General Amherst to Mr. Pitt, November 27, 1761, announcing that "everything in His Majesty's Government" in Canada "is perfectly well."

The germs of the mischief that in twenty years deprived the British crown of its brightest jewel lie exposed in the correspondence, and the Colonial Dames have done an excellent work in permitting documents to stand in their name on the library shelves of every country village which heretofore have been, in their main parts, subject to inspection by expert students only, and that with considerable difficulty.

Few farmers' boys even now will wade

* Correspondence of William Pitt with Colonial Governors and Military and Naval Commissioners in America. Edited under the auspices of the Colonial Dames by *Gertrude Selwyn Kimball*. Two vols. New York: The Macmillan Co. $6.00.

thru the mass of the letters of Pitt or of the colonial governors. The "simplified spelling" of some of these latter may disturb the midnight sleep of the bright boys, just as the old "Farmers' Almanac" broke the rest of Daniel Webster and his brother Ezekiel; but such will be more interested to know why, in Britain's desire to have fair play with France, she made the red man's moccasins swell with Christmas toys, and how much it cost; also why the red warriors came early to fill the moccasins, emptied them rapidly and went early home to play ball. "They are like sheep," says General Forbes; "where one leaps, the rest all follow." Their vagrant bands present in these pages the phantasmagoria of a nightmare. Gunless and naked they come to the military feast before the other guests arrive, smell the odors from the kitchen, and can hardly be prevented from battering down the doors of the pantry. When their stomachs are full, the breech cloth exchanged for a decent outfit and a polished gun, they are off—or sit on the fence wishing to be off—for the woods.

The cares of the royal governors were endless. Pownall in Boston—Boston is always interesting—is greatly troubled by "one Circumstance which is known to be a Fact, but is not capable of Proof as an overt Act, that the French have agreed with the Indians to Captivate for them a British Slave, of a particular Trade, as was the Case of a Miller."

Poor Governor Pownall has troubles also in little Rhode Island, to get them to pay due respect to the rights of neutral Spain. For the Rhodians of those days loved prize money too much, and were not averse to recovering it at some expense to Mr. Pitt's virtuous sympathies of a diplomatic character for that old-time patrol of the Spanish Main, nor were Her Majesty's judges in the marine courts always prompt in giving satisfaction of a nature to make Mr. Pitt's diplomatic relations with Spain absolutely cordial.

The love of money, moreover, was not confined to little Rhody. The Earl of Loudon wants instructions as to whether he shall accept "Plugged Gold" from that covetous "Combination of the Merchants" (of New York) "who carry on the Traffic of Money, higher than any part of the World, which they are enabled to do by the Specie having different Values in each Province." "The case of Plugging," he says, "is, when Gold does not in its Weight answer the Market the owner proposes to carry it to, he sends to the first Goldsmith, who stamps into it a piece of Metal to give it the Weight desired; the fineness of which depends on the honesty of the Goldsmith."

These are but minor points of interest in this voluminous correspondence, but they will serve as specimens to show the innumerable side issues that enliven the letters of the Governors and add to the ample details already known to the makers of histories—details of those splendid victories in war which terminated on the Hights of Abraham so tragically to the two great leaders, Montcalm and Wolfe, so satisfactorily to the shivering colonies, so gloriously for the British crown.

Life in Ancient Athens. The Social and Public Life of a Classical Athenian from Day to Day. By T. G. Tucker, Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Melbourne. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. xiii, 323. $1.25.

The author does not aim to supersede books on Greek life and monuments in general. He limits himself to life in Athens, and to Athens in one great century, in round numbers, 440-330 B. C. The first thought of classical scholars will perhaps be: "Haven't we enough books already about life in Athens without going so far as Australia to get at this late date more light on the subject?" But the author has succeeded in producing a very interesting book out of material that has been handled again and again. He has put a thrill of life into it. We may think as we turn over a page: "Now we have something trite"; but we are at once caught by a new presentation of a subject that has once bored us, but does not bore us now. Two features are prominent: (1) Emphasizing essentials while sprinkling in minutiæ in an offhand way; (2) the "familiar but by no means vulgar" description. Humor bubbles up from time to time. The author takes a moment to score the pedagogs who deal out to the boys phrases alleged to be English. Pedagogs of half a century ago were afraid to call a spade

a spade, because it was not high-toned enough to be classic. Sometimes the author makes you feel that he is going to drop into slang. *"Es ist so schwer den falschen Weg zu meiden."* But he comes out, on the whole, victorious, and his readers of every class will know what he means. We must like him for phrases like "the austere and depressing Sparta," "modern civilization alleged to be Christian," and "the visible justifier of your existence," the latter referring to a patron whom every Metic, called here an Outlander, was obliged to choose as a guardian. Perhaps there is a little striving after "modern instances," and yet how apposite is the parallel between the Scythian policemen at Athens called Speusippoi, from Speusippos, and the English "Bobbies" or "Peelers," named after Robert Peel. Nothing could be more lucid than the chapter on Outlanders, Slaves and Women. Here is a picture of a poor citizen working at the same bench with another man of the same blood, wearing the same dress, and yet one has an equal vote with the best man in Athens, while the other is a slave, and would be scourged if he were caught presenting himself at the Assembly. It is perhaps ungracious to note errors. But Paul never told the Athenians that they were "too superstitious," but "very religious." Nikias's 1,000 slaves worked in the mines of Laurion, not in Thrace. Temples were not lighted by openings in the roof. The large door when opened gave all the light required. The Panathenaic procession did not move *down* from the Kerameikos into the city, but *up*. But these are mere trivialities. What are they compared with the Attic salt of the author which leaves a pleasant taste?

The Second Generation. By David Graham Phillips. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

By *The Second Generation* the author means the fashionable children of those rich, simple-hearted, old trust makers who were once barefooted country boys, but who now own the country on the instalment plan. The initial chapters show how Harvard University makes the sons snobs just as Butterick's patterns give country girls a funny half-fashionable look, and how the daughters are expected to "set a pace" by marrying well. The conversation of the characters is meant to indicate the social cowardice from which they suffer, and the ravenous greed which wealth generates in such circles of society. And having showed how bad, how ignoble things are, Mr. Phillips proposes a remedy which makes a good story, but which could never be applied in real life. He thinks the honest old trust maker should leave his fortune to, say, an eleemosynary institution, thus giving his children an opportunity to become useful members of society. In this particular case the rich mill owner gives his money to a university. Then Mr. Phillips takes things in his own hands. He arranges the hours of the university and the few working hours of the mill so that the mill hands may all take the scientific course. He admits that the dividends of such a concern would not be large, but in a community where everybody is rich by free grace and for nothing there will, of course, be no need for dividends. The idea is very plausibly developed, and it is interesting to see how happily he marries everybody who deserves happiness by being poor. But, on the whole, the book teaches us to be thankful that the social and industrial salvation of the country is not in the hands of these ingenious fiction makers, particularly those who have a socialistic heaven in view which none of us are fit by nature or grace to enter.

Thomas à Kempis: His Age and Book. By J. E. G. De Montmorency, B. A., LL. B. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.75.

Saint Catherine of Siena and Her Times. By the Author of "Mademoiselle Mori." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.75.

The renewed interest in mysticism, which is one of the prominent features of the religious life of these times, lends timeliness to these careful biographies of two of the most famous saints of the medieval days. Mr. De Montmorency devotes considerable space to consideration of the much mooted question of the authorship of the "Imitation," and decides in favor of the traditional Thomas Haemmerlein, of Kempen. Early manuscripts and editions of the famous treatise are described at length. The relation of the "Imitation" to the thought

and life of its time, and its great influence upon subsequent Christian piety, are handled skillfully. Miss Margaret Denise Roberts, who is the "author of 'Mademoiselle Mori,'" brings a large store of knowledge and no small literary skill to her congenial task of portraying the saintly, but practical, and "very human" Catherine of Siena. The most distinguished woman saint of the Dominican order lived a highly useful life of varied peace and conflict, and doubtless Miss Roberts's verdict is just, that she was "one of the three greatest figures of the fourteenth century." History has thought kindly of Pope Pius II for his declaration at the canonization of Catherine that "none ever approached her without going away better," and like benefit is certain to accrue to all who read the story of her life in the fascinating, scholarly and sympathetic biography by the Welsh lady who has devoted herself so assiduously to things Italian in the fourteenth century. Both this biography and that of the author of the "Imitation" are exceptionally well printed and illustrated, the illustrations in both cases being calculated to instruct as well as to adorn.

Literary Notes

....Prof. Alfred E. Garvie, of London, who is known for his excellent treatise on the theology of Ritschl, is the author of *A Guide to Preachers*, based on instruction given to lay preachers in a London Congregational Church. The book is very practical and sensible, and of a higher order than many works of its class. (A. C. Armstrong & Son.)

....Every housekeeper has to deal with refractory spots and stains of various kinds. She will find good advice in *Spots, 202 Cleansers*, by Clarice T. Courvoisier (Paul Elder & Co, N. Y. 75 cents). The only stains that seem to have been left out are the spots of ink and muck upon political reputations. Every other possible spot seems to be erasable.

....Those persons who are trying to climb their genealogical trees will be glad to know the Director of the Census is publishing original records of the first census containing the names of all *Heads of Families* and other information. The pamphlets for New Hampshire, Vermont and Maryland are now in press and will be sold by the Bureau of the Census at Washington at $1 each.

....An attractive little volume, bound in the blue and white gingham we associate with kitchen aprons, is issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author, Olive Green, tells how to make *The Thousand Simple Soups*. We wonder why it was not made "One Thousand and One," but blank pages at the end leave space for the cook to add her favorite soup to the long and appetizing list. (90 cents.)

....*The Blue Book of Missions for 1907* is happily described by its title. It aims to be a handy volume of facts and figures regarding all missionary work thruout the world, both Protestant and Catholic. It contains information concerning the officers and incomes of the various missionary societies as well as summaries of work on the field. (Funk & Wagnalls. $1.)

....The Gifford Lectures for 1904 and 1905 were by Prof. Henry Melvill Gwatkin, of Cambridge, and are published under the title *The Knowledge of God and Its Historical Development*. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. $3.75.) The lectures attempt both a history of the principal forms of theistic belief and also a justification of the theistic interpretation of the world. Professor Gwatkin may be remembered as the author of some very pleasing sermons entitled "The Eye for Spiritual Things."

....Paul Elder & Co., New York, publish *Ye Gardeyne Boke* ($1.50), a collection of poetical passages about flowers and gardens, from various English authors, with ornamental borders. While no attempt at completeness is sought, not a few choice passages are included. We miss others more choice than most of those given, such as Milton's beautiful list of flowers in "Lycidas," Spenser's lovely description of the daisy in the "Dream of Fair Women." Indeed, Burns's little tribute is not included, nor Wordsworth's to the violet or the celandine, nor do we find

"That fateful flower beside the rill,
The daffodil, the daffodil."

But to include all were impossible.

....*The Preliminary Check List of American Almanacs*, 1639-1800, by Hugh Alexander Morrison, of the Library of Congress, as issued thru the Government Printing Office, at Washington, is crowded with information regarding old almanacs. A very large number of these publications originated in Connecticut. A still larger number were published in Boston, and some other places in Massachusetts. New York was a prolific publication center, but possibly the most interesting almanacs to which reference is made were those printed in Pennsylvania. Some of the Pennsylvania almanacs were printed by William Bradford. Others bear the imprint of Andrew Bradford, while still others are marked B. Franklin. These include the famous "Poor Richard" almanacs. Other printers of the Pennsylvania almanacs are Christopher Saur, the famous German printer, and R. Aitken, as well as hosts of others whose names are not so well known. Many of the almanacs described, and doubtless some others, still exist, and the publication of a check list will do something toward the discovery of almanacs now unknown.

Editorials

Tariff Revision

An approaching attack upon the new commercial agreement with Germany promises to stimulate general discussion concerning the need of tariff revision. On the face of this agreement, Germany surrenders $6,664,000 per annum in duties which her laws permit her to collect upon imports from the United States, but receives in return a reduction of our duties on imports from Germany which amounts to only $208,168. Her concessions affect nearly 97 per cent. of the goods we sell to her, while less than 1½ per cent. of the goods she sells to us are touched by the reductions ordered on our side. It is scarcely conceivable that a trade agreement was made upon these terms alone, and therefore we must consider the value of additional concessions, outside of the tariff rates, that have at the same time been made by the United States. Are they sufficient to counterbalance the apparent annual advantage of more than $6,000,000? That remains to be proved in practice.

Of these additional concessions, the most important relates to our appraisal of the market and dutiable value of those goods imported from Germany upon which our duties, as fixed by law, are percentages of value. Many German manufacturers have export prices which are considerably lower than their prices for domestic consumers. Some of our own highly protected manufacturers and combinations of manufacturers have been accustomed to sell for export at prices much lower than those which they require Americans to pay. Steel rails, watches, nails, ship plates, etc., are among the products that have been thus sold to buyers abroad. But the practice is an older one in Germany, where evidence as to the prevalence of it has been shown repeatedly in the reports of the manufacturers themselves. This new agreement has called for the following instructions to our customs officers:

"Market value, as defined by Section 19 of the Customs Administrative Act, should be construed to mean the export price, whenever goods, wares and merchandise are sold wholly for export or sold in the home market only in limited quantities, by reason of which fact there cannot be established a market value based upon the sale of such goods, wares and merchandise in usual wholesale quantities packed ready for shipment to the United States."

Certain intense protectionists among us, who have never protested against our own sales at low prices for export—such sales, for example, as have led Canada to guard against them by special laws—now assert that obedience to these instructions will lower our tariff wall. The German manufacturer, they say, can now easily get a low dutiable valuation by preparing goods "for export" in some special form or package, and by fixing the price, or market value, to suit himself. Which may, or may not, be true. Unquestionably, however, the tendency of this part of the new agreement will be to make the dutiable value of some imports from Germany lower than it has been.

Other accompanying concessions, the reasonableness of which we are not now questioning, will tend to affect dutiable values in the same way. The testimony of German Chambers of Commerce is to be accepted as evidence that is competent, but not necessarily conclusive. Confidential agents sent abroad to investigate as to values and undervaluations must go openly, be accredited to the German Government, and co-operate with the local Chambers of Commerce. Each agent must be *persona grata*, if he is to continue in the performance of his duties. No room for spies. There is to be a relaxation of the requirements concerning statements made to consular officers. Hearings here on re-appraisements are to be open. Some say that recent open hearings have been quite satisfactory. Others assert that such information as has heretofore been given to agents and appraisers in confidence by importers and other merchants will be withheld hereafter if it is to be made public, with the names of those from whom it comes. It

seems just, however, that an importer accused of cheating the Government should be confronted with the witnesses against him.

As we have said, the tendency of these changes will be to make dutiable values of imported goods lower than they have been. Other nations are demanding similar concessions, and they must be granted. By the way, England asks for the reduction of rates—on argols, wine, brandy, paintings and statuary—which has been granted to Germany, and is told, so it is reported, that she cannot have it because she has nothing to give in return. Why nothing? For the simple reason that she has given everything already by admitting all our goods free of duty!

If the new regulations are just and reasonable, and if they are to reduce dutiable values and duties, have these values and duties heretofore been made unlawfully high? Have the rates of an extremely high tariff been made higher by unjust and vexatious rules? We trust that these questions will be answered for the public in the discussion which will accompany the Protective Tariff League's assault upon the new agreement with Germany.

A revision of the tariff must soon be made. Protected manufacturers demand it. At the recent meeting of the National Manufacturers' Association, an organization having 1,800 members, there was passed by unanimous vote a resolution in favor of revision "at the earliest practicable date." Even Congressman Dalzell, of Pittsburg, who opposes revision, predicts that next year's Republican National Convention will say in its platform that the tariff should be revised immediately after the Presidential election. This, he remarks, will be a concession to a popular sentiment which the Republican party leaders cannot afford to ignore. It is reported that the President will send to the Senate in December an elaborate treaty of reciprocity with Germany, and that similar treaties with several other nations may go with it. Such agreements, however, whether ratified or rejected, will merely lead to a general revision, the fruit of which will probably be a new tariff of maximum and minimum rates.

As Some Employers See It

WITHIN limits this is a free country. It might be a good deal freer and nobody be the worse for that. Believing in freedom, we are always glad when the men with whom we most profoundly disagree freely speak their minds. That is a relief to them, and it gives us information.

We profoundly disagree with the gentlemen who believes that the good Lord picked them out from the general job lot of human beings to represent His particular view and policy on the subject of mundane welfare, and consigned the rest of us to their hands for admonition, tutelage and such income as they think is good for us. We profoundly disagree with those employers who, when they wish to scale down wages, think it necessary to argue that wages are in general too high for the best interest of the "working class." We should admire them much more if they frankly remarked that, being dissatisfied with their own incomes, they had decided, whether or no, to squeeze a little more of work per dollar from their labor force. That at least would be taking the moral responsibility for their own conduct, instead of transferring it to the broad shoulders of Providence.

Nevertheless, so long as they enjoy thinking of themselves as on the whole better, abler and more congenial to the high and mighty Ruler of the Universe than their fellow beings are, we are glad to have them say so. Their confession of faith enables us to know just what to expect from them under given conditions. It prevents misunderstandings and disappointments.

The other day there assembled in this city a distinguished body of gentlemen known as the National Association of Manufacturers. They were good American citizens, deserving well of mankind, very well drest, and good judges of Mr. Boldt's culinary department. All of them, it is safe to say, had had their trials and disappointments in life, but all of them had arrived at that measure of solvency which enabled them to feel a reasonable degree of assurance that their wives would not have to open boarding houses or accept positions as salesladies in department stores, and that their chil-

dren, under school age, would not have to be put at work in the sweatshops of New York or the cotton mills of North Carolina.

Under these circumstances, we think that, just as a matter of taste, Mr. Van Cleave might have modified his presidential remarks on the subject of child and woman labor. "There has been an increase, of course," he said, "since 1900, but most of the lamentations on this subject are extravagances or distortions, and are based on ignorance or mendacity."

Now it so happens that most of the lamentations on this subject have proceeded from the National Child Labor Committee, most of whose members, we venture to remark, are somewhat better known to the general public than Mr. President Van Cleave is. It appears, therefore, that Mr. President Van Cleave has raised a question of sound judgment and veracity as between himself and such men as Senator Beveridge, Dr. Felix Adler and Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay. He will, therefore, excuse us, we hope, if, being by him driven to this unpleasant necessity, we are forced to decide that we believe the statements of Messrs. Beveridge, Adler and Lindsay.

We do not doubt that Mr. President Van Cleave and his associates are entirely sincere in their contention that "rightly conducted, and so long as it does not interfere with their proper education, work benefits children as it does adults." In view, however, of what we believe to be Mr. President Van Cleave's mistaken judgment of the relative accuracy of himself and the National Child Labor Committee, we beg to offer the suggestion that he and his associates could do worse than consult the National Child Labor Committee as to how employers should rightly conduct the labor of children so as not to interfere with their proper education.

The Zoöphilists

By zoöphily we do not mean the spirit of the campaign against vivisection; we have in mind rather the larger view, which loves animals and which studies their instincts and the higher reaches of their conduct which seem to imply a measure of reason. We mean by zoöphilists the men who love to investigate the traits and habits and activities of the lower animals. And we have in mind those writers who try to make animal life interesting to us by showing what is the kinship of the beasts to man; for we have long ago learned how near men may approach the beast, if they do not even fall below the beast. The normal hight above measures the possible fall below.

As the artist Beard used to love to draw figures of bears which were almost human in expression, so Kipling, in one of his most famous works, "The Jungle Book," in the frankest way put full human reason into the brutes, and at the same time gave us a fellow feeling for them. Other writers, following him at a considerable distance, and claiming to keep within the limits of possible truth, have told stories in which beasts were the characters, and their loves and hates, their hunts and their escapes, were made the substance of the tale. Yet others have claimed to tell what they had seen or known of the law of the pack or the wiles of the wild, and wonderful are the stories they have narrated.

Now John Burroughs says they are not to be believed, that they exaggerate or invent, and that thus they deceive their readers, whose gullibility would justify applying to them the term which a countryman applied to a company of students whom Agassiz was once conducting thru the White Mountains. Every little while they would jump from their stage to examine a flower, or to catch a butterfly, or to inspect a stone. Their conduct was so strange that a passer-by asked who they were, and the driver answered that they were "a company of *naturals*, and that," pointing to Professor Agassiz, "is their keeper." Mr. Burroughs thinks that those who would believe such stories are born simpletons, and President Roosevelt, after his custom, puts the writers into his Ananias Club.

But Mr. Long, one of those thus stigmatized, will not for a moment accept his card of membership. On the contrary, he asserts stoutly that whatever he has said is true, and he calls on Mr. Roosevelt, not as President, but as a

gentleman, to prove his charge or to withdraw it. He brings, in a long article in the papers, evidence to support his remarkable stories of animal sagacity, and he makes a very strong case. But we do not choose to enter into this conflict, in which only the best experts have the right to speak. We prefer to utter ourselves on a side issue.

Mr. Long plumply denies that President Roosevelt is a zoöphilist, or that he knows much about the character, conduct or genius of animals. How can he? says Mr. Long. Has he ever, so far as we know, spent days or hours in following and watching and keeping company with the beasts alone, so as not to frighten them, and, armed only with a spyglass and a photographer's kit? Instead of this, says Mr. Long, he has chased them with dogs and killed them with his gun. What story can a dead bear or elk tell Mr. Roosevelt? Will he learn anything of its nature when it is rushing in frenzied flight to escape a pack of baying hounds? The one thing that the hunter is after is to shoot, to kill. He does not care to know the heart of the brother beast, but only to change the living animal into dead meat. That is no way to study the animal. A person does not become a naturalist in that way.

Further, it is not a noble kind of sport. It might even be called brutal. The hunter is no zoöphilist. What a brutal sport is that described in THE INDEPENDENT this week of the hunts in the preserves followed by the French Presidents. Small animals were bred till they were tame. They were then driven before stands where the hunters, with almost no effort, could shoot them as fast as loaded guns could be past to them. Can a humane man find enjoyment in such sport? The hunting of large and dangerous animals in the wild forest is more exciting, and requires energy and courage, but it is equally barbarous, except as it is done to rid the world of ferocious beasts dangerous to human life. We make no cry against those who hunt the man-eating tigers of India, but what shall we say of those whose pride it is to kill elephants or moose or caribous?

It is the true sportsman, with spyglass and camera, who is competent to tell what is in the heart of the beasts. That they are very human we are willing to believe. We may listen to the protest of John Burroughs against the extraordinary tales of Mr. Long or Jack London, but not of the mere chasers and shooters. A late number of the London *Spectator* tells of the jealousy exhibited by a big Newfoundland dog at the attention paid to a small dog visiting the house. He took the little fellow very courteously on a walk, but when he came near a stream, as they stood peaceably together, the big dog suddenly seized his companion by the neck, bit him cruelly, carried him into the stream and held him under the water to drown, till he was driven away by a passer-by. There was jealousy, hypocrisy, treachery and cruelty. It was an act of human contrivance and reason, what we would call in a man malice prepense. The nature writers hardly tell more incredible stories than this.

Congregationalists and Tri-Church Union

UP to the past month or two there has been very little objection raised by Congregationalists to the proposed union of the three denominations, Congregationalists, United Brethren and Methodist Protestants. It seemed as if it would be approved by common consent. But now several leading city churches have voted to disapprove the terms of union proposed in the so-called "Act of Union." The State Conferences which have met have either heartily approved it as it stands, or have warmly favored the effort at union but suggested careful consideration of its terms. We may presume that the union is assured, as far as Congregationalists are concerned, altho it may be necessary to make some points of liberty more definite in order to secure unanimity. The most careful statement of the grounds of opposition is that made by William Ives Washburn, Esq., of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, and read to the New York State Association, and now published for distribution. It is a lawyer's plea, and states, by way of introduction, that it is based wholly on the language of the "Act of Union," "pure and simple," and it is assumed that in its future interpretation no "report of

any committee," and no "statements or understandings outside of its provisions" will have any weight. That is certainly a wrong view. The Constitution of the United States has to be interpreted by the known intentions of those who adopted it, as learned from "The Federalist" and other writings.

Mr. Washburn's paper begins by saying that the Congregational delegates to the Tri-Church Council were largely "self-appointed." That is an error. They were appointed by the authority of the National Council, and in the way it directed.

The first objection is against giving up the name *Congregational*, "with all its historic associations." The name as applied to the churches is scarce a hundred years old, and as an official name it is not forty years old.

Next we are told that the "Act of Union" is "loosely drawn." That is a merit. It gives liberty, which was intended.

Then comes the assertion:

> "In one respect it is perfectly clear. The local independence, or autonomy of the churches, which is the fundamental principle of our system of government and administration, is absolutely surrendered."

There is not one word in the "Act of Union" to justify this statement. To support it the writer refers to a previous draft of a plan. But he had just told us that no other document was to be considered, only this. He quotes a passage in the draft approved at the previous meeting at Dayton, on the subject of the freedom of the local church, and says this clause was struck out "after debate." It is a mistake. It was never discussed even, for the whole Dayton draft was dropt, and a new draft considered in its place. It is true that in the new draft a clause about autonomy of the local church was left out, because it was not desired to impose autonomy on any churches that might not like the term, but the fullest autonomy was left to those churches that believe in it. Equally the term *connectionalism* was left out, but liberty for it was also provided, that any conference of churches may continue as it is, and retain its customs "intact" as long as it chooses. There is not in the "Act of Union" one word which limits the autonomy of the local church. Churches are not required to submit in any way, beyond what they choose, to the authority of any superior body.

But the writer says that "a common declaration or creed for all the churches" is "imposed upon the churches," to take the place of their several local creeds. There is not a word of the sort in the "Act of Union." There is no provision to make this new declaration of the common faith mandatory by trial for heresy upon it. It has precisely the weight of the "Burial Hill Declaration." It is an act of worship.

The writer further objects that autonomy is vitiated by the provision that the Annual Conference shall define the "boundaries, composition, duties and prerogatives" of the district associations. That is not terrible. It has to be done somehow, and is done now. The writer complains that the district associations have "power to make rules and regulations for the conduct of all their local affairs." Of course they can make their own rules and do their own business, for they have their own autonomy. He says "it is easy to see how this will be construed by the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestants in regard to the internal affairs of churches now connected with their conferences." Certainly. Why should they not construe it to suit themselves, and why should not Congregationalists do the same in their conferences? That is liberty and autonomy.

Again it is objected that nothing is said about councils for ordination, etc. If so, then they are not forbidden. They will continue as of old just as long as they are wanted. Equally under our National Government, the States, counties and towns retain all rights that are not specifically given to Congress.

These are the principal objections raised by Mr. Washburn. The main complaint is that the "Act of Union" is not definite and full enough. It leaves too much to liberty and choice of interpretation and action. In our view that is an excellence; but if it would satisfy him and his church that it be definitely stated that it can keep its local Congregational name and its local "autonomy" undisturbed, we see no reason why their

fears should not be considered. For our part we do not fear that Congregationalists will suffer the loss of liberty in a united body in which their membership will be 200,000 greater than that of the two other bodies combined. In the union there is no danger of "domination" by any body, because nobody wants to dominate. There must be mutual faith for union.

The Science of Eating

A SCIENCE begins in a humble spirit, spending a generation or more learning before it assumes a masterful tone. Botany began by studying and classifying all discoverable varieties of plants; now it is creating new plants. Zoölogy is passing thru similar stages only a little behind. The science of nutrition also laid its foundation in the same orderly and stable fashion by devoting a quarter century to the study of the food habits of mankind before it presumed to criticise them. The so-called dietary standards which have resulted from this study are merely the averages of well-fed classes in various countries. Their sole authority was based upon the assumption, not always so definitely expressed and constantly kept in mind as it should have been, that when a person was not limited in his diet by poverty he would instinctively eat the proper things at the proper time and in the proper amount. But instinct, as we know, is a very fallible guide, especially in the case of man, who has shielded himself against that merciless competition and destruction which trains instinct in safe paths. To confuse the customary with the optimum is the fallacy of conservatism.

The established dietary that prevails, with only minor modifications, all over the civilized world has been challenged by many individuals, who have generally been willing to offer themselves as living proofs of advantages of their own particular food reforms. But as the experience of an individual in such matters is very inconclusive, and as the arguments they use are mostly theoretical or sentimental, and indeed, often patently absurd, they have not succeeded in convincing the physiologists or in converting the people. Now, however, the "standard ration" is being subjected to a more formidable attack by modern weapons of precision. Professor Chittenden, of Yale, has just launched against it a solid volume, "The Nutrition of Man," filled with the results of his experiments on dogs, students and soldiers. His conclusion is, in short, that people generally eat too much, and especially too much meat.

It is particularly about the question of proteid that the battle rages. This is the only form in which the body can get the essential element, nitrogen. We can therefore accept no substitute for it, while the other two components of food serving as fuel, the carbohydrates (sugar and starch), and the fats, can replace each other or be replaced by proteid. But the proteids are the most expensive of foods, especially under the reign of the meat trust, and also the most troublesome, for their waste products are difficult to eliminate and often the cause of disease. It is important, therefore, to know how little proteid one can get along with. Voit's standard, based on the study of German dietaries, gave 118 grams of proteid and a total of 3,055 calories of energy as the requirements of an average man weighing 70 kilograms and at moderate work.

In America, under the Department of Agriculture, some 15,000 dietaries have been calculated, and from them Atwater deduced a standard of 125 grams of proteid and 4,150 calories. Chittenden now finds by actual experiment that 60 grams of proteid and 2,800 calories is sufficient to keep up health and strength.

Professor Fisher found that the Yale students who under his direction adopted a diet low in proteids increased greatly their powers of enduring severe muscular exercises. In these experiments no restrictions were imposed on the choice of food, but the Fletcher method of mastication was employed—that is, the food was chewed until swallowing was involuntary and unconscious. Mr. Fletcher insists that the demands of the palate and the stomach are not irreconcilable; that we can get more fun out of eating a little if we put our mind on it than by inattentively swallowing a great deal. He gave a triumphant demonstration of the economy of his method by

living at the Waldorf-Astoria at half a dollar a day for meals, probably not including the waiter.

But Horace Fletcher is a natural prodigy, anyway. When he was confined in the air-tight chamber of Atwater's calorimeter he apparently gave off more heat and mechanical energy than was supplied to him in his food. Anybody meeting Mr. Fletcher and hearing him talk on his hobby would perceive that he is overflowing with energy; still, no man has a right to interfere with the law of the conservation of energy in that way. It is bad enough for him to upset the traditional laws of dietetics. Unless there was some mistake in the figures, the only way we can account for the calorimeter experiment is by assuming that he has a few grams of radium in his bones. What a handy thing this radium is! How did we ever do without it?

Of course the startling conclusions of Chittenden, Fisher, Fletcher and others are meeting with some criticism as well as much incredulity. Probably the most important experimental evidence to be brought against them is the experience of the Japanese. They have experimented for a few thousand years on a low-proteid vegetarian diet, and for the last twenty years under the direction of scientific experts in the army and navy on a mixed meat and vegetable diet approximating the conventional food standards. The result is strongly in favor of the latter. The old ration of the common people, chiefly rice, was very close to that recommended by Professor Chittenden, but Manchuria was conquered on 150 grams of proteid and 3,000 calories. Under the old regimen a third of the marines suffered from beriberi, but under the new this disease practically disappeared. Professor Chittenden argues, however, that the fault of the rice diet was not its insufficiency but its lack of variety, failing to supply some essential unknown element.

Digestion is the most complicated set of chemical reactions ever studied by man and it will be a long time before our diet can be dictated with unimpeachable authority. But we are all interested to know that the latest researches prove that it is possible to maintain the body in perfect health and vigor on half the meat and two-thirds of the total food now eaten by the average man, and they strongly indicate that it would be better for us to limit ourselves to this amount. They also indicate the importance of using the mouth as part of the digestive apparatus instead of as a mere funnel to the throat. The stomach has no teeth. If the mastication is thoro both the regulation of the quantity and selection of the proper kinds of food will need no attention. Fletcherism is a sort of Peter's vision showing us that nothing is common or unclean. It is of more importance how we chew than what we eschew.

Ex-Governor Northen's Work in Georgia

WATCHING with keenest interest the reconstructive movements in Georgia, reactionary from the recent Atlanta riot, we have noted with pleasure the spread of that wing of the movement led by the Hon. W. J. Northen, who for four years was Governor of the State. Tho already seventy he has up to this time traveled thru over one hundred counties of the State, organizing his civic leagues. The object of these organizations is to prevent rape and stop mobs. To this end he is uniting the best men of both races to control the bad of both races.

Two illustrations will show how this works. When he arrived in one of the towns where he was to organize a league he found the town in the grasp of a mob which was trying to lynch a negro charged with rape of a white woman. One of the leading white men of the town held the mob at bay and prevented a lynching. Later, in the organization of the league, this man was put at the head of it. The other shows how the colored people are co-operating. A negro was caught entering a lady's room; he was shot at and wounded, but escaped. The colored people discovered him and turned him over to the authorities. A league had been organized in the town.

In his addresses to the people ex-Governor Northen is making a significant confession. He says that every Southern Governor has an ambition to be United States Senator at the expiration of his term. Realizing this he is

tempted to dwarf his official manhood to secure votes. He recognizes that the members of the mob have votes in their pockets, and that the victims of the mobs do not. He confesses to have had this Senatorial ambition himself, but realizing the official prostitution it required put it away. He was the first Governor of the State to offer a reward for a mob that lynched a negro, and he exhibits in his addresses some gruesome relics sent him by mobs in consequence of this stand.

This declaration logically puts the ex-Governor in opposition to the proposed scheme of Hoke Smith and his henchmen to disfranchise the negro at the forthcoming term of the Legislature this summer, when Hoke Smith is inaugurated. The official organ of the Governor-elect, foreseeing this, has begun to attack ex-Governor Northen, and the latter has retorted with spirit. And yet the promoter of the civic league movement refuses to take a stand on the question of the ballot, saying he does not care which way the matter turns.

While this may be good policy on the part of former-Governor Northen, yet it reveals one of the weaknesses of these reconstructive movements. Ray Stannard Baker, in his discriminating article, "Following the Color Line," in the April *American,* pens this trenchant sentence:

"These movements do not cover specifically, it will have been observed, the enormously difficult problems of politics and the political relationships of the races nor the subject of negro education nor the most exasperating of all the provocatives—those problems which arise from human contact in street cars, railroad trains, and in life generally."

Mr. Baker has laid his finger on the weak point in these movements, and yet we should be willing to allow them to start with a narrow purpose ostensibly in case there is constant progress to a more comprehensive goal. Certainly these movements should have some effect on the approaching contest to take away the black man's ballot. The social disorders of the South can never be rectified without giving the black man the elective franchise; and we hold that there should be no restriction on the ballot, that is not honestly applied to black and white alike. We do not care to confess an inferiority of the Saxon to the African by putting more stringent regulations for voting upon the latter than the former. Nor do we think our Southern brethren will long like to stand in that light before the civilized world.

We regret to hear that the temperance people are aligning themselves with this disfranchisement scheme of ballot-box theft. They allege that once the negro is disfranchised it will be easy to vote out liquor. We are confident this is uncalled for. We base this confidence on assertions of colored men like H. H. Proctor, who, in a recent gathering of whites, told that at least three-fourths of the colored voters would stand for prohibition in Atlanta. This assertion seems reasonable when it is considered that the lower element of the race is already practically disfranchised in Georgia by the tax delinquency regulation, and that the better element of the race who would vote have been trained in schools of temperance for the most part and are the church-going element bred to sobriety. The best recent verification of this is seen in the case of the prohibition election in Knoxville, Tenn, where the majority of the colored vote went for prohibition.

But to return to Mr. Northen's campaign. It is likely to go down in history. What the South has needed is a man who is not afraid to call a spade a spade with respect to its pet sin, the negro question. Returning from his campaign of a hundred counties in Georgia, he addressed the white Evangelical Ministers' Association of Atlanta somewhat as follows:

"The white people hate the negroes and the negroes hate the white people, like they both do the devil." . . . . "There is a deep grained antagonism existing between the two races, and, where the negro is concerned, the white people are all ready to cry with Ben Tillman: 'To hell with the law.'

"This spirit has existed in high places, and is alive in the courts. I recently wrote to members of the Supreme Court, asking if they did not consider lynching nothing less than murder. I failed to get an answer, and it was the same way with regard to the sheriffs.

"I believe every one of a mob a red-handed murderer, whether he be the tail end member or a leader, and it is my opinion that all people connected with a lynching, whether they be only onlookers or not, should be sentenced to serve at least five years in the penitentiary.

"I consider people who burn negroes as savages hot from hell.

"Many are trying to belittle this negro question, and say it would be better not to agitate it. It is greater than all the other problems combined, and should have every Southern man's attention. Just now we are lapsing into barbarism, and our civilization is slipping from us. Something must be done."

This unique campaign of ex-Governor Northen is sure to bear fruit. "We shall never settle this question until we give absolute justice to the negro. We are not now doing justice to the negro in Georgia." Who could say this better? "Get into contact," he says, "with the best negroes; and there are plenty of them."

Penguin Poets

THIS is the season of the year when many young people mistake the poetry of Nature for their own. They withdraw from commonplace occupations and devote themselves to the muse, not because they have any poetic faculty of their own, but they are passing thru the verse-making stage of adolescence, and are on this account peculiarly sensitive to the sweetness of the June song which the earth is making now to the heavens with her lyrical meadows and soft wind tunes. During the past few days twenty-two of them have submitted verses in various stages of composition. Each appears to write with clinched fists and staring eyes, as if the poetic temperament was a kind of neurosis, and all express the expectation of one day becoming "great." But not one of them submits a line which justifies so much ambition.

Now it is not so bad not to be a poet, but it is thinking you are when you are not that is bad, because it puts you "out of drawing," on the topmost bough, so to speak, with no song to sing—a very awkward position. And it is with the hope of helping these young penguin poets back to the ground where they belong that we give the following suggestions and advice. We shall not discuss either poets or poetry, but with all gentleness we shall attempt to separate the penguins from the larks with descriptions sufficiently accurate for them to recognize each other in the future.

The first of the poems already referred to is from a Western youth. He writes that he was awakened in the middle of the night so overcome with the poetic frenzy, altho he had never written any before, that he was obliged to rise, light the candle and write it down. The next morning he discovered that he had composed a "Dirge for the Dead," heaven help us! Why do the very young suffer from these melancholy emotions? It is not poetry, but it is undoubtedly a dirge. The author thinks that he had a miraculous inspiration; as a matter of fact he had a nightmare. By no stretch of poetic license may the hobgoblin verses which usually result from such sources be called poetry.

Naturally most poets pass thru the parrot stage of development when they imitate their betters, as the young eagle is said to make his first flight perched upon the old eagle's wing. But the latter never repeats the plagiarism; after that nothing can prevent his risking his own wings above the bosom of the winds. This is true inspiration. So the young poet may begin by putting his callow words to a great tune; but if he persists in clinging to the wing-bone of Tennyson's genius, for example, this is a sure indication that he should cease to persecute the muse and take to plowing —plowing, because next to writing poetry it is the most poetic of all occupations.

The disposition to hawk the heavens upon another's wings is characteristic of these penguin poets. One of them urges the acceptance of his verses upon the grounds that they are "as good as 'Thanatopsis!'" They do indeed have a mournful dum-dum sound which recalls the solemn measure of Bryant's poem, but the sorry words carry no dignity of meaning.

This brings us to consider the gravest limitation of the penguin poet—rather, the evidence of it—that is, his use of words. He really belongs to that class of people who begin their prose with "It is said," etc., and they never get beyond what has already been said. They would regard it as a kind of intellectual boisterousness, unseemly and dangerous. So the penguin poet never recognizes the fact that words, like other garments, get old and dingy and out of the fashion.

This reflection is made especially with reference to the young man who sends us the verses on the "Monarch Oak." That tree title belongs to the days of crowns and kings. It does not mean much now; it is out of the very fashion of the times, because crowns and kings are at a discount. There is, of course, the best of reasons for retaining the oaks in poetry, but it would be better if the penguin poets could be induced to call them "old-man-Merlin trees," referring to the past, or "magnates of the forests," referring to the vulgarized financial present. This would at least insure a rest from a decrepit figure of speech. Here is the point: If you cannot reclaim the poor old mendicant word that goes a-begging from every common man's tongue, and set it newborn, full of fresh enchantment both of music and meaning, do not persist in trying to write poetry, but be contented with some literal-minded employment, like tabulating census reports. This is not an ignoble business and may do some good, but it is certain that your verses will not.

And it is astonishing how ignorant many of these poets are of the fact that this age does not lend itself to small, lambkin words like "glee." The whole world has got an ugly mouthing mood upon it, and the poets must give up skipping like young unicorns, acquire more strength of diction and less of gaiety of meter if they expect to interpret it. Perhaps no other class of prophets are so far behind the spirit of the times. And the explanation is that they lack the power to conceive of or to express the situation. It will require from the poets a new incantation of words such as took place at the beginning of the age of chivalry. Whitman understood this. Unfortunately, he was handicapped by a natural grossness of the mind. He had a maverick genius which bellowed poetry with its head down and its tail flying. This is stimulating, but not exactly the form in which an epic should come upon us.

The unevenness of expression is another sign of the penguin poet. Take, for example, the first stanza of a poem recently submitted by a young person who possessed in some degree the half seer, half song-bird manner of expression which is a part of the poetic faculty. The first lines frame the figure of a maiden like that seen upon old tapestries, perfect in form and grace, the back turned like a slim bow, the face lifted, and the palms of the hands held above her head beseechingly, like the little white wings of her prayer—and she looked for some "subtle word from a star." The author desires to know why all the editors have declined that poem with enigmatical thanks. It is on account of the "subtle" word. Stars have served poets well almost since the first rhymes were sung. They have furnished beams and circles of light. They have "twinkled like a diamond in the sky" and done many other wonderful things, but never, by any inversion of the poetic fancy, have they furnished the "subtle" word, and the term sticks out of these really charming verses like the artificial wing on a lady's bonnet.

But, when all is said, the existence of so many young penguin poets is due to another course besides the intermittent one of June. This is the lack of Faith. All the great poets have had their gods of one sort or another, and in its last analysis poetry is a light that falls from above upon commonplace things, giving to dull facts the meaning of ideality—"The glory and the freshness of a dream." Thru agnosticism or ignorance or indifference the penguin poets have missed this altitude. They do not get light from anywhere. They are down here on the shore with the rest of us. They are poor web-footed souls who have no wings upon which to bear their message.

The Latest Trust

At Marseilles, at the opening of this month, the unfortunates of all sorts formed a syndicate. The blind, lame, deaf, dumb joined hands for their common good. The meeting opened with a brilliant speech by a deaf-mute, who stood upon a bench in order to be seen. A one-armed man offered the customary resolutions; finally a one-legged fellow named Rosin was chosen president. To their great surprise, the delegates appointed to wait on the Prefect of the district were not received. They are now ready to call upon Clemenceau. The Marsilian beggars' trust is highly conservative. So-

cialism and communism are reprobated. They stand for the present order of things and for liberty of conscience, and are ready to take up arms in defense of France. Politics are excluded from their program, but they will endeavor to secure the aid of Parliament to prevent the immigration of foreign beggars. Steps are under way to organize similar clubs or trusts in all the cities of France. Lastly the hope was expressed of an international union of beggars. Last indeed, but not least, perhaps, think what we must suffer when they decide to raise the rate of payments demanded from their patrons.

Scotch Creed Revision

Some years ago the Free Church of Scotland and the United Church, both Presbyterian, settled, for a while, their creed question by adopting a Declaratory Statement which allowed great liberty in the subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith; and the two churches, now joined in one, possess the same degree of creedal freedom. Just now the Established Church is discussing the same question of subscription, with the assured certainty of an equally liberal result. Indeed, subscription to creeds is coming to be a thing of the past. A volume entitled "Creed Revision in Scotland" has just been published, having eighteen contributors described as leading Scottish ministers. In them there is an astonishing unanimity of opinion on the subject of the Westminster Confession. Dr. Moffatt quotes an influential layman as saying that to him the creed has become "repulsive and hateful," and he describes it as containing "irrelevant and antiquated features." Professor Menzies says that the Confession "is, as the creed of a living church in the present day, impossible." They all condemn it, but they do not agree what to do about it. Some would formulate a new creed of present belief; but how can they agree? Whatever its formulæ it would be regarded by the more advanced as a new yoke of bondage. There are two ways that seem equally possible. One is frankly to have no written creed at all, but to trust to the present guidance of the Holy Spirit in the Church; the other is to hold the Creed as an historical document, but to put it away on a shelf and definitely reduce the terms of subscription.

A Free Church in a Sovereign State

The old watchword of Cavour has just undergone a slight change. Pius X, as is well known, encourages Catholics to take a hand in the elections of Italy. Bergamo was lately the scene of the new clerical propaganda. Their candidate was favored by the Government against the radical. The first election was a draw. The second election—May 26th, a week later—had been preceded by a large program of the clericals, which brought unlooked-for results. This program gave all the credit to the Church for everything in heaven, on earth, under the earth, but it guarded carefully against any reference to Italy united and Italy as a nation. If Italians know one lesson well, it is that they owe their unity and nationality to the capture of Rome and the abolition of the Temporal Power. In a moment the Catholic candidate, Signor Bonomi, saw all his liberal allies abandon him. Four leaders of the Right telegraphed their sympathy to the radical candidate, Signor Rota, who in his turn declared his resolve to follow the lead of the Government. The Prime Minister, Giolitti, publicly repudiated any wish on his part for the election of the Catholic candidate. The Pope's special organ—*La Difesa*, of Venice—much more expressive of his views than *l'Osservatore Romano*, advised that the struggle be given up. At once the Catholic candidate withdrew. The Bergamo electoral issue has distinctly brought to the front the sovereignty of the State, a sovereignty which admits no special privileges for the Church. Hence the expression, "A Free Church in a Sovereign State." This, too, represents the relations of Church and State with us. The State is supreme. The Church of herself can secure legal life only under charter, special or general, from the sovereign State.

The Rev. Patrick Farrell, D.D., rector of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church of Cleveland, Ohio, writes us:

Your issue of May 16th criticised remarks made by Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland, at

a meeting of the Builders' Exchange, of this city. I was present at the meeting. The talk of the Bishop was entirely informal, as the session of the association was the regular monthly business session, and no special call had been issued. His theme was the sympathy that should exist between employers and employed. Both sides had a right to organize. Useless, expensive conflict could be averted only by conscientious recognition of rights and duties by both parties. Conscience in the abstract would not avail, but it must be engendered, encouraged and enforced by religion. Military aid would be powerless in an emergency against the passions of an angry mob, and religion's representatives in the past have had more effect in such unhappy contingencies than guns and bayonets. These sentiments were applauded by all who were present, and commented upon favorably by all who knew the circumstances, and the context of the portion of the speech quoted by you. The reporter of a sensational newspaper gave to many, as to you, an unfair impression of Bishop Horstmann's remarks.

Now that President Castro is well again he should be requested to deny the report his friends circulated early in 1905, that he has in his possession documents which affect the honor of a former official of the Department of State, and which are retained by the Venezuelan Government for the purpose of preventing the United States Government from taking any step toward securing justice for American claimants that is not agreeable to President Castro. A frank statement from President Castro that the report is entirely unfounded would increase our prestige thruout South America, and Europe as well, and would diminish the amazement in all diplomatic circles that President Castro has never taken any steps to meet Mr. Hay's demand of two years ago that justice be done to American claimants by the Venezuelan Government without delay.

The leading Anti-Imperialist paper in this country begins an editorial with these words:

"The latest view of the Philippine situation, as set forth by Secretary Taft yesterday at St. Louis, is also the most altruistic. We began by expecting to coin money out of the Philippines, and at the same time make the natives happy."

This statement loudly calls for Presidential characterization. It is not true that "we began by expecting to coin money out of the Philippines." That was not in the thought of any responsible person. We took them simply because we had to, and were then determined to make the best of an unlooked-for burden.

Perhaps one of these days we shall know what the facts are about Mrs. Eddy's sanity and competence to manage her property. The published letter of her son, giving an account of the difficulty he had to see her, and the effort made to recover from him all letters received from her, arouses reasonable suspicion. But the later report from an expert accountant, and another from the treasurer of the savings bank in Concord, assure us that accounts are all right, and that she read aloud, with full comprehension, the document which put lately all her property in the hands of trustees. Possibly the legal proceedings will make all clear.

Now that the Brownsville affair has brought discredit on the negro soldiers, it is pleasant to read in *The Army and Navy Journal* a letter from an officer in the Philippines, giving negro soldiers in the Army the highest praise, and declaring that every officer in the Army who has served with colored troops will agree that "there is no pleasanter service than in the colored regiments." He says they are usually liked in the neighborhood where they are stationed, and mentions that in 1898 the people of Salt Lake City asked that the Twenty-fourth Colored be returned to that post. In no white regiments do so many re-enlist.

The railroads, after all, are not so black as they are painted. Dr. Orlando F. Lewis read a paper this week before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, at Minneapolis, in which he showed that more tramps are killed yearly on American railroads than the combined totals of passengers and trainmen.

They say that Mgr. Montagnini is "amused" at the publication of his correspondence, seized by the French Government. That Cardinal Merry del Val should have trusted such an inept agent gives occasion to the Italian comic papers calling him Cardinal Very del Mal.

Insurance

Insurance Liability for Dynamiting

ACCORDING to a decision just rendered by Judge Hunt, in the Superior Court of California, insurance companies are held liable for damage to a building caused by the dynamiting done in the attempt to check and control the San Francisco conflagration, in spite of the fact that the building in question may not have been damaged by fire. The decision was rendered in the suit for recovery brought by Florin H. Brandenstein against the Royal Exchange and the Hartford Fire Insurance companies. The Brandenstein building was of brick construction and was seriously damaged by dynamiting buildings on the opposite side of the street. In rendering judgment for $2,585, the amount of the damage sustained and the sum sued for, the court said in part as follows:

"In this case it appears that but for such dynamiting the plaintiff's building would have been totally destroyed by fire. If defendant's construction of the terms of the policy of insurance herein is correct, it follows that the owner of the house insured under the terms of a like policy would, in the event of an anticipated or threatened destruction of the insured property by an approaching conflagration, find it to his best interest either to remain supine or else resist to the uttermost any attempted destruction thereof by explosives, or otherwise—even if such a destruction would save a city from flames. In such a case it would be to his best interest to allow his property to be destroyed by fire and thus enable him to recover his insurance. It seems to me that a construction working such results should not be adopted.

"Where such explosives are directly or indirectly the cause of the injury sustained, whether the damage suffered is the result of explosives fired in the plaintiff's building, or is the result of explosives used in a building adjacent, is in my view immaterial. In either event the loss sustained resulted from the peril of fire. The result must be the same, whether dynamite is applied directly to the building insured, and it is thus damaged, or is applied to an adjoining building and thus occasions the injury. The record herein discloses that if the dynamited buildings had not been destroyed the conflagration would not have been checked; the plaintiff's building would have been totally consumed and the defendant company would have been liable for the entire amount of the insurance. From these views it follows that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment as prayed for and it is so ordered."

The Hartford Fire has already announced that it will take an appeal from the decision of Judge Hunt.

What to Do After a Fire

THE Factory Insurance Association of Hartford has recently issued a card notice that contains certain admirable suggestions as to what to do after a fire has been extinguished. Many suggestions have been made in times past as to what precautions should be taken before a fire, but the method of procedure after a fire is on many accounts quite as important. The assured will find a settlement of fire losses far easier if certain things are done than as if they are neglected. The suggestions of the Hartford Association are therefore well worth careful consideration. They are as follows:

Put all fire appliances in commission at once—

a—Fill pails, casks, tanks and reservoirs.

b—Replace all melted sprinklers with new heads.

c—Open all sprinkler valves.

d—Replace hose in hose houses as soon as it has been properly dried.

Take care of damaged property just as if you had no insurance.

a—Remove burnt or suspicious cotton or other stock from factory building where it will not expose your property and provide extra watchmen to care for said stock.

Note.—Many classes of goods, if not properly cared for, are subject to heavy deterioration which prompt handling will prevent.

Prepare an itemized list of all material damaged or destroyed and keep account of labor involved in caring for or watching the property.

Note.—This will facilitate matters in making settlement.

An additional notice to be posted near sprinkler valves, is intended to impress upon the assured and his watchmen the importance of keeping valves open at all times, except when necessary repairs are being made, when a watchman should be at the valve constantly while it is closed.

A life insurance agent should not allow his "prospect" to cherish the idea that a life insurance premium is an expense. The agent should, on the contrary, strive to make him understand that it is more in the nature of a deposit or an investment, the returns upon which in a first-class company are infinitely larger and more certain than are those derivable from even the best savings institutions.

Financial

New England Railways

THE progress of negotiations for what will be practically an absorption of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, has been in some measure concealed by official statements that were misleading, but it is now admitted by President Mellen, in a letter to Governor Guild, that interests identified with his company have acquired a large quantity of Boston & Maine stock; also, that the purchases have been made and are held for his company's account in the hope that an actual consolidation will eventually be permitted. There has been an even exchange of shares, altho the New Haven dividend has been greater by 1 per cent., and it is said that control of about one-half of the Boston & Maine stock has thus been acquired. A sale of the Ontario & Western by the New Haven Company to the New York Central appears to be involved, and it may be that eventually the combination will include the Boston & Albany, of which the Central now holds a lease.

This approaching consolidation, if the Boston & Albany be taken in, will place under the direction of one corporation not only almost the entire steam railway mileage of the six New England States, but also a large part of their trolley mileage, and all of the coastwise steamship traffic not controlled by the Morse syndicate. In a recent increase of the Morse rates some think they see evidence of an agreement with respect to the traffic by water. It does not appear that the absorption of the Boston & Maine is sought in order that land rates may be increased. The two railway systems are not parallel or competing lines. Mr. Mellen predicts that an increase of facilities and a reduction of rates will follow the larger development which he foresees. He also promises that there shall be no stock watering or inflation in connection with the transaction. Governor Guild, remarking that the fulfillment of this promise may be contingent upon the life of one man, or of the present board of directors, urges the Massachusetts Legislature to make clear provision against stock watering and excessive charges, and to make new laws which shall say that any proposed increase of rates or curtailment of facilities may be made only after a public hearing and with the written approval of the State's Railroad Commission.

*

....The world's cotton output in 1906 was 19,942,000 bales, of which this country produced 13,016,000, or a little more than 65 per cent.; British India 3,708,000, and Egypt 1,400,000

....On Canada's 21,353 miles of railway the number of persons killed last year was 361, against 468 in 1905. Of those killed, 16 were passengers and 139 were employees.

....Exports of canned beef in April were only 893,017 pounds, against 4,121,000 in April of last year. For the ten months ending with April they were 13,032,703 pounds, against 56,730,800 in the ten months ending with April, 1906.

....Last year the Pennsylvania road used 5,125,000 ties. This month it is adding 550,000 young trees to the forests from which it expects to obtain a supply in the future. On about 1,000 acres it has recently set out more than 2,000,000 saplings.

....According to the London *Statist*, the world's output of pig iron in the calendar year 1906 was 58,926,603 tons, of which three countries—the United States, Germany and Great Britain—produced 47,934,646 tons, or 81.3 per cent., and the United States alone 25,307,191 tons, or nearly 43 per cent. The output of the United States exceeded by 2,679,736 tons the combined outputs of Germany and Great Britain.

....R. F. Downing & Co., at 58 New street, are forwarders. That is to say, their business is to look after the forwarding of express matter to and from this country. In connection with their business they have just issued a most attractive booklet. The volume is bound in limp leather with blind tooling and illustrates and describes the various departments of the firm's business. The decorations, marginalia, etc., in brown sepia, are lightly and very attractively executed.

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Survey of the World

Mr. Taft on Wealth and Railroads

Secretary Taft has recently made several public addresses in cities of the upper Mississippi Valley. On the 12th he spoke in Iowa City at the commencement of the Iowa State University. He had been asked by certain newspapers to define his position with respect to questions of the day. As he is a candidate for the Presidency and is said to be regarded by Mr. Roosevelt as an earnest supporter of his policy, much interest was manifested in his remarks about the regulation of railroads and concentrated wealth. He said:

"The irresponsibility of the wielder of millions of capital who has heretofore accomplished his exercise of power in the business communities it is now settled must have an end; and the limitations which shall effectually end it will be dictated by experience and the statesmanlike acumen of the coming generation. Such a change cannot be effected in a short time. Such a change cannot be brought about by mere denunciation and indiscriminate condemnation, whether delivered from a stump or contained in the provision of law. It must and will be fashioned ultimately by the hand of one or many who shall realize the necessity of maintaining the institutions of private property and the freedom of individual initiative on the one hand, and, on the other, of restraining the well-recognized abuses and illegalities of the exercise of the power of concentrated wealth to achieve monopoly by duress. Such regulation is possible, and it only needs experience and earnest effort, honest and courageous and expeditious courts, intelligent and fearless juries to enforce the regulations which shall teach those who would otherwise offend and misuse the power of concentrated wealth that it is not only moral and conducive to their happiness, but also profitable, to observe the regulations that the quickened conscience of the people has insisted upon introducing upon the statute book. The same general observations are applicable to railroads, as they exercise a public function.

"The regulations of their business must be more direct and administrative than that of the combinations of wealth in lines of production to which I have been referring. Not only must they be restricted in the matter of the overissue of stocks and bonds, for the public properly demand this, but the rates they fix must be subject to complete examination and amendment by a tribunal constituted for this purpose, so that the rates shall be fair and reasonable."

It was fair to the railroads, he added, that we should permit them to agree with their competitors on rates, "if such rates are submitted to a proper tribunal representing the public and are found by that tribunal to be fair." It was impossible to prevent the roads from tacitly agreeing between themselves on rates, and without such agreements there would be secret rebates and constant rate-cutting. Therefore Congress should allow rate agreements to be made, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Conviction of Mayor Schmitz

Eugene E. Schmitz, Mayor of San Francisco, was convicted, on the evening of the 13th, of extortion, in that he had shared with Abraham Ruef the money which the owners of the French restaurants were required to pay for a renewal of their liquor licenses. The jury was out an hour and a half. On the first ballot all but one voted for conviction, and the twelfth juror, whose attitude had been due to a misunderstanding about the judge's charge, soon joined his associates. In substance, the evidence was that Schmitz, having directed that licenses be withheld from the restaurants, went over to the other side of the question after Ruef had exacted

from the restaurant keepers a "counsel fee" of $5,000 per annum, paid in advance, and after he (the Mayor) had received half of the money. On the witness stand, Schmitz denied that he had received the money from Ruef. Whereupon Ruef (who recently pleaded guilty to a similar charge) testified that he had paid to Schmitz $2,500, as his share of the first year's fee, and had later given him $1,500 more, as his share of a second instalment from the five restaurants. Judge Dunne charged the jury that Schmitz should be acquitted if it had been shown that he received the money without knowing that it had been paid to Ruef under a threat of unfavorable action. This is the first conviction resulting from the recent exposure of municipal corruption in San Francisco. The extreme penalty is imprisonment for five years. There are scores of additional indictments against both Schmitz and Ruef, in cases of greater importance. Bail for the Mayor was refused, and he was placed in jail. Under a law, the enactment of which was cunningly procured by Ruef for the protection of certain election officers, Schmitz cannot be ousted from his office until his conviction has been confirmed by the higher courts, to which he will appeal. But while in prison he cannot perform the duties of his office, and the Supervisors will appoint one of their number to be Acting Mayor. They will probably appoint James H. Gallagher, who held the office while Schmitz was in Washington, conferring with the President about the Japanese school children. Nearly all of the Supervisors, by their confessions, are guilty of receiving bribes. Their official action will be governed by the advice of Prosecutor Heney. Gallagher received the largest sum in bribes, being the agent of Ruef and the bribe-givers for the distribution of the money among his associates in the board. Some predict that one of the Supervisors will resign; that the vacancy will be filled by the appointment of a prominent and trustworthy citizen named by Mr. Heney and the reformers associated with him; that this man will be made Acting Mayor, and that the board will elect him Mayor after the final decision on Schmitz's appeal. The citizen commonly mentioned for the place is James D. Phelan, who contributes to this issue of THE INDEPENDENT an article on "The Regeneration of San Francisco." Mr. Phelan has been Mayor of the city for three terms, by election, and in that office he made a very creditable record.

Anthracite Coal Trust Sued

The long-expected suit of the Government against those railways and subsidiary mining companies which form what is commonly called the Anthracite Coal Trust, was begun by the filing of a petition in the Circuit Court at Philadelphia, on the 12th. A statement published by the Department of Justice shows that the defendants are the Reading Company (a holding corporation), the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the Erie Railroad Company, and the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, these being all the roads that tap the anthracite districts, except the Pennsylvania, the New York, Ontario & Western, and the Delaware & Hudson, the last of which does not extend to tidewater. The subsidiary mining corporations of the railway companies are included. As yet, it is stated, no evidence of sufficient probative force to connect the three roads excepted above with the unlawful combination has been found. If it should be obtained in the course of the trial they also will be made defendants. The proceedings, says the Department of Justice, are "aimed at the anthracite coal monopoly." It is said in the petition that the defendants control all the means of transportation (except the lines of the three companies not sued, which reach only a small number of collieries) between the mines and tidewater; that they carry 78 per cent. of the anthracite tonnage; that they control 90 per cent. of the deposits and produce 75 per cent. of the supply. Independent operators produce 20 per cent., which would be sold in competition with the defendants' output but for the restraints which the defendants impose. It is charged that the defendants have conspired to silence competition among

themselves and to suppress the competition of independent operators, thereby establishing a monopoly. They have done this, it is asserted, by forcing certain contracts upon the independent operators; by an exchange of shares, which has combined the Erie with the competing Susquehanna & Western; by a similar combination, thru the agency of a holding company, of the Reading and the Jersey Central (which carry 33 per cent. of the tonnage and control 60 per cent. of the deposits), and by defeating twice in recent years the construction of projected railroads which would have introduced competition in transportation and would also have permitted competitive sales of the independent operators' output. The petition prays that the defendants be enjoined from further carrying out their combination; that the contracts mentioned be canceled, and that the mergers between the companies be dissolved. The defendants must answer on or before the first Monday in September. These proceedings are due mainly to the action of William R. Hearst, who filed with the Commission, in 1902, a complaint. In the hearings which followed, officers of the roads refused to produce certain contracts and papers. Litigation on this point ensued, and a final decision in support of Mr. Hearst's contention and against these officers (of whom President George F. Baer was the most prominent) was obtained in 1904. The case was reopened by the Commission, and a report to the Attorney-General was made. An examination was conducted by Charles E. Hughes and Alexander Simpson, Jr., J. Carroll Todd succeeding Mr. Hughes when the latter was elected Governor of New York. Upon the recommendation of these attorneys, the petition has been filed. Mr. Baer is president of six of the defendant corporations, one of which is the Temple Iron Company, alleged to be a kind of central agency by means of which the alleged combination has been maintained. ——Under instructions from Washington, the District Attorney at Philadelphia laid before a grand jury, last week, evidence relating to what is alleged to be an unlawful combination of the manufacturers of umbrella frames and umbrellas.

Railway Topics

In 1904, the Union Pacific and the Rock Island railroad companies entered into an agreement, to continue for ten years, providing for joint control of the Chicago & Alton. Control was to be exercised by each company in alternate years. On the 14th the Rock Island company gave notice to the Union Pacific that this agreement, in the opinion of its counsel, was illegal, and therefore would be regarded by the Rock Island as null and void. The Union Pacific consented to the abrogation of it, altho that company's counsel said it was not illegal. A majority of the Chicago & Alton stock is said to be owned by the Rock Island, whose action is reported to have been suggested by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in whose opinion the agreement had been made in violation of law. Recent reports have said that the Union Pacific would probably be prosecuted on account of this agreement and another one, under which rates on the San Pedro road were controlled. The San Pedro agreement was cancelled a few weeks ago.——Western railway companies have decided to withdraw all special rates heretofore offered to clergymen, Sunday school excursions and agents of charitable societies, pending a final decision as to the validity of the two-cent laws. In Missouri, eighteen railway companies have asked the Federal court for an injunction to prevent the enforcement of the State's new two-cent law, which went into effect on the 14th. At the same time the State authorities have procured from a State court an order directing the companies to obey the law. Governor Hughes has vetoed a two-cent law in New York, and a bill for a similar law has been rejected in the Wisconsin Senate by a vote of 41 to 6.——James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern board, says in a published interview that it is still very difficult for the railway companies to borrow money:

"A probable solution of the problem is this: The Government may ultimately be forced to lend its credit to finance the needs of the railroads. In its exasperation the public may demand that the railroads lay more rails and add more cars. The railroads will reply that they cannot, that their credit has been seriously impaired. In this event the Government will be obliged to step in and lend its credit to sup-

ply the deficiency. The situation might lead to government ownership of railroads and that would be the end of republican government. This is no mere theory, but a condition. The country is large and still growing. The railroads are away behind. They cannot finance a recovery. What will be the result?"

Some other railroad men express their disagreement with him, one or two remarking that the decline of Great Northern from 348 to 125, and of Northern Pacific from 230 to 123, has made him pessimistic.——W. H. Bennett, of Toledo, formerly freight agent of the Ann Arbor Railroad, has been indicted for granting rebates on shipments of ice. The railroad company recently pleaded guilty to a similar indictment and was fined $15,000.——Notice has been given to all railway companies doing an interstate business that on and after July 1st they will be required to adopt a uniform system of accounting prepared by the Commission.

Zelaya's Aims in Central America

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, appears to have thrown off all disguises as to his purpose concerning a consolidation of the Central American republics. On the 11th the port of Acajutla, Salvador, was attacked by the Nicaraguan gunboat "Momotumbo," from which 800 revolutionists, under the command of General Rivas, a Nicaraguan, were landed. They proceeded to Sonsonate, forty miles away, where they were driven back by Salvador's troops, but not until they had robbed the custom house and a bank. On the 12th they re-embarked, leaving behind a few prisoners, one of these being Juan Moissant, formerly of San Francisco, who, with his brothers, owns a large plantation near Sonsonate and has been conspiring against President Figueroa. The open avowal of Zelaya's purpose is seen in the following cable message received by our State Department on the 14th from Consul-General Olivares, at Managua, in response to an inquiry from our Government as to Zelaya's connection with the raid at Acajutla:

"I am officially informed that in accordance with the Central American union plan, President Zelaya has despatched munitions of war and troops in aid of General Alfaro, who is the popular unionist candidate for the Presidency of Salvador. President Figueroa opposes the union plan."

The ink on the peace treaty signed at Amapala by Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras is scarcely dry. This treaty provides that all differences shall be adjusted by the arbitration of Presidents Roosevelt and Diaz, and also that a peace congress of the five republics shall be held in Nicaragua. It is expected that Figueroa and his Government will be attacked from Honduras (now controlled by Nicaragua) by troops under General Toledo and General Alfaro, and on the Pacific Coast by an expedition from Nicaragua. Mexico is still moving troops to positions near the boundary of Guatemala.

Subjection of the Pulajanes

The fanatical outlaws in Leyte, who are called Pulajanes, have been subdued. On the 6th inst., their leader, Faustino Ablen, was captured, together with several of his lieutenants, and on the 15th he issued a manifesto, directing his followers to surrender. During the last five months these outlaws have been pursued in the mountains by 500 soldiers and an equal number of the constabulary. Valuable assistance has been given by native volunteers, and a priest at Ormak induced 120 of the fanatics to lay down their arms. It is reported that Otoy, the leader of the Pulajanes in Samar, was killed in a skirmish with the constabulary some weeks ago. It is expected that the troops will now be withdrawn from both of these islands.——F. B. Thornton, chief clerk of Captain Frederick W. Cole, who was tried for complicity in frauds alleged to have been committed in the quartermaster's department at Manila, has been acquitted, and it is said that the similar charges against Captain Cole will not be taken into court.

Cuba

Under the final decision of the board of arbitration at Santiago, the men recently on strike are to have a nine-hour day thruout the coming year, with the wages heretofore paid. This arbitration tribunal, over which an American army officer presided, is said to have been the first in the history of

Cuba.——The editor of the Havana *Post* has been indicted for criminal libel because he accused Count William Redding and Mr. Steinhart, the American Consul-General, of conspiring to rob the Government in connection with the recent sale of Catholic Church property. It is said that Mr. Steinhart will also sue him for criminal libel.——Committees of Conservatives have made complaint to Governor Magoon about a great increase in the prices of food and the cost of living. This increase, it is asserted, is the cause of much suffering.——Owing to the strike of the cigarmakers, the number of cigars exported has fallen from 16,330,000 in February to 4,521,000 in May.——The quarrels between the two factions of the Liberal party have caused General Pino Guerra and a considerable number of Liberals to suggest that both of the rival candidates for the Presidency, General José Miguel Gomez and Senator Zayas, should withdraw from the field.

The End of the Duma

The Russian Duma has been dissolved by decree last Sunday. It has been a great surprise to the world that the Duma has survived so long; but the Czar did not dare to dissolve it, because that would prevent the borrowing of money abroad. The French and other bankers have demanded the assent of the Duma to any loans that might be made. But the extreme ducal *entourage* of the Czar has been very strenuous to dissolve the Duma, and it seems now to have compelled Premier Stolypin to accept their program. He appeared before the Duma and demanded that permission be given to arrest and try fifty-five members who are charged with treason in trying to overthrow the empire and create a republic. He presented a mass of evidence, which he laid before the Duma. Meanwhile a heavy body of Cossacks was brought to surround the place of meeting, in anticipation of any resistance. The Constitutional Democrats have taken great care to give the Czar no occasion to dissolve the Duma, and it was believed that Stolypin was anxious to keep it alive, while the extremists in the Duma itself were ready to create such a condition that dissolution would follow, with the consequent disorder and rebellion; and the extreme reactionaries in the Duma took the same position. It is very likely that some of these fifty-five accused members have been guilty of the charge, and certain evidence against them was lately secured by an arrest and search; but it is equally likely that against others the total evidence rests in the fact that they are Socialists, and all Socialists believe in a republic. Stolypin desired speedy action, and a committee was appointed to consider the evidence and report. The committee could not report on Saturday and was continued till Monday. M. Stolypin was very anxious not to seem to act arbitrarily, but desired to have it appear that the Duma was dissolved by its own fault in rejecting the demand of the Government. It is reported that the committee was ready to report a compromise allowing the arrest of certain members, against whom the evidence is strong, but refusing to allow the arrest of the others. Meanwhile the Duma, altho under great strain, has continued its sessions in an orderly way, carrying on the ordinary business and awaiting events. Several of the implicated members have fled, and one of them was arrested on the Finnish frontier, altho legally there was no authority to arrest him while the Duma was in session. The extreme advanced groups—the Social Revolutionaries and the Social Democrats—threaten to continue in session uninterruptedly, defying dissolution, and take the consequences. Meanwhile dissolution is likely to start violent revolutionary attempts, altho no one knows what action was taken in such a case by the revolutionary congress which lately met in London, the members of which have agreed to return to Russia, probably to stir up revolt. There is reported an attempt on the part of the crew of the Russian war vesels in the waters about Odessa to create a mutiny and seize the vessels, but it was discovered and several hundred were arrested. The final dissolution of the Duma was by a special order of the Czar, who yielded to the advice of the ducal party, against the advice of Stolypin, for he wished to delay the dissolution until after it had taken action on the demand for arrests. The document is a long one,

and had been prepared some weeks before, and makes provision as to the election of a succeeding Duma, by limiting the number of voters, according to their wealth, and reducing the number to be chosen from disaffected districts. Thus the Caucasus will have but 10 instead of 25 members, and Poland 12 instead of 37. Populations are divided according to nationality or property in the most arbitrary way. The number of cities having separate representation is reduced from 24 to 6, and the peasants lose their separate representation in each of the provinces.

The Hague Conference

The second meeting of the International Conference of The Hague was convened on Saturday of last week. The members are more in number than at the first meeting, as the Central and South American republics have now been admitted on giving in their adhesion. These nations, with Cuba, are thus added to the twenty-six nations which at the preceding meeting were represented by nearly a hundred delegates. The American representatives are Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Horace Porter, David J. Hill, United States Minister to The Hague; Gen. George B. Davy, Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, William I. Buchanan, and U. M. Rose, of Arkansas. With them are Chandler Hale, as secretary, and Prof. James B. Scott and Charles H. Butler as experts. It was in 1904 that the present Conference was decided upon, but it had to be deferred until the conclusion of the Japanese war. It was proposed that President Roosevelt should issue the call to this Conference, but he courteously yielded to the Emperor of Russia, who had called the first Conference of 1899. In our issue of April 11th we gave the program offered to the Conference, besides which may be brought up the proposals from the United States and Great Britain for the limitation of armaments, which other Powers decline to accept, and also the Drago doctrine urged by some South American republics. At the opening session, Saturday afternoon, June 15th, the delegates and their attachés occupied nearly all the 239 seats assigned. The meeting was in the Knights' Hall of the Bittenhof Palace. They sat at tables and were arranged alphabetically, according to their countries, in French, on each side of the president. Thus Allemagne (Germany) and Amerique (America, United States of) were first. Dr. von Goudriaan welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Queen of the Netherlands, and expressed the gratitude of the Conference to "the eminent statesman who presides over the destinies of the United States, and who powerfully contributed to the growth of the seed sown by the august initiator of the solemn international assemblies to discuss and define international law." He then introduced M. Nelidoff, who made an opening address in behalf of the Czar, in which he avoided debated subjects, and commended to the delegates "the impossible, but ever to be desired, ideal of the peace of the world." The plenary meetings are to be open to the public, and full reports will be published of the sessions of the committees. This is to avoid misunderstanding, particularly so that it may not be insinuated that Germany, or some other Power, is blocking agreement on practical results. There will be probably five committees appointed at first, of which the most important will be that on preparing a model arbitration treaty and "otherwise facilitating arbitration." Another will be that on the immunity of private property at sea, and on both of these Great Britain and the United States will desire to be strongly represented. A committee on the limitation of armaments will not be appointed until the subject is in some way presented, as it is not on the official program. The Drago doctrine, which would forbid coercion for the payment of debts by the seizure of ports, is of great interest to Argentina, Venezuela and some other South American nations, and they would yield all else to secure this, but two of the chief South American nations, Chile and Brazil, object and feel that it is derogatory to their dignity to ask such protection. It is somewhat feared that the large number of small Powers, not particularly interested in the chief subjects, may make difficulty when it comes to a vote. It is not fair that Germany or France should count for no

more in reaching a decision than one of the small Central American republics; but it is impossible to have the voting rank depend on population, or China would have ten times as many votes as Germany. This matter will have in some way to be settled before it comes to appointing the committees, for it would be ridiculous to have all the nations equally represented on the committees. A difference in the composition of the Conference from that of the Conference of 1899 is noted, in that this Conference is largely composed of international lawyers, while that was composed of diplomatists. It indicates that the Conference is already recognized as a legislative body, devoted to the development of international law. It is announced from Washington that our Government will not introduce the subject of the limitation of armaments, as it is a matter that does not concern us, with our very small army, but concerns the European nations. Professor Maartens some time ago made the round of the European capitals, and he learned that the Governments of Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy are opposed to introducing the subject, while France, Great Britain and the United States would be pleased to have it introduced; but with so much opposition it may not be even proposed. In this connection it may be mentioned that two important treaties are announced, one between England and Spain, and another between France and Spain, settling the respective rights of each power in the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic. There is here no tripartite treaty, but it amounts to that, and settles all difficulties as to Morocco.

The Japanese Flurry

The week has been one of rumors about the feeling in Japan over the treatment of Japanese subjects in San Francisco. The essence of them is that certain Japanese papers of the more sensational sort have been very angry, and one or two leading men have said bitter things, but the attitude of the Government has been quite correct. It has advised the press to abstain from publishing any inflammatory or agitating matter, having called the editors to the Home Department for the purpose. It is explained that the recent assaults on Japanese in San Francisco were merely incidents growing out of the industrial troubles in that city and constitute no cause for diplomatic action. Baron Komura, the Japanese Ambassador at London, has issued a statement to the press reciting the facts in respect to the attack on the Japanese restaurant in San Francisco on May 20, and the negotiations which followed between Washington and Tokio, concluding as follows:

> "As you will observe from the above statement, the whole matter is pursuing its normal course and there is absolutely nothing which would in the least justify the alarmist rumors emanating from irresponsible sources."

This is in line with the denial of an alleged interview by Viscount Aoki, Japanese Ambassador at Washington.

The Condition in the Midi

We have mentioned the outbreak among the vine-growers in the Midi, or south of France, but the condition has grown more critical of late. They are a people who give all their labor to the production of wine, and have done so for many generations, and know no other business. They are unprogressive and excitable. The price of wine has so fallen that they are in a condition approaching starvation, and they call on the Government to remedy their distresses, which they are convinced are due to the abundance of adulterated wines. They do not consider that other causes are the reduced demand for wine caused by the increased use of malt liquors, the temperance agitation and the more productive American vines. There are several hundred thousand of these people, and they are now in a state of substantial revolution against the Government, while loudly proclaiming their devotion to the Republic. Scores of mayors have resigned, with the officials under them, as a protest against the neglect of the Government to mend matters. It will be remembered that France is a centralized republic, and the mayors are responsible to the Government at Paris and not to the electors. Accordingly M. Clemenceau, the Premier, has stoutly forbidden these resignations to be held valid until accepted at Paris. There has been trou-

ble because couples wishing to be married could find no official to perform the ceremony. The Government has done the best it could. A law has been past forbidding adulteration, and experts have been directed to make a careful investigation of adulterations with a view to suppressing the evil. Indeed Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Division of Chemistry in our Department of Agriculture, a recognized expert, has been called to Paris to take part in this scientific inquiry. In this country the agriculturists, when they find one source of income to fail, will turn to another, but this is not the way in the Midi. There the land is given to vineyards, which have been in constant culture for centuries, and the removal of the old stocks would seem to the people to destroy their only known source of income. At present the people are running their own affairs in their own way, and M. Clemenceau is waiting for their passion to subside.

Church Affairs in France

During the Concordat no meeting of churchmen was permitted without the consent of the State. Liberty of assembly was one of the first effects resulting from disestablishment. Freely and often have the clergy enjoyed the freshly found freedom. The latest was during the last week of May, when a diocesan congress was held in Paris. During the sessions explanations were given how to organize cultual associations which would not incur the censure of Pius X's encyclical. These are called parochial associations, confessional and non-cultual. Upon this subject, Mgr. Amette, the auxiliary bishop of Paris, stated that Pius X, far from disapproving the associations not legally declared, which existed before the law of 1905, encouraged them. In conclusion, resolutions were passed providing for the organization of parochial committees, in union with the Episcopal diocesan bureau. The diocese of Paris is thus taking every advantage of the present legal status. Meanwhile the Catholic world is busy. A pamphlet "To Pius X" has just appeared in Rome, which is a direct appeal to the Pope. It reproaches him with his stand against modern ideas; it develops the program of the advanced clergy, who demand the evolution, both political and intellectual, which is needed to bring the Church into harmony with democracy and science. The pamphlet demands liberty of conscience for priests, praises the now-suspended Murri, and protests against his treatment. Amid all this comes the news from Milan that Pius X will send Cardinal Vincent Vanutelli as legate to preside over the German Catholic Congress which will soon meet at Metz. All other powers, even non-Catholic, have abstained from appointing delegates for this congress because of French susceptibilities; for Metz, up to 1870, had been French territory for over fifteen centuries.

The House of Lords

Once more Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman has uttered a threat against the House of Lords. Since the Education bill was contemptuously rejected by the Upper House, and since the House of Commons, with its enormous majority, has failed to carry any important legislation which had been proposed by the Government, there has been a repeated and insistent demand that the House of Lords be reformed, or its authority so controlled, that legislation demanded by the people can be carried thru. The Lords have themselves appointed a large and strong committee to propose a reform, perhaps somewhat in the line of that which already exists as to the Scotch aristocracy, who elect a small number from themselves who shall have the right to sit in the House of Lords and represent them. Last December Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declared that "a way will be found by which the will of the people, expressed thru elected representatives, will be made to prevail." Now he produces in Parliament a resolution to the effect that a reform must be secured. It is not clear that he now proposes to present any definite legislation, and it may be that this is little more than an announcement that when an appeal is made again to the country the reform of the House of Lords will be a principal demand on which the will of the people is sought.

The Tragedy of Tolstoy

BY SOPHIE WITTE

[The following article about the world's greatest living literary genius is by the gifted sister of Count Witte, whose articles in THE INDEPENDENT our readers will remember. It has been translated by Herman Bernstein.—EDITOR.]

THE name of this remarkable man and great writer is known to the whole civilized world, to all mankind that reads books. His works have been translated into forty-five languages and dialects, and millions of copies of his books are being purchased every year all over the world.

During the fifty years of Count Tolstoy's literary activity a special literature has grown up around the man and his works. Hundreds of biographical studies have been written about him by his friends and by his enemies, by prejudiced admirers as well as by merciless critics. But the most interesting of all these biographies was written by Count Tolstoy himself. Unfortunately, he has described only the early part of his life.



MISS SOPHIE WITTE.

Lyov Nikolayevich Tolstoy is a direct descendant of the first Count Tolstoy, Peter Andreyevich, the notorious statesman who lived during the reign of Peter the Great. Count Peter Andreyevich Tolstoy was a man with a great mind, but a base soul. While holding the position of a *Kammerherr* at Court, he betrayed Peter the Great, organizing a mutiny among the Russian troops for the purpose of seating Peter's sister, Princess Sophie, on the throne. When Peter succeeded in dethroning his sister and seizing the throne unto himself, Tolstoy betrayed the Queen and went over on the side of the Czar. Peter the Great disliked Tolstoy and distrusted him, but he valued him for his abilities and his wisdom. Very often, during the feasts in the palace, Peter would tear off Tolstoy's long wig, and clapping him on the back of his head, would say jestingly: "Oh head, oh head, if you were not so wise, you would long have been severed from the body"

Peter Tolstoy got his title of Count as a reward for his active participation in condemning to death the heir to the throne, Prince Alexis, Peter the Great's only son.

There is a popular superstition that the grave sin of the first Count Tolstoy is still hanging over his descendants. It is true that the number of tragic, unnatural deaths and suicides, and especially the number of people who have become insane in this aristocratic family, has been astonishingly great. But, on the other hand, it must be said in justice that if no other aristocratic family in Russia had so many insane members, there is surely not another aristocratic family that has given to Russia so many gifted people as the Tolstoys.

Several Tolstoys have graced the history of Russian literature; of these Count Alexis Tolstoy, the poet and dramatist, and his cousin, Lyov Tolstoy, this giant in mind and genius, achieved the greatest fame.

Count Lyov Nikolayevich Tolstoy was born in 1828 in the village of Yasnaya Polyana, the same village in which he now lives. He lost his father while he was yet very young, and tho he does not remember his mother at all, he has



COUNT TOLSTOY'S FATHER, COUNT NIKOLAY ILITCH TOLSTOY.

formed a conception of her in his mind as of a remarkable, sublime, chaste being. According to his own confession, Tolstoy, tho already a man who was thoroly conscious of the life about him, in moments of painful struggle against temptations, had frequently turned mentally to the pure soul of his mother for aid, and always found consolation and relief in those pure prayers.

Tolstoy was brought up by a distant relative of his father's, an old maid who was known in the house as "Aunt Tatyana." She was a remarkable person, and her influence upon her charge was tremendous. She has long departed this world, but Tolstoy has to this day retained a feeling of tender love and profound gratitude to her for having taught him how *to love*—the loftiest pleasure in life. Tolstoy devotes to her some of the most beautiful pages in his "Reminiscences." He recalls with reverence and intense emotion the last wish of Aunt Tatyana, who, on feeling that her end was nearing, asked to be taken out of her room in order not to spoil the room by the painful impression that her death might make on those who were to stay there after her. Affected by her self-denial, Tolstoy recalls at the same time the fact that on a certain occasion he had refused her an insignificant sum which she wanted for sweetmeats, and he reproaches himself, regarding that refusal as the most despicable act of his life, and to this very day he cannot think of the incident without a sense of horror and aversion for himself.

Lyov Nikolayevich Tolstoy grew up and was educated together with his three



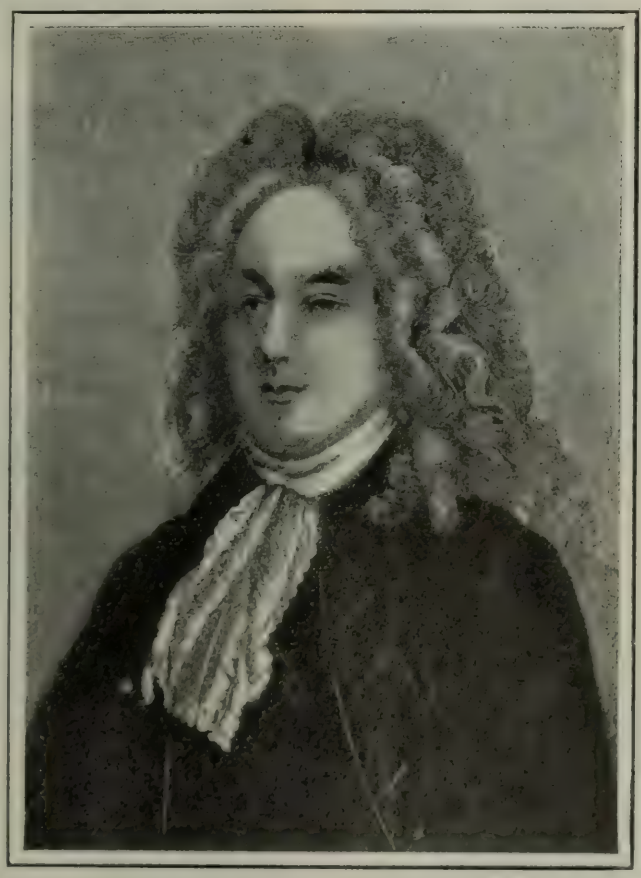
SILHOUET OF TOLSTOY'S MOTHER AND HER SISTER. ONLY EXISTING PORTRAITS.

brothers and his sister. All his brothers died as young men and his sister, tho still alive, has long retired from the world, having entered a convent. In his childhood Tolstoy was most incapable and lazy. The German tutor in the Tolstoy family characterized his pupils in the following manner: "One of them is both willing and able; the second is willing but not able; the third is able but not willing; while the fourth is neither willing nor able." This fourth was Lyov Nikolayevich Tolstoy. From his very

early childhood Tolstoy felt that his soul was seized with two distinct, powerful feelings, with which he struggled fiercely almost all his life, and which he defeated at last only in his declining days. The first of these two strong feelings was self-love, and the second, fear of death.

The feeling of self-love sprang up within him with the first consciousness of life. He began to love himself while he was seated in the tub which was filled with warm water, he then began to love his small, bare body, with the protruding ribs on his chest. The seed of this self-love kept developing and growing stronger as he grew older, and at times this self-love was transformed into a feeling of self-hatred

"I always knew," he says, "that the *real* happiness of man consists of loving one's neighbor, of loving others, of loving all mankind, and yet I loved only myself with a *real* love. I loved myself and hated myself. I hated myself profoundly because I loved myself so passionately!"



FIRST COUNT TOLSTOY.

The feeling of fear of death took hold of Count Tolstoy during his early childhood, when he saw for the first time a dead man placed in a coffin. This fear expressed itself in the child in a terrible outcry which frightened him even as death itself had frightened him.

From his childhood Lvov Nikolayevich Tolstoy did not carry away any characteristic or in any way remarkable impressions which could have exerted a strong influence upon his childish mind. The life of the family in which he grew up was the ordinary gray life of rather poor and simple gentle-folk estate-owners of that time. Notwithstanding the still existing serfdom at that time, the relation of the masters toward the serfs in that family was humane. Lyov Tolstoy did not see any harsh treatment of the servants by his father. He recalls with pleasure how his father, who noticed one day in the mirror that his lackey was stealing his tobacco, instead of accusing the servant of stealing, turned the whole matter into a joke. And yet, at the same time he recalls how his kind father seemed indifferent when he was told by one of his neighbors and friends that he sent his cook to the army for twenty-five years merely because he ate meat during Lent.

Tolstoy's father was undoubtedly a kind man, but he lived during a period of cruelty.

Tolstoy received his preliminary education at home, in the village; then he was sent to school in Moscow. Here he began to show close application in his studies and rather unusual abilities. The instructor of French, on reading his composition, exclaimed: "What a mind! This is a small Moliere!" In Moscow the boy developed rapidly. He soon began to think seriously, anxious to solve the question: "What is Truth?" He was already musing about life, about death, about religion, about happiness.

He believed in God because he believed in the faith of others—of people who were older than himself—but his faith was so unstable that when a friend of his announced to him one day that there was no God, Tolstoy accepted this as a very interesting and quite plausible fact.

Musing on what constitutes happiness, Tolstoy arrived at the conclusion that



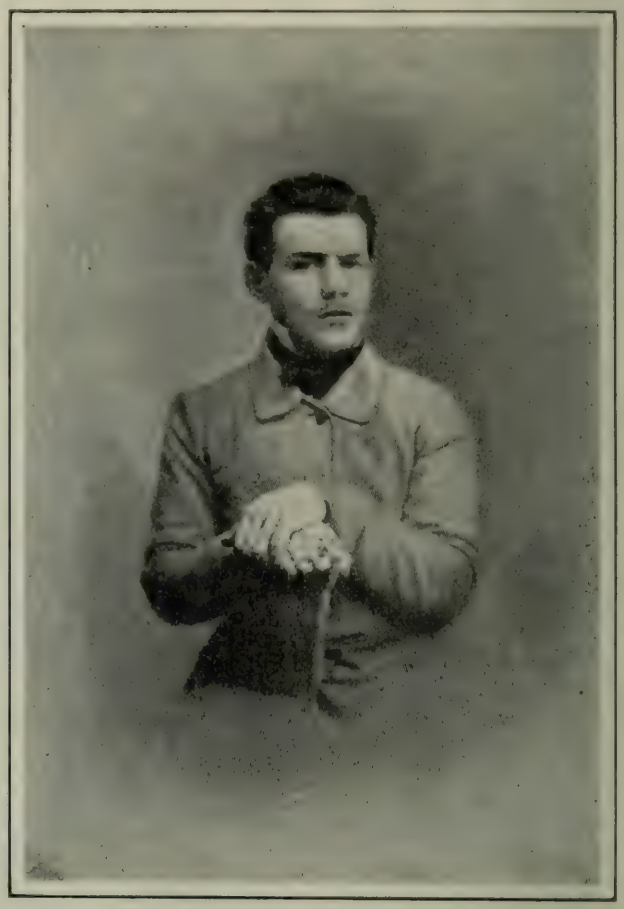
SOPHIE ANDREYEVNA BERG, 1860.
Future Countess Tolstoy.

happiness does not depend upon external causes, but upon our relation to it; that a man who is accustomed to enduring sufferings cannot be unhappy. Having come to this conclusion, he commenced to subject himself to various tortures. For instance, he would take a heavy book and hold it for a quarter of hour without moving his outstretched hand, or he would lock himself in a dark storeroom and lash himself with a strap on his bare spine until tears would trickle down from his eyes for pain.

Then it suddenly occurred to him that death was near him, that it stood ready to claim him at any moment, and under the influence of this thought he decided that man can be happy only in the present, forgetting the future; he would therefore leave off studying, would lie in bed all day long, reading novels and eating sweet cakes, on which he spent his last pennies.

Upon graduating from the school in Moscow, Tolstoy went to Kazan, where he entered the university. During the two years that he stayed in Kazan he led a worldly mode of life. He was mingling in the highest society of Kazan, where he was in great demand, for he was regarded as a well-educated young man, a fair musician and a clever dancer.

Suddenly, without any apparent cause, a great change came over Tolstoy's soul. All that he had done until then suddenly



TOLSTOY AS A STUDENT IN 1851.

appeared to him empty, vain, superfluous; the society people about him seemed to him repulsive for their hypocrisy. He now felt convinced that there was no truth in their life, in their feelings or in their faith—that truth for which he was consciously beginning to yearn. Tolstoy immediately left the university and went back to the village in quest of *happiness*. It seemed to him that he found it within himself, in constant efforts to perfect himself and in striving toward the highest ideal: perfect purity and chastity of body and soul.

For a whole year Tolstoy lived in the country all alone, devoting all his time to self-perfection and self-education. He read a great deal, studied philosophy, medicine, political economy and various languages.

But soon a new change came over him

again. Disenchanted and disappointed in himself, in his spiritual powers, he left the village and went to the Caucasus, to the regiment of which his older brother was an officer, and there entered the service of the army as a non-commissioned officer. He passed his time in hunting, drinking, playing cards, contracting debts and making love to the Cossack girls. But he soon grew tired of this mode of life as well. He took a leave of absence and started for Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus. Having contracted numerous debts, he was compelled to live economically; so he hired a little room in the outskirts of the city, in the German colony, for five rubles a month. There he lived the life of a recluse.



TOLSTOY, 1856.

And amid the simple surroundings of the plain colonists, under the clear autumn sky of the south, when the fruits in the gardens and the vineyards were already ripe, the first spark of talent flashed up within the world's greatest novelist, awakening in him an intense eagerness to do creative work. He took up his pen bashfully and timidly, without suspecting in the least that his pen contained his future fame and the pride of Russia. Writing for himself, merely to while his time away, Tolstoy produced his artistic story, "Childhood." When he had finished this masterpiece, Tolstoy, after considerable hesitation, decided to send it anonymously to the well-known poet, Nekrasov, who was editing a magazine at that time. The story soon appeared in the magazine and proved a great success. The famous writer Dostoyevsky, who was then in exile, wrote to Nekrasov from Siberia, inquiring who the mysterious author of "Childhood" was. And the mysterious author concealed from everybody, even from his own brother, with whom he lived, that the splendid story was his.

While reading aloud to his brother an article in which his story was praised, he was scarcely able to restrain his tears of emotion, and his consciousness that no one knew that it was he who was praised so highly, filled him with keen satisfaction.

The year of the Crimean campaign arrived. Tolstoy was promoted to the rank of artillery officer and was sent to Sevastopol. There he wrote several stories



TOLSTOY, 1862.

of the war. When Emperor Alexander II read these stories which were signed with the full name of the author, he issued an order to the general of the regiment to take care of officer Tolstoy and not to expose his life to any danger.

At the end of the war Tolstoy retired from the army, settling down in St. Petersburg and devoting himself exclusively to literary work. Thus he worked for several years. During that period of his life he went abroad twice. The first trip was taken for his personal pleasure. In Paris Tolstoy witnessed the execution of a man and that scene impressed itself upon him painfully for all his life. He recalls that act with great aversion and finds that there is nothing that could justify it.

"If all the people in the whole world," he said, "ever since the creation of the universe, found that according to some theory such a thing was necessary, I feel with all my being that it is not necessary, that it is repulsive."

The second time Tolstoy went abroad with his sick brother, who died there of consumption. His brother's death filled him with horror. He was seized with a painful sense of fear of death, which turned at the same time also into a fear of life. "I saw my brother's death," he wrote to "Aunt Tatyana." "Nothing can be worse than death, and if we consider that death is the inevitable end of every living being, we must admit that there is nothing worse than life."

But little by little this impression was effaced, and a long period of perfect bliss set in for Tolstoy. His literary success grew with each new production. His novel, "War and Peace," brought him both fame and wealth. He married the girl he loved, who became a model wife, a friend and a comrade to him, and who bore him good, healthy children. Fate fondled him tenderly, bestowing upon him all kinds of earthly gifts. "Fate has given me all that can be imagined," he said to one of his friends at that time, "a fine family, a loving wife, universal fame, wealth, health, everything! If a fairy came and offered to fulfil any of my desires, I would not know what to ask for."

But when he reached the highest point of happiness that man can attain, he began to look ahead, into the future, beyond the boundaries of the present; he began to consider that which will be or which may be, as tho the gods, at last, envying the too happy mortal, reminded him not with a loud threatening voice, but in a short whisper, that there was an end to everything and that he was only a mortal. All was well with him, there was no misery in his household, no losses, no sickness; his wealth was increasing, his fame was attaining unparalleled dimensions; his lucky star was shining like a bright sun over his life, but the fear of death had craftily stolen into his life like a thief in the night. Acute anguish built a nest for itself in the heart of this happy man.

Referring to this period Tolstoy writes in his confession:

"Something very strange was taking place within me, moments of perplexity came over me, I felt as tho I did not know what mode of life to lead; I did not know what to do. These halts in my life always expressed themselves in the same questions: 'What for? What will be later?' It seemed to me as tho I lived and lived, as tho I walked and walked, and came to an abyss; I saw clearly that nothing save destruction was before me. I began to make the greatest efforts to rush away from death. Thus I, a perfectly happy man, hid the cord from my own self, so that I should not hang myself on the cross-beam between the clothes closets in my room where I spent my evenings alone; I stopped carrying a gun with me, for fear that I might be tempted to rid myself of life in an easy way. I experienced a sense of horror before that which was awaiting me; I knew that that horror was more horrible than the end itself, but I could not wait patiently for the end. . . . The fear of the darkness was too great, and I felt like ridding myself of it the sooner thru the noose or with a bullet."

Tolstoy was saved from this fear of death, from despair and suicide by his coming in close contact and friendship with the Simple Believers, the poor Russian laborers. He lived intimately with the plain people for two years and he underwent a new change. The life of the wealthy and worldly people of his own circle became repulsive to him. All their acts, their discussions, science as well as art, all this arose before him in a new light. He now believed that it was all nonsense, that it was useless to look for a reason to justify it all. He believed that all he had learned, all he believed and loved was foolish and insignificant. Love toward one's neighbor, love for all

mankind, and self-sacrifice—these seemed to him to constitute perfect happiness.

"I began to despise myself and I recognized the truth," thus Lyov Nikolayevich ends his "Confession."

The great spiritual and moral revolution came over the great writer twenty-five years ago. Having recognized the truth, having renounced the falsehood of the world and the falsehood within himself, he at once entered the new life.

This life was the life of the plain Russian peasant from whom he learned a great deal, which led him to regard death with contempt instead of fear. He renounced everything which he called "unnecessary mischief." He stopped smoking, drinking wine, and used only a strictly vegetarian food, excluding even butter, milk and eggs. He began to wear coarse, home-made underwear and a plain blouse. He served himself, that is, he did all that he could do himself, considering it humilating to a man to humiliate another man by having him serve him and work for him.

This new method of Tolstoy's life was known in Russia as the "simplified life," and the followers of this method of life were called "Tolstovtsi." At first there were many of these "Tolstovtsi" in Russia, forming entire colonies, fraternal communes which attracted not only the enthusiastic youths who are generally attracted by every novelty and fad, but also attracted middle-aged and old people and people holding important positions. All this was very gratifving to Tolstoy. Rubbing his hardened hands, he would exclaim with delight "My fire must be real if it sets others aflame!"

But he was mistaken. his fire was not real, it kindled others for awhile, it flashed up as a sheaf of sparks and then it died out.

There are no longer any fraternal colonies in Russia, nor are there any "Tolstovtsi." Only one "Tolstovets" remained—Lyov Nikolayevich Tolstoy himself.

To Russians there are two Tolstoys within Tolstoy: one is the great writer, the novelist; the other is the philosopher, the thinker, the teacher of a new religion. As a novelist Tolstoy is worshipped in Russia, but as teacher of a new religion he is not recognized at all. Tolstoy himself, on the contrary, despises his artistic works, and holds in high esteem his philosophic and religious writings. Tolstoy considers himself as offended and misunderstood in Russia and he explains it by saying that " no man is a prophet in his own land," or in his own house.

For in Tolstoy's own home his doctrine has no followers even as it has none in his fatherland.

The rather vague and confused religious and moral doctrine of Tolstoy is in the end based upon evangelical truths, as interpreted by him and oddly applied to his own life. By his own example he wants to show us what is the truth in life. By his own acts he says to us: "Look at me—this is the way to live."

Let us see how Tolstoy lives.

A beautiful wide and shady alley of birch trees leads to the fine country house which is surrounded by a magnificent old park. The house is furnished in the old fashion, without any new contrivances, but in an exceedingly comfortable manner. In this house the master himself, Lyov Tolstoy, occupies but one room in the basement, which had been a pantry. The ceiling is vaulted, the floor is not painted, the walls are whitewashed with lime. In the corners are scythes and shovels. In the center of the room stands a large table, made of plain boards, at which he works; near the wall stands a bench with a leather pillow, upon which he sleeps. He takes his meals in the general dining room together with his whole family. Special dishes of vegetable food are placed before him on the luxuriously set table. He drinks nothing but water out of an earthen jug, calling it his "fine cider."

All this will lead to the conclusion that the picture of Tolstoy's new life does not correspond to the old frame in which it is set. One feels a false note in this life, which Tolstoy himself does not perceive, because he is sincere. He is convinced that his life is correct, and he does not consider it his fault that others do not understand and do not want to follow his example. People have censured him for continuing to live in his own house amid luxury, altho he declared that all property, and especially wealth, was an evil but he has been defended on the ground that he could not mend one evil by another evil, that is by giving away his wealth to the poor, thus

reducing his children and his wife to poverty against their will. He had hoped that he would convince them by his example that the road he chose led to Truth, and that they would follow him, but he was mistaken. They did not follow him, but he remained with them, and he lives, amid surroundings of rich ordinary people, his own life of a poor, solitary man.

With this new life Tolstoy became re-



TOLSTOY AS HE IS TODAY.

generated both in body and soul. Before he took up this new life he was weak, nervous, sickly, almost consumptive; now he has grown so strong that, notwithstanding his old age, he takes longs walks and rides on horseback for miles daily, in any weather; he chops wood and works in the field and the garden, and he feels vigorous at all times and knows no fatigue. He used to be capricious, quarrelsome and irritable; now he is at all times even-tempered, unusually calm and gentle with others. Everything within him has undergone a complete transformation—his character, his tastes, his instincts—as tho his very soul had changed. His tastes and instincts used to be of a rather cruel nature before; he found a peculiar pleasure in skirmishes during the war; the buzzing of the bullets filled him with delight and the smell of blood intoxicated him. He was a passionate hunter; he killed small and large game with pleasure; now he trembles with fear at the sight of blood and his heart is filled with compassion for every living being in nature. One summer interesting guests came to Yasnaya Polyana from St. Petersburg. They were distinguished journalists and statesmen. In the evening they were all seated around a table in the garden, drinking tea and discussing with animation certain important current events. Always so deeply interested in the latest news and the views of interesting people, Tolstoy was this time reticent and impolitely distracted, for he was completely absorbed not by his guests, but by the moths which gathered about the light of the candles, and which he tried to save eagerly, burning his fingers as he did so. When Countess Tolstoy ordered to cut down certain bushes in their garden for the purpose of making a new alley, Lyov Nikolayevich ran away from the house in order not to see this useless "bloodless murder," as he called it. Many people laugh at this sickly pity of the great old man, but in this case the familiar saying may be reversed: "There is but one step from the ridiculous to the sublime."

Everything in Tolstoy is too simple and too sincere to be ridiculous. He is not perfect, because he is human; but he is the greatest, the most powerful, the wisest and the kindest man in Russia.

He loves Russia with a profound and a painfully hidden love; he suffers for Russia both as a Russian and as a man. He does not take any active part in the movement for emancipation, but he observes it closely. He was silent for a long time, and only recently he broke this silence by writing three letters. The first was addressed to the Russian Government; the second—to the Russian revolutionists; and the third—to the Russian Czar. He blames the Government and the revolutionists alike and censures them for their harsh and senseless cruelties. As to the Czar, he entreats him tearfully for mercy and begs him to stop the executions. "Remove from yourself and from us the grave sin which has defiled Russia," he writes,

"and I, together with the entire nation, will bow before you and become your slave." This wail of entreaty remained "a voice crying in the wilderness."

Almost all of Tolstoy's artistic works were produced by him during the first period of his literary activity, before the spiritual revolution which transformed him. Of all his works "War and Peace" is the greatest in scope and the most remarkable novel. In it he depicted with a master mind the historical epoch of Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812. This novel is recognized as a wonderful masterpiece, which has no equal in art, and which is all the more wonderful because of its simplicity. The charming simplicity of Tolstoy's talent proves the rule that the greatest work is always the simplest work.

"Anna Karenina" is Tolstoy's second remarkable work. This novel is the best of Russian novels. The life of high society is mirrored in it intimately, simply and truthfully. All its characters are real, living men and women. A particular interest is attached to this novel because the author has portrayed himself in one of the principal heroes, and his wife—is the wife of his hero. The charming scene of the proposal, then the description of the appearance of their first child, and some other beautiful domestic scenes, were taken by the author directly from his own life and depicted in a masterly fashion.

Soon after the publication of "Anna Karenina" Tolstoy was changed by the spiritual revolution within him. Declaring novels to be worthless and useless works, he began to write exclusively religious and moral sermons, the most important of which are: "My Confession" and "My Religion." He believes in God and in the immortality of man as a particle of God whom he is to join in spirit. He feels himself within God and God within himself. He does not accept the Saviour as the Son of God, but he recognizes in him a great teacher of a great truth.

The great writer did not write any novels for several years. For several years he deprived those that appreciated lofty spiritual joy, of their pleasure—those that worshipped his genius, that loved to refresh and strengthen their souls by contemplating the productions of his genius were deprived of their greatest pleasure.

At that time the famous Russian writer, Turgenev, Tolstoy's former friend who later became his enemy, was dying. And this enemy sent the following message before his death to his former friend:

"My friend, take up your literary work again. For this gift of yours comes from where all gifts are granted. Ah, how happy I would be if I could only think that my last request in life would have this effect on you. 'My friend, great writer of the Russian land, grant my last request.'"

Turgenev's request produced its effect on Tolstoy and as result of it came "The Kreutzer Sonata," a powerful, original and daring work which created a stirring sensation in Russian society. In "The Kreutzer Sonata" Tolstoy touched the sacred institution of marriage, he showed all its monstrous defects, all the falsehood hidden beneath its moral surface. Since that time began the persecution of Tolstoy by the Church. The priests were ordered to attack Tolstoy in their sermons for his so-called abuse of the sacredness of marriage, this firm foundation of social morality.

Shortly after that Tolstoy wrote the charming story "Master and Man," and then he became silent again. In this story, which is highly artistic, the great master has described our Russian winter as no one has ever described it. The picture of the snow-storm is presented to the reader so vividly that it calls forth a real sensation of cold and fear before the enraged element.

Tolstoy's silence after this wonderful winter tale lasted for a long time, and finally he again broke his silence by another masterpiece, "Resurrection."

For "Resurrection," Tolstoy was excommunicated by the Church, and was anathematized for describing the sacraments during the Mass. Count Tolstoy never offended the name of Christ with a single word, he only attacked the servants of Christ for their hypocrisy, and for this he was excommunicated from the Church of Christ. Since then Tolstoy has been silent. We are waiting—we are waiting and hoping that the great, immortal writer has not yet spoken to us plain mortals the last word of all that which was so generously bestowed upon him by the gods.

ODESSA, RUSSIA.

The Regeneration of San Francisco

BY JAMES D. PHELAN

[Hon. James D. Phelan, ex-mayor of San Francisco, is one of the most energetic and progressive of the city's public men. During the troubled times after the earthquake he was at the head and front of the philanthropic and reconstructive movements and is, today, vigorously identified with the reform efforts. He is one of the rich men of the city, president of the Mutual Savings Bank, and connected with many other financial interests. No one is in a better position to understand the subject of which he writes.—EDITOR.]

THE destruction of San Francisco by fire following earthquake is an event of historical importance, and altho a year has past, still it is too soon to make a proper estimate of its significance, or to draw from it lessons of citizenship or even of building construction. The disaster of April 18th, 1906, may be likened to a stunning blow, which pains and staggers one, but from which recovery is speedily had and the stricken one rises again ready to resist the foe if he be present or to prepare to meet him and overcome him should he return again. What affected the imagination of the world was the earthquake. What concerned the San Francisco was the fire. The earthquake of itself has never done serious damage in California, but never before had it broken water mains; so, in the reconstruction of San Francisco, these mains will be erected on piles, as buildings are now erected upon made land; or, as has been vainly recommended by engineers in the past, constructed over marsh or made lands with flexible joints.

The water supply of San Francisco is mainly from peninsula sources, altho much water is drawn from across the Bay thru non-rigid piping. But the new water supply for San Francisco, which is well advanced in the minds of the people, will come from the high Sierras and be so conducted that there shall be little or no danger of damage to aqueducts whether of masonry or pipes. But for fire protection, pumping plants are already contemplated on the shores of the Bay, which half encircles the city, so that salt water will always be available. With a fresh and a salt water supply of abundant water, San Francisco can defy earthquake and conflagration. The people never lost their confidence in the ability of the city to recover itself and assume its imperial position on the Pacific Coast, nor was there any reason why they should. Doubt only entered the minds of those who were not familiar with the conditions.

The Bay of San Francisco fixes the necessity for the metropolis. The wharves, shipping and railroads were not affected by fire or earthquake and business was immediately resumed, slowly at first, it is true, but long since has it attained its normal proportions. The wholesalers established a new district and began doing an unprecedented business. The same is true of the retail trade, which at once established itself in locations untouched by the flames. There has not been a month in the last six months but that the bank clearings showed a marked gain over the clearings of the previous year. The people remained with their city and met new conditions with perfect equanimity and saw the evidence of undiminished business with pleasant surprise. The great mining, agricultural and horticultural resources of California tributary to San Francisco were unaffected by the disaster, and the commerce of the port, by the increased demands no doubt for building material, has greatly increased in volume.

It is estimated that 75,000 people took advantage of free transportation after the fire to go away, but most of them have returned; and those who were driven out of their homes and were not accommodated in the relief camps went to nearby suburbs where they are practically San Franciscans still. It can not be said, therefore, that the population of San Francisco has diminished. Indeed, it has been claimed that the population is substantially the same. It has been estimated that there are 37,000 houses in San Francisco and, according to the postal authorities, the aggregate number of

inhabitants in each house has increased from five to seven and one-half persons. This will give 278,000, regularly living in houses. It is estimated that basements, formerly unoccupied, are now tenanted by 100,000 more. There is, roughly estimated, 50,000 people living in tents, shacks, stables and other temporary quarters not recognized as dwellings, which makes a grand total of 428,000 people. There have been large accessions of working men in skilled and unskilled trades, architects, contractors and their families, and it must be apparent to every one that to rebuild four square miles of territory, which is now well under way, requires in itself, apart from other considerations, the presence of a large and growing population. Indeed, it has been argued by many that the disaster was a blessing in disguise. There was nothing destroyed that can not be replaced, and it has been recalled that Hawthorne condemned in European cities the noisome and unsanitary buildings, which have stood for generations, causing infection and menacing health. He said that a fire now and then, as in America, would do much to render foreign cities habitable. So with the fire in San Francisco, we had many old buildings, saturated with disease and unsightly relics of the hasty construction of the city in the early days, and they have now given way for better and modern structures. The laboring classes certainly have reaped the benefit from the opportunities which have been presented for work at high wages and the dealers in building material have found a more profitable market.

Real estate values in the business district have held their own and the assessor announces that San Francisco will pay about one-fourth of the taxes of the State. There has been a great demand for small residence building lots, and the workingmen are investing in homes. High prices for labor and material must necessarily restrict building, as being beyond the means of many, or reduce the size and character of the buildings themselves, and the principal sufferers must therefore be those who own land and are required to build and pay perhaps 25 to 30 per cent. more for construction than it would have cost them before the fire. But, on the other hand, rents are higher, and people build, confidently expecting commensurate returns. The man, however, who has his bare lot covered only by a mortgage is badly off and there are many such cases where expensive buildings occupying lots were inadequately insured, and very often in companies which have repudiated their obligations. The savings banks have applied the insurance money on their loans and are perfectly well secured, and are now advancing money at the rate of 5 and 5½ per cent. net for the purpose of reconstruction.

Of course the payment of insurance, which now aggregates 180 million dollars, was an enormous and timely help to banks and property owners. Few fire companies "welched," and it has been held by juries in the case of the certain English companies, which offered to pay from fifty to seventy-five cents, that the earthquake clause in their policies securing exemption for the companies from loss by "fire indirectly originating by earthquake," which could not be proved, was of no validity.

It is a remarkable fact that after so overwhelming a catastrophe the finances of the city have remained perfectly undisturbed. No bank has been embarrassed; no firm has suspended; and, so far, there has been an abundance of money; but for reconstruction the city will, no doubt, have to draw upon the East for funds, and to facilitate this purpose a Constitutional Amendment was adopted at the November election amending the mortgage tax law, which allows the debtor and the creditor now to freely contract for a net rate of interest, whereas before the creditor was obliged to pay the tax upon the mortgage, which, of course, he added to the rate. But it was something that interfered with the freedom of business and only served to keep much foreign money out of the State of California. California has always financed herself, and this is practically true of the city of San Francisco, whose saving institutions were capable of loaning at low rates of interest all the money necessary for ordinary building operations. The rate up

to the conflagration did not exceed 4½ per cent. net, and even now large loans are being made at 5 per cent.

The judicious distribution of the great relief fund by the corporation known as the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds was an important factor in preventing want and setting people upon their feet and giving them courage for the conflict before them. By reason of the munificence of the East, $9,000,000 was made available, and no one suffered for food, clothing and shelter, and the small tradesman and professional men were speedily rehabilitated in their business.

The policy of the corporation was to meet immediate and pressing wants and to house the displaced population, but to prevent pauperization by requiring every able-bodied person to make a beginning again, and to that end made small grants of money for tools, implements and rent. For the disabled and helpless, of which there are now about 600 only, a large camp was provided in the suburbs, where racing stables were converted into temporary lodgings and good food provided three times a day. In the parks, 6,000 houses of two and three rooms each were erected, and contracts were executed by which the corporation would sell these houses to the tenant on the payment of $2 a room a month until August next, when they would have to be removed, and those who had undertaken to lease, contract for or purchase lots, the amount received in instalments for houses would be applied toward the acquisition of the land, whether secured by lease or purchase. So it is expected that, by next August, when the Park Commission will insist upon the removal of the cottages, a large number of people will have provided themselves with land, and can temporarily move their little houses, which will bridge them over for several years.

In addition to these, the corporation erected a better class of houses, ranging from $400 to $800, and contributes a fraction, generally not more than one-third, toward their cost. The balance the householder has to provide for himself, which he is generally able to do, as he owns the land, at a savings bank or trust company.

Another plan which operated advantageously was to give a bonus to every one erecting his dwelling in the burned district equivalent to one-third the cost of the house, providing the bonus should not exceed the sum of $500 in any one case. As a result of this policy, houses have dotted the burned district where people have gone back to their own homes. At the same time the Relief Corporation is aiding the rehabilitation of hospitals, settlements and like institutions which have taken up their ordinary work of caring for the sick and the unfortunate, who may require help and guidance after the Relief Corporation shall have gone out of business, and, by April 18th, one year after the disaster, the Relief Corporation contemplates closing all its work. Necessarily, there will be unfinished business, but no new business will be taken up.

During all these months, partly on account of the judicious use of the relief fund, there has been no real suffering, and the city has been singularly free from disease. The camps have been made sanitary both in their construction and in their care. The obligation of San Francisco to her Eastern friends, who so generously responded after that evil day in April, is great, and the good their contributions have done should be gratifying for them to hear.

The old and devastated business section of the city is beginning to call back, one by one, from their temporary quarters, the merchants who fled to the outskirts to preserve their patronage and the continuity of their trade. The large merchants have all engaged buildings in process of construction, almost invariably in the same neighborhood occupied by their destroyed establishments, and they cheerfully engage to pay more rent based upon a percentage of the increased cost of construction. So it is reasonable to say that, within two years' time, business will have been resumed on the old thorofares, and from that time on there will be a splendid progressive development of the old city. Already the banks, insurance companies and professional men have established themselves in the downtown office buildings, the principal ones having been restored at a cost approximately of 45 per cent. of their orig-

inal cost; that is to say, 45 to 50 per cent. represents the damage done the buildings of Class A construction—steel and stone—by the sweep of the conflagration.

But "purified as by fire" has a new significance for San Francisco. If it destroyed the accumulated microbes, according to the views of Hawthorne, it is also well calculated to destroy the entrenched graft of a corrupt and indecent administration, which had fastened itself upon San Francisco during the recent easy years of its prosperity. But when the band of brazen corruptionists pillaged the city of its legitimate revenues after it had been laid low, by the sale of franchises, the purified civic sense of the people recoiled in disgust and vowed vengeance. San Francisco is an easy-going city, but her history evidences that, while not easily roused, when roused she is wrought up in the extreme.

The two celebrated vigilance committees, in the ruder days of her early life, drove the thieves from the city and established good municipal government for a time; and later, after she had become the victim of "Boss" Buckley, civic reform had an inning for more than five years; and again, in 1902, when the Ruef-Schmitz combination made merchandise of public rights, it might have been forecast that the time would soon arrive when patience would cease to be a virtue and the old San Francisco spirit would be again roused.

Strictly adhering to the process of the law, a small number of men decided to collect evidence of the wrongdoing which everybody knew, but nobody was prepared to legally prove, and today Rudolph Spreckels, representing the citizens; Francis J. Heney, the redoubtable prosecutor of crime in high places, and William J. Burns, the secret service detective, stand as a living monument to civic virtue, and the efficacy of lawful methods when intelligently and persistently directed, to correct abuses in public office. A grand jury ready to do its duty was at hand. The elected District Attorney, William J. Langdon, was eager to do his share, and to the credit of our city may it be said that the Federal, State and municipal judges, with one exception, supported by prompt and righteous judgments the contentions of the District Attorney. Mayor Schmitz and his contemptible agent, Abraham Ruef, are under indictment, and the eighteen councilmen composing the Board of Supervisors have made confessions which incriminate also the public service corporations which bought privileges and franchises. The victory of good citizenship is complete and San Francisco will rise from the fire not only a greater city, but a better city and a model to American cities of good construction and good government.

So eager, however, were the business men to reconstruct their houses on their old lines, because of the necessity of meeting the demands of business and of rehabilitating their own fortunes, that at this time it is hard to concentrate the attention of the public upon projects of combined beauty and utility, as boulevards, diagonals and civic centers. These things always come after a city has proved its value as an emporium and when men have some leisure to indulge their tastes and imagination. San Francisco was ripe for it prior to April 18th of last year, but not until the necessities of metropolitan existence are first provided — homes, stores, warehouses, schools, public buildings and a municipal water system—will they turn their minds to the more engaging and attractive subject of esthetic gratification; but very soon will this come, because, as I have shown you, San Francisco is rehabilitated and its future is secure.

San Francisco has all the elements of greatness and is predestined to occupy fittingly the position of the chief city of not only the most resourceful of States, but of the greatest country on the largest of the world's oceans, serving the most numerous population on the shores of any sea.

Much has been given and indeed much shall be expected.

San Francisco, Cal.

My Red-Winged Neighbors

BY

D. LANGE

WITH PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR



OF all my wild neighbors that come and go with the passing of the seasons none are more welcome than the red-winged blackbirds. When winter and spring are still wrestling for mastery and when only the shallow margins of the ponds are free from ice, the jet black and bright carmine of my winged neighbors again brings life and color into the brown monotony of the dead rushes.

If, perchance, your eyes, dimmed by



THE HOME MARSH OF THE REDWING.

the gaslight of long winter nights, should fail to discover the newly arrived neighbors, their music will not fail to greet you as you hurry along to catch the suburban train to the big city. "Oak-ko-ka-lee-ee-ee," they sing. "Spring is winning, the birds are coming, the flowers are awaking."

Whenever I pass the small cattail swamp, which the city engineer has forgotten to fill up, I hear the cheering refrain. I imagine that they are repeating it for the joy it gives them, or because their mates are still lingering hundreds of miles to the south, where genial, happy spring has already vanquished hoary, discontented winter.

At last their plain brown mates arrive, and before the warm winds of May, winter flees to the barren tundras of the Arctic regions. The red-shouldered pioneers have made good use of their time, they have explored every pond and swamp and every bunch of cattails and tussock of marsh grass, and after a few days of song and play each pair selects a bunch of reeds from which to swing the basket for their sapphire eggs.

A whole summer's work, joy and sorrow of my humble neighbors is bound up with the blue jewels that will soon lie snug in the felted, grass-lined cup. To attach a firm foundation to smooth, slippery rushes is a difficult task. Long blades of rushes and grass are gathered from shallow pools and are skillfully woven and twined around upright stalks and rushes, then this outside frame is filled with wet and half-decayed vegetation. All this wet building material soon dries in the spring sun and makes a compact felt-lined structure. And now comes the finishing of the home, to which the plain-winged mother devotes as much



GETTING A SNAP SHOT.

loving care as a human mother does to the little bed and soft flannels of her first-born. The finest dry grasses of the marsh are so neatly coiled in the felted cup, that no woman's skillful hands could do it half so well. Two of my red-winged neighbors were blessed with specially loving and intelligent wives. These broke with the ancient custom of blackbird housekeeping, and, instead of fine grasses, they selected black horsehair from an old mattress. This new building material they coiled and inlaid with such remarkable neatness that not a single hair could be pulled out without throwing the whole exquisite lining into confusion.

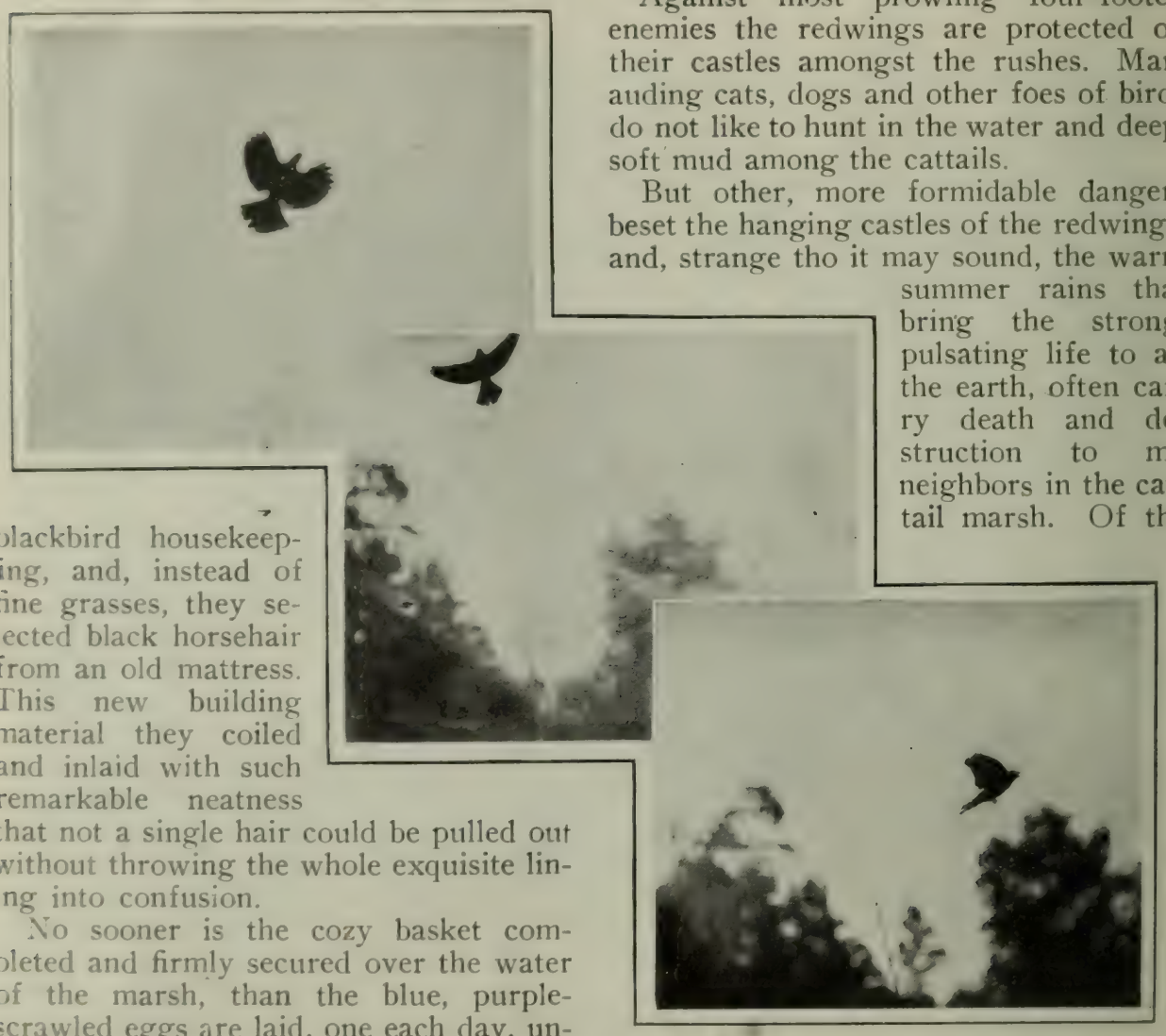
No sooner is the cozy basket completed and firmly secured over the water of the marsh, than the blue, purple-scrawled eggs are laid, one each day, until from three to five sapphire jewels may be seen in each basket cradle of the marsh.

And now all the love and vigilance and bravery of my neighbors is devoted to the protection of their jewels. Shy birds of wild marshes and sloughs tho they are at other times, now they become reckless of their own safety in their devotion to the specks of life that slumber in the frail blue shells.

No meddlesome jay or crow, no mischievous boy can approach their nests undiscovered. No matter how deserted the marsh may appear, a number of red-shouldered sentinels are always on guard Let an intruder appear on the scene and there is instant commotion. Dozens of angry, screaming and chack-chacking birds flutter around him, hover over him, and boldly peck at his head and eyes; and many a bare-headed country urchin has concluded that it was not safe to invade a blackbird marsh.

Against most prowling four-footed enemies the redwings are protected on their castles amongst the rushes. Marauding cats, dogs and other foes of birds do not like to hunt in the water and deep, soft mud among the cattails.

But other, more formidable dangers beset the hanging castles of the redwings, and, strange tho it may sound, the warm summer rains that bring the strong, pulsating life to all the earth, often carry death and destruction to my neighbors in the cattail marsh. Of the heavy downpour that converts the street gutters into torrents and raises the water of the marsh a foot or more, the eggs and nestlings have little to fear. Redwings' intelligence and instinct, developed thru long ages, can cope with this danger. Their suspended castles are always placed high enough above the water that, in several years of observation, I have never seen them drowned out. After brooding begins or after young birds are in the nests, the mothers cover the nests,



ON THE WING.



A TYPICAL REDWING NEST.

and the water from the clouds runs off their protecting wings so that eggs or young remain perfectly dry. Before brooding begins the rain is allowed to fall on the eggs, and the air dries them again without harm to their vitality.

Great danger, however, incomprehensible and unavertable, threatens the red-wing homes, when a long, continuous drizzle and heavy winds pass over the land. Against these conditions the instinct and simple intelligence of the birds are helpless. The slow, drizzling rain softens the dead cattail blades to which the nests are attached as to so many piles; at the same time the bulky nests become so watersoaked and heavy that the wind throws the top-heavy



THE NEST AMONG THE REEDS.



POSING FOR THEIR PHOTOGRAPH.

structures flat into the marsh, where the helpless young birds drown and the pretty blue eggs are devoured by snakes and turtles. In one instance I observed that nineteen nests out of twenty-four had been destroyed in this manner. The birds had simply not learned that the round cattail stalks are safe pilings in all weathers, but that flat cattail leaves are not safe in prolonged rains. All the

nests attached to the soft, flat leaves had been thrown down by the wind.

Young redwings, contrary to popular opinion about blackbirds, are fed exclusively on insects and insect larvæ; a large, gray cutworm being the favorite morsel of my young neighbors. Like all nestling birds, the little redwings feed so voraciously that they double their weight about every three days. If the proverbial appetite of the small boy were as great, a father would have to buy two fat steers a month for each of his boys.

When the young birds have feathered out, the nest begins to be too small for them, and one after the other leaves it, never to return to it. By this time nature has clothed them in a remarkably neutral garb, which makes them almost invisible as they hide among the rushes. I have carefully searched the small marsh, when I know that a dozen young redwings had recently left their nests, but I could not find more than one.

Within one month from the time the little brown mothers begin to brood the eggs, her children are full grown, independent blackbirds. During the period of incubation and growth, the life of the bird is beset by a thousand dangers and is subject to all kinds of accidents. If this period of danger were much longer the reedy, rippling song of my neighbors would be a rare sound, for few of them would survive to learn the tune of their fathers.

About the middle of July the young of the latest broods are able to fly, and now all the birds desert the small home ponds and marshes and assemble in large flocks, which sometimes look from a distance like whirling black clouds. Their season of hard work and anxiety is over, food is everywhere abundant, and for a few months their life is almost free from care. Nature offers them a bountiful harvest without exacting pay in the form of harder labor and longer hours. One day the flock visits a corn field where the young grain is just in the milk; the next day they scatter over the stubble of an oat field and feed on the waste grain which the farmer has left, or they feast on fat grasshoppers, which are easily caught on the open stubble. And when they tire of oats and corn they resort to the marshes of wild rice, nature's own crop, which seems specially planted for all the wild creatures that have learned to harvest it.

When night comes the birds from many miles around fly to some wild, lonely marsh, where they sleep in the rushes.

As the season grows colder they leave the Northern States, where marshes and lakes freeze up. How far South do they go from New England, Minnesota, Dakota and Canada? Some winter in old Virginia, others in the Carolinas and along the historic Ohio, while other flocks disperse over the boundless coastal marshes of the Gulf. One thing I do know: In all their wanderings they never forget the northern marsh, where their cradles were hung on the rushes, and the same south wind that brings back the robin's song also brings back the reedy "O-kalee" of the redwings.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

The Star

BY WILLIAM H. HAYNE

As watchers on a lonely hight
Behold the morning star,
So from the altitude of Faith,
Hope beams afar.

Tender and tremulous her light,
With golden rays shot thru,
It seems a heart-throb from the deep,
Unfathomed blue.

AUGUSTA, GA.

The Attitude of Japan Toward the United States

BY ADACHI KINNOSUKE

CALIFORNIA talks today of excluding our laboring class just as she did of the Chinese coolies in the classic days of Denis Kearney and his fellow orators of the Sand Lots There has been a deal of war talk among the American newspapers and the nervous old ladies called the conservative journals of Europe.

And while all this hubbub is going on its roaring way, what, pray, is Tokyo doing? Instead of talking of war, the Japanese Government has actually cabled our ambassador at Washington to step over to the White House and propose a convention. A convention on what? On the exclusion of the Japanese laborers from the United States. America was not asking us for any such convention. If ever there was a bitter pill for our national vanity to swallow, this convention certainly is one of the bitterest; it is no secret that we are not the least sensitive race on earth.

Why, then, this almost uncanny amiability on the part of the Tokyo administration toward this sad affair? Americans do not seem to be surprised in the least at this singular sweetness of temper of the Japanese Government; but they ought to. What is there back of it all?

Here is the way Tokyo read the unhappy incident at San Francisco: The union labor people of the Pacific Slope in general and those of the Golden Gate city in particular do not like the idea of working any more than they ought to and they have never thought that they were getting more pay than their work was worth; the coming of the Japanese working class would compel them directly or indirectly to work harder and, perhaps, for less money; they don't want the Japanese; they are doing everything they can to keep them out; today and very happily, they have the city of San Francisco in the hollow of their hands; they, the labor union people, have given the men in various municipal offices their jobs; from the mayor down to policemen, what are they but the creatures of their pleasure, their servants? Let them, the officials, then serve the labor unionists in this fight against the incoming of a race of people who may, seriously and in the end, make them work for every cent they get. All of which is the most natural move in the world on their part and no one can blame them.

A blunder was made. The Japanese residents of San Francisco took the school matter seriously; that is natural enough; our consulate at San Francisco took it seriously, too, which is not so strange; but a rather surprising thing was that our embassy at Washington took a similar serious view also. The result was that an affair none too dignified for the backyard gossip of a political junk shop became more than a talk of a frontier town; it became national; and ended up in becoming international. It is all very well for us to say, Why in the name of sense did not the Japanese consul at San Francisco, at the very first hint of the petty difference, step over to the Board of Education of the city and say to it—"Gentlemen, we know what you wish; in this matter as in so many others, you wish to serve your masters, the labor unions; they want you to drive out Japanese children from the common schools of the city; we can appreciate your position in the affair, at the same time the one pet failing of human nature, East and West, is to make a mountain out of a mole hill; now, give us a chance of taking an initiative in this matter; let us build a little school house for our own children. We shall say to our people that after the cataclysm, the city had none too spacious an accommodation for the American pupils; therefore we were obliged to build a little place for our own.

Meanwhile you can turn round to your masters and say "there are no Japanese children in the white schools of San Francisco." I say, it is very easy to say this and many another wise thing to our representative; but, then, it is just as well for us to remember that all of us are richer in hindsight than in foresight. Criticisms are cheap anyway. The Tokyo administration does not, as a usual thing, think it worth while to waste time in criticism; and on this particular occasion its comment came in the form of a cable advice to our Ambassador Aoki to propose a convention which had nothing whatever to do—from the skin-deep view of things—with the fencing out of the Japanese children from the schools. When you stop long enough to think it over, the wisdom of the Tokyo administration for the past thirty years is little short of miraculous. It saw that a blunder was committed; it did not stop to blame anybody; it left the amiable work of calling names to the San Francisco papers, which have nothing healthy about them but their lungs; it contented itself with the discovery of the root of all things evil—the effect of the introduction of Asian labor upon the temper of the labor unionists of the Pacific Slope. There was the trouble. And it proposes a convention for the exclusion of Japanese workmen; to abandon a clear right even before the fight is suggested. Is the Japanese Government a special institution, established for the sole purpose of comforting an unreasonable whim of American labor unions at the expense of the material interests of say two hundred thousand Japanese laboring class who may manage to come into this country within the coming ten years? Why not the same undaunted front which we had turned upon our friends, the Russians, a few years ago? It is the pleasure of the Californian to place us on the same plane with the Chinese and with the extinct race called the Korean. And we ask for an exclusion convention and beg for this sweet humiliation before anybody suggests it. Is Japan, then, afraid of America? When a question of national honor is before us, we would not hesitate a moment to take up arms against all the gods and the devils; let alone an earthly power. This is no rhetoric. When we declared war against China everybody thought, ourselves included, and even the most enlightened press of that torch-bearer of civilization called the United States, all thought that the Middle Kingdom had a rather light before-the-breakfast job; and today, we of Nippon certainly do not think that America is anything as serious a foe as Russia seemed to us in 1904.

Some wise people, gentlemen in the Foreign Office at Tokyo and some of your Washington officials, take you for innocent babies, and seriously tell you that it is the national policy of Japan to keep her working people at home, in Korea, and in Manchuria—in just that portion of the globe, in short, where she is more likely to be called upon to take serious measures. But reflect, for a moment, on this: We are supporting well-nigh fifty millions of people on 190,534 square miles (I have counted in everything, Formosa, Sakhalin, Pescadores), 60 per cent. of which are volcanic rocks unavailable for cultivation; while California supports not very much more than two millions on her 158,360 square miles; we are increasing at the rate of about 700,000 a year, our Californians at about 28,000. Don't you think that our country may spare a few hundred thousand laboring class to come over to this paradise of laboring people and share in its blessings? If you cannot give me a ready answer to this, reflect, for one more moment, on another point: Did not the Japanese Government allow, and is it not allowing all the laboring class of our country to cross over to the Hawaiian Islands without telling anybody of the precious policy of keeping our people in the theater of future play of our ambitions? Moreover the Tokyo Government has been and is now not at all averse to sending all the laboring class who wish into Australia, in which we have a rather distant chance of being called upon take vital measures. Certainly you can convince the servants of the Foreign Office of Japan of the sincere desire of the Nippon Government to keep the laborers away from the United States with the above argument, but it is meant largely for the marines and diplomatists. What, then, is the reason? Here is the answer: At pres-

ent Japan is stalking a big game—nothing less modest than a triple understanding between America, England and herself, not in American affairs or in matters European, but simply and solely over the Far Eastern situation. America—you will say before hearing me thru—would never hitch herself to Japan or to any other country as did England, in white and black. That is immaterial as far as Nippon is concerned; it makes no difference to her whether it be written or tacit, so long as the people of the United States would open their eyes wide enough to see that the slightest disturbance of the peace of the Far East is deadly for their interests—so fatal, indeed, that America would never, for one moment, countenance any move that may tend to that mischievous end, whatever be the source from which it might emanate. That is all that Nippon wishes.

Within ten years Japan will have worked her financial salvation in Korea; within ten years to come she will have defined her position in the development of the Chinese resources and also of Manchuria; within that period she is conceited enough to think to reap no small amount of profits from the Asian continental markets. At the end of ten years she will be a fairly rich nation. But the ten years' unbroken peace—ah, that is the *sine qua non* of her financial salvation. More—it is with her a matter of life and death, quite as serious as the cause which drove her into the bloody storm of 1904-5. To secure this uninterrupted stretch of peace is the prime end toward which the best efforts of Japan are tending today.

Japan, in her wisdom, does not make it a custom to sacrifice a point of supreme importance for one of secondary magnitude. The peace for ten years is the prime end. In the judgment of the Tokyo statesmen, the triple understanding is the means absolutely effective to bring about the end; America, Great Britain and Nippon together can impose peace on the Far East whether anybody else wishes it or not; and without kotowing every day to the pleasure of the Kaiser or to the whims of St. Petersburg. This creation of the supreme arbiter of the Far Eastern peace, then, is the star which glitters thru all the dreamings of Nippon statesmen of the day.

If the exclusion of Nippon laborers from the United States would please our American friends and help to bring about the supreme end in view, why—so say the Tokyo people—by all means let us send a few hundred thousand laboring class and their material interests to whatever place they please and smile with the best grace we can command at our petty humiliation; it is none too big a price to pay.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Last Stand

BY GRACE DUFFIELD GOODWIN

WHAT is all the fame you strove for
  Now you come to die?
All that walked within the sunshine
  'Neath the shadows lie.

All that climbed the steeps of power,
  Dizzy, nigh to fall,
Loosed their hand-grip in that peril
  That confronts us all.

Nothing counts you, nothing helps you
  When you leave the sun,
But the love that you have given,
  And the love you've won.

Death, I meet thee fearless fronted;
  This my bribe to thee:
All my living was in loving—
  Deal thou tenderly!

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

The Summer Show

BY FREDERICK A. THOMPSON

CREATOR, OWNER AND MANAGER OF LUNA PARK, CONEY ISLAND.

RUDYARD KIPLING, in "Captains Courageous," pictures the skipper of a fishing smack, searching for codfish, and says, that, in order to guess their whereabouts, he was thinking, not like a man, but like a wise old cod. He put himself in the fish's place, and therefore could find cod when all other skippers failed.

Now that is what the successful showman must do. He must understand the people who are to patronize him and must think from their standpoint.

When people come down to the seaside for an afternoon or evening of enjoyment they are not in a serious mood, and do not want to encounter seriousness. They have enough seriousness in their every-day lives, and the keynote of the thing they do demand is change. Everything must be different from or-



THE CHUTES, LUNA PARK.



TRAINED ELEPHANTS.

dinary experience. What is presented to them must have life, action, motion, sensation, surprise, shock, swiftness or else comedy. Twenty years ago the cyclorama, showing the Gettysburg battlefield with the dead, the wounded, the fighters and the clouds, all still, was very well, and attracted great numbers of spectators, but it would not do now. Now the clouds must move, the men must be living, the whole scene must be full of action, and so we have the diorama, which is a segment of a circle where the cyclorama was a full circle. The diorama is on the stage, with the spectators sitting in front, and the showman who gets the greatest amount of action into his scenes is the one who stands most chance of pleasing the crowds. The man who fails in action fails in everything.

When a stranger arrives at Coney Island, the great headquarters of summer shows, the first thing that impresses him is change—difference. His eyes tell him that he is in a different world—a dream world, perhaps a nightmare world—where all is bizarre and fantastic—crazier than the craziest part of Paris—gayer and more different from the everyday world.

This spirit pervading the whole place, strangeness and irresponsible gaiety captures the visitor and leads him along, and he is prepared to accept all sorts of extravagances—things that elsewhere would be impossible—in perfect good faith for the time being.

The summer outdoor public wants to be amused. At the Island we are not dealing with New Yorkers as they are in New York, but with big children who have come to fairyland and want the fairies to make them laugh and show them strange things.

Hence the trip to the moon and to Mars, the journey to the center of the earth, the descent into the coal mine, the floods and earthquakes and fires and battles are all real to the spectators while the experience lasts.

But in spite of this complaisant mood of the visitors, poor imitations of things represented will not do. To succeed,

whatever is shown or given must be the product of the highest art of its kind. The day of roughness and crudity has gone by, and no expense or pains is spared in making the spectacles, the illusions, the performances as perfect as they can be made.

The showmen have educated Coney Island's visitors till they are very discriminating, and the visitors have also educated the showmen. They have taught for one thing that the fun must



THE LILLIPUTIANS, IN "THE TRIP TO THE MOON."

be innocent—that it must be such as women and children can enjoy. It must be respectable. Coney Island is frisky, but it knows where to draw the line, and this knowledge is largely the result of the lessons given by the crowds themselves. The clean show pays; the other goes to the wall.

Coney Island as it stands today is the result of many years of evolution. No man planned it, no man foresaw it all. Like Topsy, it "just growed." It cannot be duplicated elsewhere, because of the immense cost that that would entail, as any one can see who considers the single item of transportation, involving all the railroads running to the beach. Our investment alone is about five million dollars. What other place on earth would dare to invest in electric lighting to the extent that makes Coney Island at night so notable and so beautiful? It has now four to one more lights than any other place of its size on earth.

And as Coney Island amusement enterprises have grown in size they have also improved in every way. The Isl- and is cleaner and straighter than it was. The tin-horn gambler has gone, the short-change artist has retired to the background, the gamblers, the swindlers, the pickpockets and the thugs no longer have their own way. At times we have 300,000 people visiting the beach in one day, with nothing worse happening than a few cases of intoxication.

Sometimes I am asked whether Coney Island makes any contribution at all to morality, and I say that decidedly it does. It makes the same contribution to the people who use it that the recreation centers in the public schools make to the

people who use them. Innocent play is a moral antiseptic, and innocent play has certainly won the victory at Coney Island. Whatever of the other may still be there has had to take to the caves.

Perhaps a few figures would be instructive to the reader, who may be able to gain from them a general idea of the extent of the summer amusement business. Our park embraces over thirty-eight acres, and employs 2,000 people, while the season's attendance totals up to 5,000,000 people. In order to get the place ready for the opening this year we had to employ 1,200 men building, reconstructing, renovating and beautifying.

A score or more of individual shows are on our ground, all new, and some of them costing as much as $60,000 each. These represent the very cream of all the ideas of amusement experts gathered within the year. Amusement suggestions come to us from all over the world, and are weighed, considered, sifted and tested, and at length, if they stand all tests, are proceeded with and so come into being, and yet, with all precautions, we may make here and there a failure, and in that case our work is to be done over again. The box-office receipts are the ultimate test, and the show which does not succeed there and succeed quickly must go quickly. No matter how much it cost the summer showman must instantly accept the fiat of his patrons, and "scrap" a show that does not draw well.

I have been all over and seen what Europe has in our line, and the nearest thing that I find to Coney Island is Blackpool, near Liverpool; but it is a long way behind. It is stiff and solemn, and its buildings lack the other-world suggestiveness of our Coney Island erections. Coney is frankly devoted to fun, the fantastic, the gay, the grotesque.

I believe that Coney Island in the past has been not quite well treated by the press. The papers give our police news far too much prominence. There is more space given to an arrest at Coney Island than would be the case had it occurred in any other portion of the city. I say that that is not fair, and I have been petitioning the editors to treat Coney Island police news as mere police news.

The Island deserves well of the people. It gives them bright days.

CONEY ISLAND, NEW YORK.

To Japan

BY SOMA GYOFU

TRANSLATED BY ARTHUR LLOYD.

THOU youthful keeper of the flower-beds,
Time was, when in thy small domains there stood
Not many flowers, but these of costly hue,
Which thou didst tend with single-hearted love.
But now thy borders are enlarged, and lo!
The beds are full with many an ill-matched flower,
And rare exotics from beyond the seas
Stand cheek by jowl with plants of native growth,
With cherry, plum, and tall chrysanthemum.
Distraction haunts thee in thy very dreams,
Thou know'st not which to choose, or this or that,
And naught is trim and neat as heretofore.
Ah! youthful keeper of the flower-beds!

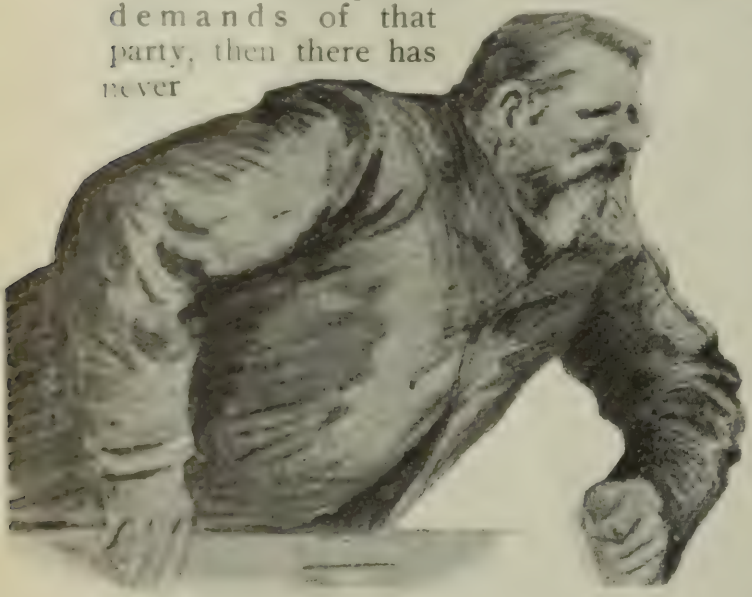
TOKYO, JAPAN.

Socialist Ministers' Legislation in France

BY JEAN JAURÉS

[The author of this article is the well-known orator and Socialist leader of the French Chamber of Deputies. The subject was suggested by us and the article has been written specially for our readers.—EDITOR.]

IF we understand by Socialist cabinet minister, a man put in office by the Socialist party itself and who agrees to conform his political conduct to the demands of that party, then there has never been a Socialist minister in France. We have had only cabinet ministers who belong to or who have belonged to Socialist organizations, and who have accepted a portfolio in their own individual name without any explicit authority of their party and sometimes even against the wish of the party.



M. JEAN JAURÉS,
Speaking in the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies.

The first cabinet minister of this kind in France was M. Millerand, who entered the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry in 1899. At that time the French Socialist party was not well organized, was not "unified," as it is, or nearly is, today, but was broken up into five distinct groups, which were often antagonistic. It is true that their representatives in the Chamber of Deputies formed one "parliamentary group," but they were not bound together by any authoritative compact. There were even some Socialist Deputies —M. Millerand himself, for example— who were not enrolled in any group and who, considering themselves "Independents," were responsible only to their own "Electoral Committee." Consequently, it was impossible for the Socialist party to have any authority as a body concerning the entrance of a Socialist into a "bourgeois cabinet." So when M. Millerand decided to associate himself with M. Waldeck-Rousseau, it was a mere act of courtesy on his part to inform the Socialist parliamentary group of his determination.

At this moment France was in the midst of the Dreyfus affair. The crisis was grave, the public mind was in a most confused state and the uneasiness of the friends of liberty was very poignant. So the idea of grouping together all the true republican forces, not excluding the Socialists, for common defense and for the general welfare, appeared very natural to the vast majority of the working classes of France. Even the most strict-constructionist Socialists showed only a theoretical objection to M. Millerand's act, and wished simply not to render their party, as a party, in any way responsible for what might be the outcome of this act. They would not have departed from this line of policy if M. Waldeck-Rousseau had not had the unfortunate idea of calling into his cabinet, as Minister of War, General de Gallifet, whose past was associated with the bloody suppression of the Paris Commune of 1871, with all the ill-feeling that this action awakened in the minds of the French laboring classes. This appointment did not tend to smooth the path of the new cabinet.

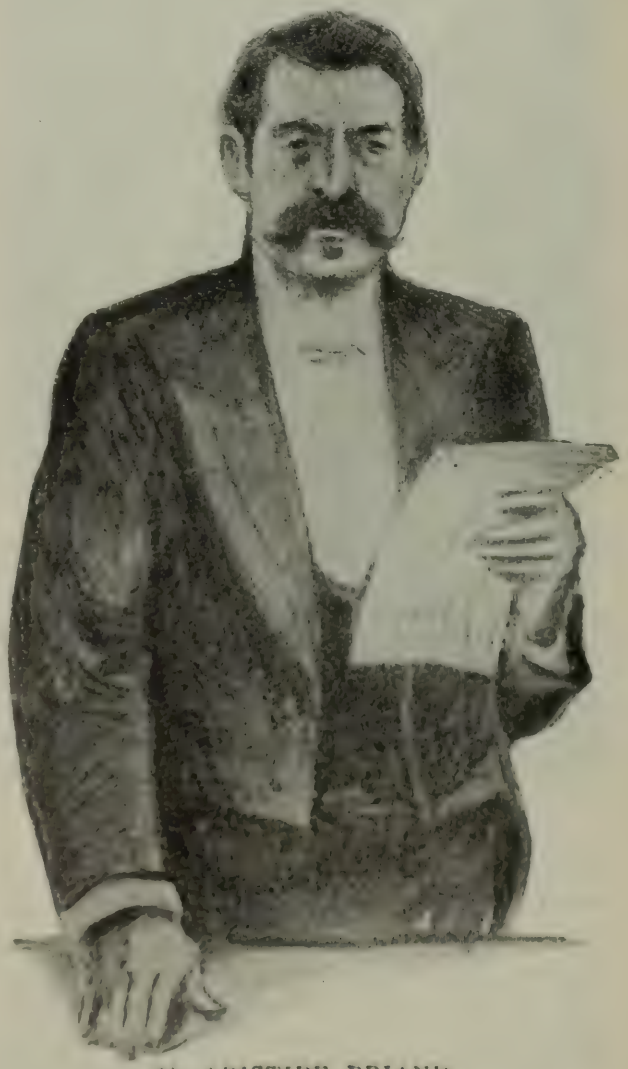
Yet, in spite of these various disturbing elements, a large majority of the French working classes wished well for M. Millerand in his new field, and the result was that he has contributed useful lessons to our recent political history.

He entered upon his work with several strong forces behind him. In the first place, he was laborious and methodical, and, in the second place, he was a "modern socialist," a reformer who was more interested in bringing about immediate changes than in poring over general formulas. He had never advocated violent measures and always said that he expected the social transformation to be brought about thru the influences of republican equality and universal suffrage. So there was no very startling difference between Millerand as a Deputy of the republican opposition and Millerand as a Minister in a cabinet of "republican concentration."

Besides his diligence and tenacity, the circumstances of the hour also added further strength to Millerand in his new rôle. The furious assaults which the monarchial and clerical forces were then making on the French Republic made welcome in the republican camp the support of the working classes, and thus enabled Millerand to obtain from republicans in general, and even from conservative republicans certain reforms and the passage of bills which would have been promptly voted down under ordinary conditions. In this way he carried thru three excellent measures.

M. Millerand got both houses of the French Parliament to pass a law making ten hours a legal workday for children and women, and for men who worked in factories where women and children also worked. Two-thirds of the laboring classes of France are benefited by this measure. The important feature of this legislation is the fact that then for the first time Frenchmen were cared for in laws of this nature, for heretofore only women and children were protected in this matter of the duration of the working day. Until then those whom the French civil code looks upon as minors—women and children—had alone awakened the compassion of our legislators. Extending protection to adult males was an absolutely new departure in our labor legislation, and the honor of this innovation belongs to M. Millerand, who had to make a hard fight to get the Senate to accept the reform. This was the thin edge of the wedge which is now making a still wider opening in this same field, for the Chamber of Deputies is going to discuss a bill which will apply this ten-hour law to all factories even where the hands are only men. This new measure will not only extend the scope of the reform, but it will prevent dishonest employers from evading the Millerand law, by separating by a partition or simply a curtain, the male from the female hands in the same factory.

A second successful piece of labor legislation due to M. Millerand's presence in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet was his development of and his encouragement given to the labor "syndicates" or unions. He enlarged their influence in several ways. Thus, he instructed the official labor inspectors to keep in constant touch with these syndicates and to communicate to them, within a reasonable delay, the result of the inquiries undertaken at their request. Having decided that a normal scale of prices should be established for all work done for the



M. ARISTIDE BRIAND.

central, departmental or communal governments, he turned to the labor unions for the data necessary to decide what these prices should be. This gave an importance and an official recognition to these bodies which they had never enjoyed up to that time.

Another good move on the part of Millerand, in the interest of organized labor, was the nomination of a Standing Committee on Labor, whose duties it was to advise the Minister and aid in preparing legislative measures bearing on social questions. The membership of this committee was composed of representatives of both the employer and working classes, and, a fact which has its im-



M. JEAN JAURES.

portance, the latter were chosen, not by the suffrages of the whole labor element, not by the unorganized masses of the French proletariat, but by the syndicates, which was another recognition on the part of the French Government of the representative character of these bodies, which may now be considered as the official and legal mandatories of the working population of France, and which were greatly strengthened by these various acts of M. Millerand.

This innovating Minister builded even better than he knew. Thus, in several of the public services under his orders, and especially in the postal, telegraphic and telephonic services, which, in France, are all under Government control, he encouraged among the employees the formation of friendly societies, which differed only in name from the unions of the workingmen. Thus did the moderate Socialist, Millerand, prepare the way, without probably being aware of what he was doing, for the advent of the formidable syndical movement among French state functionaries which is at this moment perplexing the Clemenceau cabinet and which cannot be met, as is now being attempted, by stern laws pervaded by a spirit of mistrust nor by childish and reprehensible repressive measures; for in the near future no distinction can be made between the interests of employees, whether they be those of private enterprises and those of the state. Here, again, M. Millerand's advent to power was far-reaching in its consequences; and the end has not come yet.

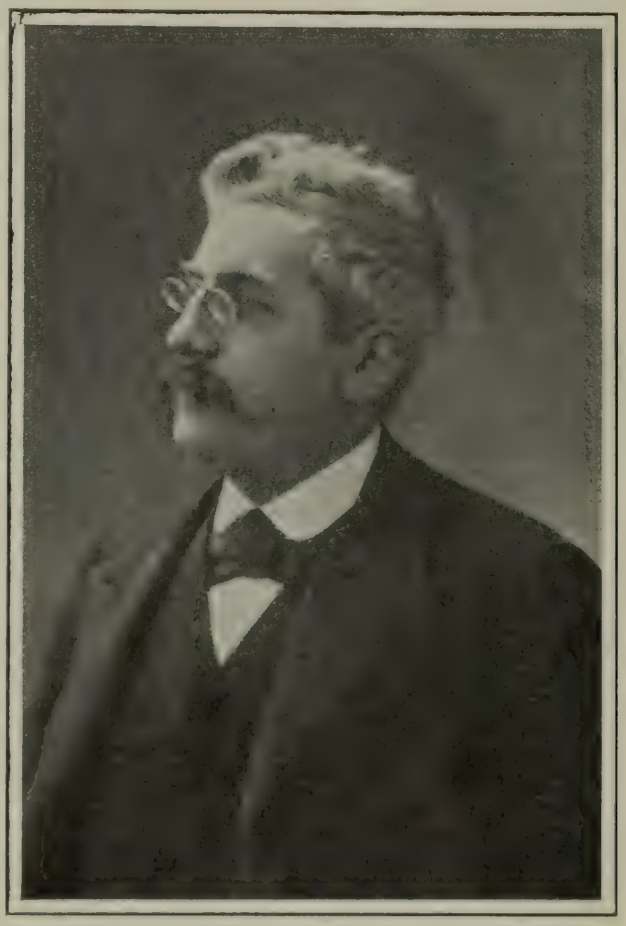
And, finally, M. Millerand succeeded in getting the cabinet of which he was a member to bring in a bill concerning old-age pensions, the first in France worthy of serious consideration, and to get it discussed by the Chamber of Deputies. The salient feature of this measure was the way the pension fund was to be produced: a certain portion of the workman's wages was to be paid into the fund, the employer was to contribute an equal amount and the state the rest. Tho this bill was not past by the French Parliament, it was taken up again and bettered in a subsequent session and finally voted by the Chamber of Deputies last year, thanks to the vigorous efforts of the committee of which M. Millerand was the very energetic chairman.

From what has just been said, it will be seen that M. Millerand's presence in the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet was not useless. Notwithstanding the mistrust which Socialists have of any good coming out of a "Bourgeois Government," a majority of our laboring classes are ready to admit that Millerand "did things." In fact, he did better in office than out of

office. If, on the fall of the cabinet, M. Millerand had taken his old place in the ranks of the Socialist Party; if he had not allowed personal ambition, however good was the ground for entertaining it, to outweigh the behests of his party; if, instead of trying to become prime minister, he had worked modestly to develop the strength, to complete the organization and increase the wisdom of the French proletariat, he would enjoy today a very strong, moral influence among the Socialists of France. If he had acted in this wise, he would certainly have hastened the hour when the French working classes will be strong enough, sure enough of themselves, and properly disciplined, to form and make live cabinets bent on social evolution. But unfortunately, he preferred to take "the solitary way" by which the daring climb to the hights of power, and the consequence is that he is still vainly waiting for the favorable moment to attain his ambitious end. I sincerely regret that his ambition is not elevated enough to surpass ambition itself. I regret this for his own sake, for he would then have been greater; and I regret it also for the sake of the working classes and for Socialism, which so sorely needs method, coolness, patience and persistent labor, qualities which M. Millerand possesses to such a high degree.

I have much less to say about the Socialist work of the two Socialist ministers in power at this moment. M. Briand has been at his post for about a year, since the formation of the Sarrien-Clemenceau cabinet, and M. Viviani came in a little later, when M. Sarrien withdrew, leaving M. Clemenceau as Prime Minister. At first blush, one might be led to believe that these two men would develop a bolder and more fruitful Socialist policy than did M. Millerand. At least, this might have been expected from M. Briand, who belonged to the most advanced and revolutionary wing of the Socialist Party. In fact, the Clemenceau cabinet as a whole appears more radical than the Waldeck-Rousseau government. M. Clemenceau's own act of creating a Minister of Labor, a portfolio so long demanded by the Socialists, and then putting at the head of the new department a deputy who was of Socialist origin, seemed to spread the Government sails to the Socialist breeze. But it is quite safe to say now, tho they have been in power so short a time, that Messrs. Briand and Viviani will not do so much for our party as did M. Millerand.

Tho it is true that M. Millerand did not enter office *with* his party, he did not enter office with his party against him. This fact has been pointed out above. But this is not the case with Messrs. Briand and Viviani. The Socialists are now "unified," and these two ministers took their portfolios in direct opposition to the formal prohibition of organized Socialism. This situation has greatly weakened their moral authority. They cannot bring much influence to bear on the cabinet nor on the Parliamentary majority when they themselves are disavowed by their own party. In fact, M. Briand came to power not because he was a Socialist, but for reasons that affect us only indirectly, because of his able and eloquent championing, as chairman of committee in the Chamber of Deputies,



M. MILLERAND.

of the law for the separation of Church and State. His past career as a revolutionary Socialist might have given new force and fresh stimulant to a man of a higher intellectual and moral fiber, but it has been a dead weight to this clever but mediocre and cynical intriguer who is now seeking to get into the good graces of conservatives by squarely repudiating his faith of yesterday and by furiously attacking his former party and his whilom political friends.

In further explanation of this backsliding tendency, it should be pointed out that the French Republic does not today so much need the support of the French proletariat as it did eight years ago at the time of the formation of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, and the advent to power of M. Millerand. Now the majority of the Radicals, or rather the pseudo-Radicals, is so big in the French Chamber of Deputies that they do not fear the attacks of the Anti-Republicans or Conservative Republicans, and they cannot conceal their anger and hatred of growing Socialism. Even M. Clemenceau is too democratic in their eyes, and consequently the Minister of Labor, M. Viviani, in spite of his good intentions, has, up to the present time, been able to act only on the defensive. In a fine speech he supported the bill for Sunday rest, but finally had to let all the backbone be taken out of the measure. He managed to kill the proposed law hatched secretly in the cabinet which would have strangled the General Labor Union, but he did not oppose the scandalous prosecution of the syndicates state office-holders, whose syndicates met with his approval before he assumed office. How, then, could a vigorous and fruitful Socialist work spring from a cabinet where one of the Socialist ministers is a turncoat and the other forced into acts of weakness?

But what a strange pass our bourgeois republic has come to at this present day when cabinets cannot live without calling in Socialists even when the Socialists as a party deliberately decline to take office; when the republican majority not only turns to our model Socialists to bring about needed reforms, but even has recourse to the renegades of revolutionary Socialism to carry out expressive measures against the advancing hosts! The Third Republic utilizes our men of energy and even our traitors!

PARIS, FRANCE.

Pretty Kitty

BY HENRY AUSTIN

AROUND the world I've wandered twice,
But in its fairest city
I never found a girl more nice
Than merry little Kitty.

Her face is like a tropic night;
Her form is more than pretty;
Her eyes o'erflow with gypsy light;
A magic maid is Kitty!

Her lips look soft and sweet and bright;
They say bright things and witty;
They make me wish that it were right
To steal a kiss from Kitty.

For I'm a staid, old, married man,
Just fifty—more's the pity!
So, only in my fancy, can
Explore the lips of Kitty.

And she, no doubt, has got a beau—
Some youngster stout and gritty—
Who'd give my classic nose a blow,
If I should kiss fair Kitty.

Yet all men, sure, who see her charms,
Would like to turn banditti
And steal with fond, embracing arms,
Not a mere kiss, but Kitty.

But I, since years have rendered wise,
A youth once wild and witty,
Now strive to stifle all my sighs
With just a song on Kitty.

Tho had I the musician's art,
I'd set my song in some key,
That would unlock to me, the heart
Of pretty Kitty Kumpke.

PASSAIC, N. J.

Literature

Victor Hugo's Confession of Faith

In *Victor Hugo's Intellectual Autobiography,** Mr. Lorenzo O'Rourke has given us a graceful and scholarly translation of what will hereafter be regarded as Victor Hugo's ultimate Confession of Faith. The volume dates from the period of the great romanticist's exile in the English island of Guernsey, to which he fled when Napoleon III usurped the throne of France. It is composed of a group of rhapsodies on such themes as "Genius," "Life and Death," "Reveries on God," in which the most versatile of nineteenth century men-of-letters sets down his final convictions on art, on religion and on life. No great poet of modern times has so succinctly expounded the ideas that are fundamental to the whole of his work as Hugo does here. The only satisfactory analogy that occurs to us is the group of prefaces that Whitman published as the "Collect" in the definitive edition of his prose writings. It is of very little consequence whether one regards Hugo with George Moore as a gaudy "cross between an Italian improvisatore and a metaphysical German student," or with Swinburne as the genius from whom, in future generations, our epoch will take its name; in any case his work is seriously to be reckoned with, and the student of the "Leaves of Grass" could as wisely ignore the "Collect" as the student of Hugo's genius this postscript to his life.

It is, indeed, as a vade mecum for the student of Victor Hugo's genius that one is inclined to regard the book the moment after he lays it down; and yet it will make a far wider appeal. A few excerpts will indicate the drift of the Intellectual Autobiography. Hugo writes:

"Art, like flame, has a power of sublimation. Throw into art, as into fire, poison, ordure, rust, oxide, arsenic, verdigris; pass the incandescent matter thru the prism of poetry and you will have a splendid spectrum, in which the ugly will become the grand, and the evil become beautiful. . . . For the beautiful is nothing else than the holy light of goodness."

"Art is to man what nature is to God."

Of religion he declares that

"Just as the rays of the moon lose the figure of the sun and bring to us, instead of its image, a certain aspect of the medium thru which they pass, so the idea of God, reflected by religions and proceeding from them, loses, so to speak, the form of God and takes on all the more or less miserable configurations of the human brain. . . . In religion, I put God above dogma. If I were sure that this grave statement would be heard and understood seriously I would say that I am of all religions. I believe in the God of all men, I believe in the love of all hearts, I believe in the truth of all souls."

And his philosophy of a good life he summarizes in a noble passage which reminds one strongly of some of the more cherished utterances of Stevenson:

"Since it is given to no one whatsoever to escape the dream, let us accept it. Only let us try to have the right one. Men hate, are brutes, fight, lie; leave their dream unto the shadows. But share you your bread with little children, see that no one goes about you with naked feet, look kindly upon mothers nursing their children on the doorstep of humble cottages, walk thru the world without malevolence, do not knowingly crush the humblest flower, respect the needs of birds, bow to the purple from afar and to the poor at close range. Rise to labor, go to rest with prayer, go to sleep in the unknown, having for your pillow the infinite; love, believe, hope, live; be like him who has a watering pot in his hand, only let your watering pot be filled with good deeds and good words; never be discouraged, be magi and be father, and if you have lands cultivate them, and if you have sons rear them, and if you have enemies bless them—and with that sweet and unobtrusive authority that comes to the soul in patient expectation of the eternal dawn."

* Victor Hugo's Intellectual Autobiography (*Post Scriptum de Ma Vie.*) Being the last of the unpublished works and embodying the author's ideas on literature, philosophy and religion. Translated, with a study of the last phase of Hugo's genius, by *Lorenzo O'Rourke*. 12mo, cloth, 400 pages. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20

Twenty Years of the Republic

The need for contemporary annals is one that the careful historian cannot adequately meet, and yet it is one that must be met in one fashion or another. Professor Harry Thurston Peck has attempted, in his bulky *Twenty Years of*

the Republic,[1] to do such a work as that essayed a few years ago by Chancellor Andrews in his "Last Quarter Century," and that more recently accomplished by Miss Tarbell in her "Standard Oil Company." Professor Peck rarely reaches the standard set by Miss Tarbell, but his problem is vastly more difficult than hers, since he must take a near-view of all the complex activities of modern life.

As we contemplate the books which profess to tell the history of our own times we are forced to admit a preference for the reminiscence of the partisan rather than for the pseudo-history. There is a vigor about the personal narrative of the participator, or the political tract that has an end to prove, that is lacking in the non-partisan contemporary history. The times are too recent for us to know motive and working as we may after a generation of publication of correspondence, and the effort to be honest squeezes the life out of the narrative. The better the contemporary judgment the less its literary color.

Mr. Peck has tried to substitute anecdote and gossip for ascertained motive. He seems to realize the impossibility of proving from their own lips the inner motives of men now living, so he gives instead gossip, like an historical Boswell. He has a considerable degree of success in this. Mr. Roosevelt appears in his pages as a real man; whether as *the* real man it is too soon to say.

The author is so upright in his judgments that he sometimes leans backward. The wisest of us cannot tell what is the present historical truth, as an historical method, to soften harsh opinions and to weaken all high praise, as Mr. Peck constantly does, fails to leave the desired impression of mature and unbiased judgment. It makes us feel, as it is, that it is often careful trimming rather than actual knowledge. And so we personally prefer the work of the avowed partisan.

As for the course of the narrative in describing the external events of the years 1885-1905, there is little need for comment. The Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and first Roosevelt administrations are all discussed in some detail. The war with Spain is subdued to something like its proper space—50 pages in 750—and some of the greater mistakes in current popular opinion are corrected. The author is happy in his accounts of and comments upon "yellow journalism" and its effects. He is less successful in portraying the influence of the great corporations in recent years. He is still orthodox, in the popular sense, upon the Monroe Doctrine, in spite of the views of his colleague, Professor Burgess, of whom he ventures to speak as one of the three great historians of our time.

Professor Peck's annals are as good as we can hope for today. We find no intentional bias in them and some excellent portrayals. We cannot hope, for the present, to have our immediate needs better met.

[1] TWENTY YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC 1885-1905. *By Harry Thurston Peck.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.40.

Two Histories of the Reformation

THAT after the lapse of three and thirty years a revised edition of Professor Fisher's *History of the Reformation*[1] has been brought out, is a sign both of the enduring quality of the work, and of the vitality of its octogenarian author. The book has been reset in clearer type; the notes and especially the excellent bibliography show keen interest in the publications of the past ten years; tho it must be confessed that the literature of the previous twenty find a scantier recognition. The text shows many minor changes, but as the title-page states, it is simply a revision.

Principal Lindsay's two volumes[2] are a notable product of Scotch scholarship. In the twelve hundred pages at his disposal the author has not tried to pack all that might be said of the religious revolution of the sixteenth century; he has selected the outstanding aspects of the great movement. After sketching the mediæval papacy in its somber grandeur, the first volume considers the political,

[1] THE REFORMATION. *By George Park Fisher, D.D., LL.D.* Emeritus Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Yale University. New and revised edition. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

[2] A HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION. *By Thomas M. Lindsay, M.A., D.D.* Principal, The United Free Church College, Glasgow. *I. The Reformation in Germany. II. The Reformation in the Lands Beyond Germany.* International Theological Library. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $5.00.

social and intellectual organization of the Roman Obedience, and enters sympathetically into the family and popular religious life before the Reformation. Luther, representative of "the simple evangelical piety which had never disappeared in the mediæval Church," we see in the cloister, we hear at Worms, and we follow him to his grave. The author avoids hero-worship, however, and does substantial justice to the other theologians and organizers of the Lutheran Churches in Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia. The second volume treats the Reformation outside Germany, from its beginnings under Zwingli to its classic development under Calvin and his disciples. Then follow the Anglican Reform, Anabaptism and Socinianism, and the Counter-Reformation. A large folder map and a chronological summary complete the work.

Dr. Lindsay has laid under tribute the wealth yielded by the formerly sealed archives of the Continent, and in his search has gone beyond State papers and theological tracts to the popular literature of the time; thru the folk-songs and hymns he makes us feel the pulse-beat of the people. The author is instinctively concrete; he sees too clearly to pine for paradox or itch for epigram. He holds the attention not by trenchant rhetoric as did Macaulay; his strength lies rather in spontaneous sympathy, tempered by Glasgow Presbyterianism. He cannot help glowing for Calvin, Knox, the Huguenots and the dyke-cutting Dutch; he enters reverently into the religious life of the plain people in undivided, Catholic days; but his appreciation of the *Spiritual Exercises* of Loyola is less ardent than canny. Apart from about a dozen errors of detail the chief defects of the work are the occasional outcropping of an instinctive dislike for "Romanism," and a certain depreciation of the importance of the Socinian movement.

The book is good reading; in parts, absorbing. Rarely has the enthusiasm of the writer led him into overmuch detail, as in the description of the ramifications of Genevan politics before Calvin; seldom does he repeat himself, and then chiefly in regard to the variant theories of the Eucharist, a subject so abstruse as to bear reiteration. In dealing with doctrine he shows the resourceful expository power of the expert, and his pages provoke thought. Dr. Lindsay's history deserves to be widely read by ministers and theological students, who will find it full of ethical and religious suggestions; and the swing of its style and its subordination of the technical to the vital will make it for the general reader the standard English work on the subject.

A History of Tapestry

THERE have been valuable books upon tapestry written by French and German students, but they have touched lightly upon the history of English tapestries. Müntz, in his "Short History of Tapestry from the Earliest Times to the End of the Eighteenth Century," a translation of which was published in England more than twenty years ago, gives some instances of early English work of the tenth century, and he hints at pictorial weavings brought or sent to England; but, with the exception of the Mortlake industry, he gives small credit to English weavers for high-loom work. It was well for Mr. Thomson to make his extensive study of tapestry* and to enlarge specially upon the treasures of the loom that once adorned English castles and palaces. Ancient inventories of princely collections prove how rich the country once was in these works of art. They were carried to England from conquered towns or castles as spoils in the French wars; they were sent as gifts from Continental rulers to English princes or church dignitaries; they were ordered from noted weavers in the Low Countries with designs to commemorate English history; and tapestry workshops under native direction with native and with foreign weavers were established by English nobles.

Four colored plates represent tapestries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The two of the earlier date, preserved in Hardwicke Hall, are owned by the Duke of Devonshire. They are hunting scenes of great interest, crowded

* A HISTORY OF TAPESTRY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY. *By W. G. Thomson*, Examiner in Art. With four plates in color and numerous illustrations in black and white. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $12.00.

with figures, rich in color, and are said to be the best examples of their period in England. Fragments of four hunting pieces were collated some years ago under the supervision of the present director of the Metropolitan Museum, Sir Purdon Clarke, and have been successfully restored, the original colors having been copied from the tangled web at the back of the fabric. The two remaining colored plates represent Flemish work, rich in decoration and sparkling with gold and silver threads. One of these tapestries, "The Adoration of the Eternal Father," is the property of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan; the other, "The Adoration of the Infant Jesus," belongs to the Victoria and Albert Museum. These plates are reproduced from water-color drawings, three of which were made by the author himself. The fourth is by Ada and Blanche Hunter. They are remarkably well executed and give with rare fidelity the superb quality of the tapestry they represent. Mr. Thomson has founded his work on documents in national archives, in the British Museum and in private possession, and the result of his investigations has been the discovery of English manufactories never before chronicled in books of tapestry.

Because of its size and historical interest the "Bayeux Tapestry," so called, always finds recognition in histories of this art, tho it is wrought with a needle, and can only claim to be embroidery. If these writers would but go a step farther and devote some pages to the noted *opus anglicanum,* which acquired widespread fame thruout Europe during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, it would benefit many students who have small opportunity to see early English embroidery. An interesting collection of this work was shown at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, in London, a year or two ago, but pictorial illustrations of early English embroidery are rare in books.

The history of tapestry, beginning in the Far East, comes down thru the Greeks and Romans to Gaul or thru the Saracens by way of the Crusaders to Europe. It was preserved by the monasteries until tapestry became the handmaid of religion and of literature. It kept before the eyes and in the mind of the ruling class of kings and nobles, who had small clerkly lore, Greek and Roman myths, Bible stories, lives of the saints and tales of romance. In the course of centuries the art centered in one country of Europe after another, now in France, now in the Low Countries, now Italy, now England, moving here and there over the map as the shuttles of its weavers moved among the warped threads of their looms When the power of the Church weakened this art and craft, like other industries, slipped out of the monastery's grasp, and high-loom weavers became independent workmen, only binding themselves together in corporations under self-imposed rules, for bettering the craft.

In the fifteenth century a tapestry weaver packed up his looms and materials, went with his journeymen to the town where his client lived and remained, for months or years, as the case might be, to do the work under his patron's eye. We may read here, to the minutest detail, how the work was begun and carried on. A priest versed in the legends of saints wrote a series of incidents to illustrate the life of a saint. A painter translated the story into a series of small pictures; the seamstress and the chambermaid sewed sheets together to form the requisite size and shape, and the painter, with the aid of the illuminator, painted upon their surface the cartoons. These cartoons became the property of the weaver, who used them again and again, but varied the fineness of the work, the costliness of the woof and often the design, to suit the price.

The history of tapestry is full of interest, full of surprises and always spiced with romance, and Mr. Thomson has not spoiled the story in its telling. Nevertheless, he does not disguise the fact that painters who counted themselves the best friends of the art have sometimes proved its direst foes. He leaves us to question whether the divine Raphael himself did not set the craftsman's feet upon the downward road when he tempted him, by the beauty of his cartoons, to imitate brushwork with its subtle gradations of color instead of boldly translating the painter's pigments into the less flexible but more decorative terms of woolen, silk and gold and silver threads.

International Law and Diplomacy of the Russo-Japanese War. By Prof. A. S. Hershey. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.00.

This is a scholarly and authoritative volume, altogether unlike the popular books on this over-written war. Yet it is one that even those who are not students of international law may read with interest. The only books to compare with it in comprehensiveness and accuracy are Lawrence's "War and Neutrality in the Far East" and Asakawa's "Russo-Japanese Conflict." Upon reading the first few chapters of the volume before us one can see, however, that even Professor Asakawa's concise digest of the causes of the war can be redigested with profit. The work is, as its title shows, a serious attempt at reading the history of the war in the light of the law of the nations. As for the fairness of it, one can hardly see how either Russia or Japan can complain. There is only one point in the entire range of the author's review of the war in which he does not uphold the action of the Japanese Government as stoutly as any Japanese could. That point is the "Ryeshitelni" case, "an undoubted violation of Chinese neutrality and of the law of nations on the part of Japan." The author defends the action of the Japanese Navy in the Chemulpo affair of February 9th: "The complaints of Russia on this score, altho theoretically sound, were, therefore, practically absurd." The contention of Japan is that the two incidents are identical so far as the law of neutrality is concerned. Does the author justify the Chemulpo affair on the ground that "the maintenance and the independence of territorial integrity of Korea is one of the objects of the war"? The territorial integrity of China was not a whit less an object of the war to compel Russia to withdraw from Manchuria, a Chinese province. Does the author hold that Japan promised to respect the neutrality of Chinese territory outside the area of immediate hostile operations in Manchuria, and therefore was guilty? But, as the author himself points out, the consent of Japan to the famous Hay Note was conditioned altogether upon the action of Russia; as long as Russia respected the neutrality of Chefu, and, in fact, even after she established a wireless telegraph station and converted Chefu into a base of communication, Japan was patient and inactive until the extreme case of "Ryeshitelni" arose.

The Tariff and the Trusts. By Franklin Pierce. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. ix, 387. $1.50.

The publication of this book furnishes an excellent campaign document for a non-protectionist political party. What are commonly considered the leading economic and political fallacies underlying the protectionist policy are intelligently exhibited by a plentiful citation of facts and figures and thru direct and separate appeals to the interests of manufacturers, laborers and farmers. The book is not, as the title seems to indicate, limited to a discussion of the relations of the tariff and the trusts. The broader aspects of protectionism are treated with a view to ascribing to the present tariff the existence of all the evils known to industry and government. The writer ignores the fact that trusts exist in industries that have not been directly affected by the tariff, and that many of the evils ascribed to protectionism prevail in free trade England. Moreover, Great Britain, with absolute free trade, suffers from what appears to have become a chronic state of unemployment, whereas protectionist Germany is experiencing an era of industrial prosperity. The most effective arguments of the writer against protectionism are found in the chapter relating to the effects of the tariff on American shipping. That protectionism is a potent cause of the backward condition of our shipping can hardly be denied by even the stanchest advocates of the present tariff system. High duties on imports not only increase the cost of shipbuilding materials, but also hinder the expansion of commerce by shutting out imports and thereby shutting in exports. But despite the fact that a system of free trade would undoubtedly extend our foreign commerce, economic progress or depression cannot be gauged solely by the volume of imports and exports, inasmuch as imports and exports are affected by home consumption as well as by foreign demand for our products. The author's arguments based upon the comparison of the volume of exports and

imports at different periods and of different countries should accordingly not be accepted as conclusive of the economic evils of a protective system.

Literary Notes

ANY of the books reviewed in THE INDEPENDENT will be sent by us on receipt of price. It is sometimes a convenience to readers in renewing subscription to include the money for some book wanted.

....Mr. W. H. Mallock's attack on socialism now running in the *North American Review* has received replies by two prominent socialists, Mr. Morris Hillquit, in a pamphlet published by the Socialist Literature Company, New York, and Mr. Gaylord Wilshire in one published by the Wilshire Book Company, New York.

....A small volume of comely and attractive form is Dr. Lyman Abbott's plea for optimism and good cheer entitled *Christ's Secret of Happiness,* which, Dr. Abbott urges, "is character. Each quality or attribute of character has its own peculiar blessedness. To interpret this truth as it is affirmed by Jesus Christ in the Beatitudes is the object of this little volume." (Crowell & Co. 75 cents.)

....*Tent and Testament* is the story of a camping tour in Palestine made by Mr. Herbert Rix. (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.) Mr. Rix made a number of excursions off the beaten tourist track, observed carefully and compared his observations with the remarks of the best students, and was skilful and fortunate with his camera, a large number of lifelike photographs adding value to his story.

....In *A Practical Guide for Authors,* William Stone Booth has amplified his earlier volume, *Notes for the Guidance of Authors,* issued thru the Macmillan Company, in 1900, and the present book gives all the information needed by one for the publication of a book and the preparation of manuscript. Mr. Booth writes with authority, having full and very helpful knowledge of his subject. A considerable portion of the present book has to do with American and various foreign rules for spelling, punctuation, etc. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Boston. 50 cents.]

....We hear the word "poise" from a large number of nice people, who would be unable to tell what they mean by it. Mr. William Anthony Spinney tells us what it is in *Health Through Self-Control,* and asserts that "Health is a habit," and other startling statements, some of them founded upon the experiments of Mr. Horace Fletcher. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepherd Co. $1.20.) Other paragraphs are less sane, altho more amusing. As a rare example of pseudo-science we quote the following: "It is said by . . . an authority in physiology and psychology that a person indulging much in eating red beets grows jealous; eating green peas, joyous; carrots, mild; turnips, despondent, mad. *The chemical ingredients* in these, *complementing the colors* (!) produce these effects." There is much more of such nonsense in the book.

Pebbles

IF a pup would always remain a pup, we would buy one.—*Atchison Globe.*

THE FARE—How dare you use such terrible language to the poor horse!

Cabby—Can't 'elp it, mum, but if you wos a real lady you wouldn't understand it.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

A PURIST he,
A rustic she.
His nerves were somewhat torn
When she did say
In artless way,
"Yes, Harold, I am yourn."
—*Washington Herald.*

MEN, think this over: Can you remember the first time you wore trousers?
The first time you tried to smoke?
The first girl you were in love with?
The first time you kissed her?
The first pair of long pants you wore?
The first dress suit you had on?
The first dollar you earned?
The first stiff hat you donned?
The first time you proposed to a girl?
The first time you were sent for milk and drank some on the way home?
The last time your daddy tanned your hide.
—*The North American Review.*

AT the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society, *Science* reports the following papers were read: "The Influence of Imperceptible Shadows on the Judgment of Distance," by Prof. E. B. Titchener; "The Liver as the Seat of the Soul," by Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr.; "Charts Illustrating the Taxonomic Relations of the Monocotyledonous and Dicotyledonous Plant Families," by Prof. John W. Harstberger, and "The Groups Which Are Generated by Two Operators of Order Two and Four Respectively, Where Commutator Is of Order Two," by Prof. G. A. Miller.

MAYBE I WAS.

WHEN I see a youth with his pants turned up and his beautiful socks on view,
And over one eye perched a little, round hat, with a ribbon of mauve or blue,
And the fourteen rings and the seven pins that he got at his dear prep school,
Why, it strikes a chord, and I say: "Oh Lord, was I ever that big a fool?"

When I see a youth with his gloves turned down and a cigarette stuck in his face,
And a loud check coat and a horse-cloth vest and a half an inch wide shoe lace,
And a bunch of hair that hides his ears, and a line of senseless drool,
Then I paw the sward, as I say: "Oh, Lord, was I ever that big a fool?"
—*The Daily Princetonian.*

Editorials

Bellum Delendum Est

But whether the delegates at The Hague will comprehend the full purpose of their meeting is quite doubtful. It is not that they may decide what property shall be sacred in war, or how war may be made less warlike, but how war may be abolished; and this is the purpose which the people should keep before them, whatever the Governments may have in view. Every ruler declares that he and his country are all for peace, and then they build more ships and stronger forts and drive their young men into the army, as if they were all for war.

When the first Conference met the question of ending war was not presented in the proposals, and the United States had to press the topic on the unwilling delegates. But now the offer to the nations of a plan of arbitration instead of war is the best part of its work; we might almost say the only part which the world cares to remember. So now the program is of the same slender sort. The topics now presented are such as these: The inviolability of private property of belligerents on the ocean; the rights and duties of neutrals; the use of new types of military and naval guns; and the bombardments of seaports in times of war. These proposals have in view the alleviating of horrors and the blunting only a little the Devil's spurs. Certain other proposed points do have a little bearing on the abolition of war, or, rather, limiting its occasions. One will have to do with perfecting a treaty of arbitration, and another will concern the question whether one nation shall collect by force the debts owed by another. The question of reducing armaments is not likely to be seriously considered—or, at least, certain Governments say they will not consider it. Germany, for example, is sure she has not a big enough navy and will not consent to forego its purpose to prepare for a war with a naval power. It is very much to be doubted whether Japan, which feels that she must be ever on guard against Russia and perhaps China, would give her consent to any reduction. Indeed, it is this matter which she has in mind, probably, when she reserves the right to withdraw if at any time a useful result is not probable.

Yet the one end is the absolute abolition of war. It stands behind all other discussions. That it is which is meant when it is proposed that the Conference shall have a permanent home at The Hague, and shall meet automatically and regularly to settle the affairs of nations, and thus to create, in time, an international parliament, a legislature as well as a judicial tribunal for the world. That is the ultimate object in view, not always confessed, but always understood by those prophets and seers who announce what ought to be, and so create the public sentiment which statesmen must in the end obey. *War must be destroyed*, and what must be shall be.

So great is our interest in this subject that we have sent Mr. Hamilton Holt, of our editorial staff, to The Hague to study the work of the Conference on the ground, and meet with its members, that The Independent may be better able to serve its readers in the cause of international peace.

San Francisco's Rascals

Mayor Schmitz has been convicted. Ruef had already confessed his guilt. He will not escape punishment, altho his testimony against other scoundrels will be counted to his credit when the inevitable penalty is exacted. Thus the forces of law and order and righteousness in San Francisco have made a good beginning in the courts. But it is only a beginning. The prosecutors now see before them their greatest task. It is to convict and punish the millionaire givers of bribes who bought the weak Mayor and the clerks and blacksmiths and hackdrivers of the Board of Supervisors.

It was a comparatively unimportant transaction—this one which has brought

Schmitz to the gates of the penitentiary. Five restaurants were compelled to pay $5,000 for a renewal of their liquor licenses. Ruef was the go-between, and he shared with Schmitz the money thus extorted. This indictment and the similar one against Ruef were the first to be tried, because they had been the first reported by the grand jury. But both these men are accused in scores of later indictments of receiving large bribes from the officers of public service corporations, and of bribing the Supervisors in the interest of those officers. When they come to be tried on these indictments, they will stand with the rich bribers, and the prosecutors may find that the influence which will be exerted for these bribe-givers will be used also for Schmitz, if not for the confessing Ruef.

It will be observed that the money was extorted from the restaurant keepers two years and a half ago. It is known that in the same way Schmitz and Ruef sold their protection to vicious resorts of the foulest kind, and in some instances even shared in the profits of them. Thus did Schmitz become qualified to protest against the presence in the public schools of a few innocent and well-behaved Japanese children. With money in his pocket that had been paid for the protection of brothels, by the side of other money corruptly received for public service franchises, he became the virtuous leader of the rascally Supervisors and others who professed to fear that their children would be contaminated and demoralized by association in school with the little Japanese! And this is the man who journeyed to Washington as a kind of ambassador to negotiate with the President an agreement involving, in return for some concession from the bribe-takers and vice-protectors who held office in San Francisco, a restriction that could scarcely fail to be regarded as humiliating by a proud and friendly nation. We understand that in the penitentiary Schmitz will not be exposed to the contaminating influence of Japanese associates.

Because of a statute enacted at the suggestion of Ruef for the protection of certain election commissioners of his own kind who were in danger of prosecution, Schmitz cannot be ousted from the office which he has disgraced until his conviction shall have been confirmed by the court of last resort. For a time, at least, the duties of the office will be performed by some one of the bribe-takers in the Board of Supervisors. At first thought this seems unfortunate, but it should be remembered that all of these Supervisors are under the control of the prosecutors and their associates in the movement for reform. Indictments, based upon their own confessions, hang over the heads of seventeen of them. The Supervisor whom they shall appoint to act as Mayor will do the work honestly. He will not dare to go astray. And it may be that a resignation will make it possible to appoint such a man as ex-Mayor Phelan. Then the city government would be in good hands.

Many and serious indeed have been the blunders and sins of organized labor in San Francisco. We are glad to know that in their action concerning wages, since the great fire, the unions have not been wholly unreasonable. At first they publicly agreed to maintain the old rates. But this agreement was soon broken or abrogated. We understand that the advances were made partly because employers bid against each other for labor, thus raising the rates by their own offers, but mainly for the reason that rents were largely increased by landlords and the prices of food supplies sharply raised by merchants. These advances, affecting the cost of living, were made, we are told, before the demands for higher wages, and were the chief cause of those demands.

We have said that their greatest task is now before the prosecutors. How great it may be no one knows who has not read a remarkable statement given to the public by Francis J. Heney on May 31st, a few days after the finding of indictments against Patrick Calhoun and several other wealthy men was announced. There were several thousand words in this earnest address to the public. The prosecutors, Mr. Heney said, were facing the gravest crisis that had arisen since the beginning of their work. Rich friends or business associates of rich men indicted had sought to prevent the prosecution of them. The influence

of the banks upon borrowers and depositors had been exerted for this purpose. Bank managers were saying that the prosecution of such men as Calhoun would destroy the financial credit of the community. "This method has been adopted and is being diligently and systematically used in San Francisco and thruout the State in behalf of the rich men who have been indicted." Banks in New York, he continued, that were subject to the influence of Mr. Calhoun and his associates had brought pressure to bear upon their bank correspondents in the city, in order that, if possible, the prosecution might be prevented. Before the indictments were reported, "bankers and merchants" had "talked to members of the grand jury along these lines."

He argued at length to show why it had been necessary to procure the confessions of the Supervisors and to defer the prosecution of them, explaining that the indictment of guilty rich men was needed to convince the poor man that no one was above the law. A committee of seven had been appointed to co-operate with Rudolph Spreckels and himself. This, he said, had been a part of the scheme of fraud and hypocrisy. It had been "inspired by the same rich men who are now under indictment and by their friends," and the purpose of the project had been to impair "the efficiency of the prosecuting officers." "We want your support," said he in conclusion; "we denounce as lies the charges that we are prosecuting any man or men with malicious or selfish motives or to gain any personal end."

This appeal, made only three weeks ago by a prosecutor of exceptional ability and courage, indicates the nature of the hostile influences against which he may now have to contend. The credit of a city having an assessed valuation of $400,000,000 and a municipal debt of only $5,000,000 ought to be good. If San Francisco's financial credit has been impaired, the impairment is due to the exposed dishonesty of officials and others who are now, we trust, to be brought to justice. The way to establish its credit on the highest level is to punish every guilty man who has been indicted and to prove that no one of them is above the law.

Employers' Liability

President Roosevelt's fertility in suggestions of economic and social reform was unimpaired when he boarded his car for Oyster Bay and the summer vacation. If he really was or is in need of rest, nothing in his public activity gave intimation of the fact.

It was to be expected that his proposal that "workmen should receive a certain, definite and limited compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of negligence," would precipitate the usual volume of infallible journalistic judgments, most of them, of course, condemnatory. But Mr. Roosevelt's battery is such a rapid-fire machine that the editorial pages cannot hold open for the criticism of any one volley for more than two or three days at the longest. For the plain, non-journalistic citizen, however, it is sometimes a useful exercise to turn back to one of the President's propositions after the newspapers have forgotten it, and looking at it dispassionately, try to see what reason the strenuous propounder may have had for his conviction.

This particular suggestion on the subject of employers' liability has seemed especially crude and drastic to most of his critics merely because they are not informed upon the results of such economic-legal experiments in some other parts of the world—for example, in England, where the statute in force with good results for nearly ten years past is substantially that which Mr. Roosevelt proposes for American railroads.

As it stands today, our law on this subject is about as absurd, and in its practical working, unjust, as it could well be made. In no class of cases that come before the courts are the parties to a suit more unequally matched. On the one side a laborer, or even a skilled man like a locomotive engineer, to whom the loss of a month's wages means a close approach to poverty, and to whom a very modest lawyer's fee is almost beyond command; on the other side, a corporation to which a check drawn for a thousand dollars or more for an hour's advice is only an item in the day's accounts—such are the plaintiff and the defendant in most of the accident cases. It is true

that not infrequently juries award large damages to a plaintiff whose injuries are clearly shown to have resulted from gross negligence on the part of the defendant. But even in these cases judgment by the trial court very rarely means ultimate payment of the award. It is the rule of the corporations, very seldom departed from, to appeal from court to court, and long before the court of last resort is reached the plaintiff, dropping out of the unequal struggle, accepts whatever payment is offered him in settlement.

Not only by reason of this inequality is the workingman, who faithfully serves mankind by risking his life in a dangerous occupation, placed at a hopeless disadvantage, but also by the very letter of the law his case is made nearly hopeless. Under the statutes of the State of New York, for example, the slightest contributory negligence on the part of an injured employee is a bar to recovery, however gross may have been not only the negligence of the employer, but even his flagrant violation of specific statutes. Thus, for example, in the case of a young girl maimed for life by unprotected machinery which the law expressly says shall be protected, it was held that no recovery could be made because the child was working in a factory under legal age, altho it was shown that the employer had engaged her in full knowledge that he also was violating the law and that he had expressly commanded her to operate the machine in the face of her fear and protest.

To say, as every right-minded man must say, that such a state of affairs is barbarous and a disgrace to our alleged Christian civilization, is to stop far short of the protest that should be made. President Roosevelt deserves the thanks of the entire American people in having raised the question whether a more adequate protection may not be provided.

It may be true, as many employers allege, that an inflexible rule of payment for all injuries, without suit brought for recovery and irrespective of contributory negligence, would so greatly increase the operating expenses of industry and commerce that the prices for all goods and services would have to be raised to the consumers. The President contemplates this possibility, and says: "Let the prices then be raised." In the long run the general welfare would be promoted.

We seriously question, however, whether any appreciable increase of cost would follow the proposed reform. Enormous sums in lawyers' fees would be saved, and the improved machinery and appliances which railroads and manufacturing establishments would be compelled to resort to would probably be a real economy in the end. We still labor in America under the delusion that, whether or not it is ethically right to hold property more sacred than human life, it is economically expedient to make the assumption. The courts do not make it in set words, but far too often their rulings unconsciously or tacitly involve it. It is probable that every commonwealth annually carries a large sum to the loss column of its profit and loss account because of this erroneous judgment.

Mid-June

THE middle of June is the middle of the year; that is it ought to be, but this year it is so only in the calendar. Spots on the sun, or a misguided Gulf current, may account for the cold summer, but there are compensations. It is a splendid opportunity for prophets. Of course nothing less than a new glacial era will satisfy these, while some of them will have to bring the world to an end. As this has been done so often already nobody cares. Among the Jews a false prophet was stoned to death. It has not yet occurred to Anglo-Saxons to put this check on foreseeing. One may have his pick of the prophets, according to his temperament; the Jeremiah sort predominating.

But all this while the trees and bushes, regardless of prophecy, have gone straight forward. Never was foliage finer; never did the fruit trees so throw their souls into blossom. A big apple tree is about the best symbol of human good-will that the world has, and in early June the Northern orchards were ablaze with bloom. A good deal of May is pushed over the line this year, a little belated; but for that reason or for some other the blossoms hang on twice as long

as usual. The Judas tree was full colored for a month and the orchards for two weeks. The bees have the better of it and so do we. It makes poets of us; and unless a man has some poetry in his life he gets little good of it. Even the cowboy and rough-rider literature puts a new face on Nature for those who cannot understand Thoreau and Long and Roberts and Burroughs. But alas for the cities during these ugly months. The excursion boats make few trips and suicides multiply.

Nature, after all, says very different things to different folk, so that going back to Nature is not the same thing to all who try it. The simple life is to some exceedingly complex. Ten volumes make one man's library, but the next needs ten thousand. And the ten volume man gets out of the fields mostly hay—for his cattle. The orchards have only so many barrels of salable apples for him, and he has never noticed the shades of color in apple blossoms. The odor of the lilac bushes is always stifled with the stale odor of tobacco, and the rose is unable to make an atmosphere for either his soul or his body. These people have the advantage during the ill-timed months, for tho they miss something, they do not lose as much as the man with imagination.

The big thing about June is that it is the fullest expression we ever have of life. It comes nearest to being all growth, expansion, ebullience, joy—in other words, all life. One thing supremely notable is the vast number of creatures and things brought into co-operation, working together, if you please, for the glory of God; or if you prefer so to express it, for the help of man. The bees, while gathering honey, pollenize the apples and plums. There would be little fruit without this by-product of honey making. And what a job they have; what millions of blossoms to visit! At first glance the birds seem working only at their own affairs, but they really need us and we need them nor can we get on alone. Then what diversity of results! What would happen if conformity should get control of Nature? The infinite variety of outlines in the trees and groves reduced to formality; foliage and flowers toned into one fashion; birds all singing just one song, and in the midst of it all men with exactly the same emotions, hopes, purposes, methods and joys. Think of only one game in all the world; croquet, or some such inanity as dominoes. This, after all, is what the world has fought for and prayed for. Conventionalism and conformity have been the ideal of the millions of brakemen (and brakewomen), but the little leaves of June have resisted this tendency successfully.

How can a man be without religion in this sort of world? It seems barely possible during January; but at least twice a year there ought to be a big spontaneity of emotion, looking outward and upward for some One to love; in May and June, when everything is full of beauty and sweetness, when the violets and the roses and all the huge trees that fill the lawns and the orchards are breathing fragrance; and once more in September and October, when the harvests are being gathered in, when the apples cover the ground and the corn lies in golden piles about the fields. The spirit of beauty is abroad in June, the ugly has no place. The valleys are alive with gentle emotions; the hills kiss their hands to each other. Whence came those religions that breathe vengeance? They must have been born in deserts, and in either oppressive cold or oppressive heat; they are the children of terror. Let us have the religion of June. Indeed we do have it if we walk with Jesus in the wheat fields, discuss parables of everyday life, or the lilies that toil not nor spin. Some time we shall find the soul of that religion that was born in the spirit of good-will and everlasting fellowship.

What an insignificant thing is a flower. How can human happiness hang on a fragile bunch of petals and stamens, that blushes and dies? But poetry is the rhyming of Nature, the making all things to sing together. Then science goes farther, for it teaches universal interdependence and counsels infinite respect and tenderness. It shows us all things moving forward together or retrograding in company. If your fields run to thistles so does your soul. A man is never so well photographed as on his farm—that is a complete picture of himself. Then poetry and science strike

hands in teaching us the purpose and the spirit, the soul in all things; and before we are aware of our drift we find the Lord's Prayer and the Parables written between our mathematical axioms and our philosophical categories. The Golden Rule and the Rule of Three are not far apart. For is it not June that repeats, annually and fervidly: There is One, over all, in all, thru all; in whom we live and move and have our being. The blossom of the rose is natural piety. The lily comes up in faith and hope and love. Every day is brimful of promise.

The strawberries are first to fulfil, and the cherries follow close after. But everything says, Believe in something good; in Him who inspires all things. Everything is forward-looking. Who told the farmer that he could put seed into the ground and by and by could get it back again fourfold? His faith has become a sort of instinct, an unconscious trust. He is complicated with an intricacy of purpose and wit and good-will; and instinctively knows it. Science and art and religion are one. To work is to worship; *"Laborare est orare."*

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Jr., as a Historian

At the meeting of the Confederate Veterans at Richmond, General Stephen D. Lee was re-elected Commander-in-Chief, and General Robert E. Lee, Jr., made a speech which, we are told, "thrilled the convention." We are pleased that it made no defense for slavery or secession, but we are interested in some historical statements made by the speaker. He said:

"Her greatest men [of the South] always maintained slavery to be the most dangerous element in the country."

That is good to hear, but it follows that Jefferson Davis and John C. Calhoun were not in the list of her "greatest men." Calhoun, when Secretary of State, in a despatch to the British Minister, April 27th, 1844, declared slavery to be a political institution "essential to the peace, safety and prosperity of those States of the Union in which it exists." That language seems strange now, and is not repeated.

General Lee continues:

"Virginia in October, 1778, and Georgia in 1798 passed acts prohibiting the importation of slaves. Thus, to the everlasting credit of the South, upon whose devoted head the vials of holy wrath have been so unjustly and brutally poured out for propagating, nourishing and harboring slavery, she leads the world in an earnest attempt to prevent the very thing of which she is accused."

Virginia and Georgia past such acts and Maryland also. Massachusetts and other States past such acts some years earlier. But General Lee says:

"Altho the South had at one time no inconsiderable career of maritime adventure, no ship or shipmaster of hers has ever in a single case been implicated in the illicit African slave trade."

Slavery was planted in South Carolina by Governor Sir John Yeamans, who brought his slaves from the Barbadoes, to be sure, not from Africa. But slave ships sailed from Savannah for the coast of Africa, and Georgia became a slave State against the will of James Oglethorpe, who led the first settlers.

As to secession General Lee says:

"Secession was not preached for the first time in the South. It was threatened in the North four times before South Carolina seceded. First, from Col. Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, opposing the acquisition of Louisiana; second, from Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, over the proposed admission of Louisiana as a State; third, from the Hartford Convention, in which five States were represented, over the dissatisfaction occasioned by the war with Great Britain, and fourth, from the Legislature of Massachusetts, because it was proposed to annex Texas to the Federal Union."

These are extraordinary assertions, and should not be allowed to pass into popular history unquestioned or uncontradicted. It is unfortunate that such declarations should be given wide currency. It is true that Colonel Timothy Pickering opposed the acquisition of Louisiana, altho we find no evidence that he favored or threatened secession. The extreme of Mr. Quincy's secession utterance was made in Congress in 1811, when he said that if the bill for the admission of Louisiana should pass "the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved, that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations; and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation, amicably if they can, violent-

ly if they must." But we do not find that when Louisiana was admitted he then actually urged separation.

As to the Hartford Convention there is no doubt that its members were charged with favoring secession, but this was mainly calumny. Massachusetts and Rhode Island and Connecticut sent delegates, but with the distinct provision that whatever was done must be "not repugnant to their obligation as members of the Union." That forbade secession. The conclusions were in the form of recommendations for amendments to the Constitution, such as that representation and taxation should be based on the population of free persons, and that a two-thirds vote should be necessary to admit a State or to declare war, and that no President should be chosen for two successive terms from the same State. There was no secession there. Amendment precludes secession.

Finally General Lee declares that the Legislature of Massachusetts took action in favor of secession because of the proposed action to annex Texas. This statement is a figment of a disordered imagination. No such action was taken, not even in the public meetings of protest presided over by Charles Francis Adams and Henry Wilson. Indeed it was elsewhere that secession was proposed. The cry was: "Texas or Disunion!" A meeting in the Barnstable District of South Carolina called for "annexing Texas to the Union, if the Union will accept it; or, if the Union will not accept it, of annexing Texas to the Southern States." At the Williamsburg District of the same State a meeting declared that "it was better to be out of the Union with Texas than in it without her"; and in Beaufort another meeting announced that they would dissolve the Union "sooner than abandon Texas." Senator Benton, of Missouri, believed that under the pretext of getting Texas into the Union, the scheme was to get the South out of the Union.

We offer these corrections, not because of General Lee's authority as a historian, but because his address has been published all over the South, and will be assumed there to tell the accepted truth. But it is not the truth, and it is just such misstatements as these which mislead public judgment, and even foster sectional prejudice and distrust.

Our Battleship Show

THE business of the Atlantic fleet, now including sixteen battleships, is during the summer months to practise battle tactics. Battle tactics are simply rehearsals in which the conditions of actual engagements are reproduced as nearly as possible; squadrons or fleets acting against one another or against targets disposed in some special way. It is just as idle to imagine that a company of actors could satisfactorily perform a play without rehearsals as to think that a group of battleships could efficiently act together without them. In this way not only are possible evolutions tried out, but the capacities of the vessels themselves under crucial conditions are determined; and as every one aboard them is, or ought to be, compelled to take the exact station he would assume in battle and work in that environment, such practise is exceedingly valuable in determining whether or not obstacles to his best endeavors exist.

This is especially true with regard to admirals and captains. Just where an admiral is to go during an action is today a much discussed question in the navy; and another one of equal importance is whether or not captains should be shut up in conning towers, where their field of vision is very limited, and if not how they are to be protected. Then there are many serious questions relative to conveying orders or information from ship to ship, for it is recognized that wireless telegraphy cannot be used in battle, and these involve the trying out of signal systems or of practising maneuvers without any signals at all. All of these matters are of great moment, and their settlement is entirely apart from attaining proficiency in hitting targets.

There has not been any such team work—certainly none worthy of the name—and it is high time the fleet got at it and stopped drifting around to summer watering places or making a show of itself at Jamestown. Nobody disputes that the people ought to be given chances to see their ships, and that it is a good

thing, now and then, to send them into the Hudson River or to other places where large numbers of their owners can inspect them; but not at the expense of their efficiency. In that Jamestown fleet there are half a dozen battleships which are not even "shaken down"—that is, their new crews neither know their vessels nor their places on them so as to be able to handle them, even during ordinary cruising, with certainty and skill. To imagine that they are now ready for action is absurd; and a war vessel that is not so ready, instantly and at any moment, and whether in peace-time or war-time, is of little use as a national safeguard or peace promoter. There has been plenty of criticism directed to the contribution already made in money by the nation to the Jamestown Exhibition, but the amount given will look small if the battleships are to be kept there for any length of time. The expense of them is about $44,000 a day, not counting loss by deterioration, and their lifetime is very short. This is easily enough borne if coupled with the knowledge that they are being kept up to the highest working mark; but when they are not and it is all devoted solely to furnishing another attraction to a privately owned show, it looks altogether too much to take from the taxpayers' pockets. Besides, six officers and seven seamen of the navy have so far lost their lives at Jamestown —and that is more than the Spanish war cost us.

The Japanese Flurry

We do not believe that there is the slightest chance of war with Japan, and it is reckless madness to make a noise about it. But no thanks to San Francisco. That city needs a change of heart, and there is evidence that it is experiencing a change of heart. Its Mayor is in prison and a new Mayor will act in his place. We trust that the new control will yield less to noisy and blatant demagogs, and that decent treatment will be accorded to yellow men as well as white.

The United States, as a nation, has good will toward Japan and the Japanese. Equally, Japan has good will toward our country. The feeling in San Francisco is not general. There may be in any country sections that do not represent the people as a whole. San Francisco is peculiar. It has been ruled by a class of people that represent not its best, but its worst element. Now the city will try again to put its best to the front.

The occasion of the present difficulty is not of the sort that has any serious import. Such cases have occurred not a few times in the past and no war threatened. We had one such case in New Orleans, when not merely was a shop sacked, but when several Italians were killed, and our country paid the damages, for it could not overstep State authority and punish the guilty. The Japanese themselves had a bad mob in Tokio on the announcement of the Peace of Portsmouth, and destroyed American property, and we never thought of it as an occasion for irritation and war. We knew it did not represent the Japanese Government or the Japanese people as a whole, nor even those men who composed the mob when in their sober senses. The occasion was peculiar, and the feelings of the populace were stirred by their disappointment. They were in a passion because, under the earnest advice of President Roosevelt, their negotiators had yielded and received no tribute of money from Russia. But there was also occasion for the outbreak which led to the destruction of the Japanese shop in San Francisco. The feeling was not against the Japanese as such, but against them as giving shelter and provision to white scabs. It happened to be Japanese that suffered incidentally to most miserable and shocking conditions in a great labor war. To be sure, it made the case no easier that the shop belonged to a Japanese, but it would be ridiculous to make this a *casus belli*, and that the responsible Japanese statesmen know full well.

And yet this is otherwise a matter for serious concern, for it is such incidents as this and as the public school difficulty which create that public feeling which might lead in the end to war. The Japanese are as proud a people as are we, possibly as arrogant. When we use the latter word we refer, not to the attitude of our Government, but to that of individuals. We have a vast number of citi-

zens who imagine that those of another race are essentially so inferior that we can scarcely do injustice to them, so long as we merely wipe our feet on them. Such people make us enemies in Cuba, in the Philippines, in China and in Japan. They are the men who are responsible for the Chinese boycott against American goods, and it is just such Britishers who are responsible for the growing ill will and the restiveness in India under the English control. Englishmen are now seriously concerned as to what the outcome will be in India, and these conceited Americans are preparing the way for another outbreak in the Philippines. In order to be loved we must ourselves first love. When California declares that she does not love and does not want the Chinese or the Japanese, it arouses reciprocal hatred in those countries. The men who assert racial inferiority for the Japanese are doing their best to create war, and such a war would be one of the worst which the world has ever seen, and the result would be very doubtful. At present Japan has far the larger and better trained army and equally the larger and heavier navy, and could destroy ours piecemeal before our entire fleet could be concentrated, and Hawaii and San Francisco would suffer most in a war of the two Powers.

But, as we have said, a war is preposterous. We have so little fear of it that we have not yet taken pains to protect Honolulu with any sort of a fortress. A late visitor regards this as a most amazing case of reckless confidence and bravado. It is not that; we are anticipating by a little while the condition of universal peace which the Conference of The Hague is anxious to hasten. The time will come when war will be inconceivable.

Send Us Your Animal Observations

It is no insignificant question that has been raised by Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Long and the other writers on animal nature. It is something more than a quarrel or a joke. The question is whether animals act purely from inherited instinct, or whether they can use their reason when unusual circumstances require it. This is a matter partly for definition, and much more for facts of observation. And such facts well attested are to be desired. We should be pleased if our readers would send us, in brief compass, unusual and peculiar examples of such acts of reason. They should be only such as the writer has himself seen and would be willing to make affidavit for. We want no fakes, only genuine facts, related in not more than four or five hundred words. And we want them not merely because they will be interesting, but also because they will have a real scientific and psychologic value. It will be the duty of the student of the mind to analyze and co-ordinate them and decide how far they accredit the claim which the popular nature writers have made that the animal mind is only an inferior human mind.

Is It Tainted Money?

The Hon. John Bigelow, veteran diplomatist and scholar, has published a booklet in which he argues that the peace prize given to President Roosevelt in honor of his services in securing peace between Russia and Japan was wrongly given, and that the peace then created against the wish of both parties was a great wrong to the world and particularly a disaster to Russia. If the war could have continued, he says, and the Russian army have been finally beaten, the people would have overthrown the Government. The blood shed was very likely more than would have been expended by the continuance of the war. For this reason the Nobel Prize given to Mr. Roosevelt would be in a way tainted money. We are not convinced by this argument. To end the war was a humanitarian object in itself, and it is by no means clear that a prolongation of the war would have destroyed the power of the Government to repress revolution. As it is, the advance is very great already, even with the Duma dissolved. The Russian army was held back, and the Czar did not dare to bring it home for a long time. Meanwhile the revolution was quelled, and the Government tried to pacify the people by reforms and a show of self-government. It is not easy always to say what would have happened if things had been done otherwise. For one thing Japan might have been utterly exhausted in the attempt to complete its

conquest. It must be remembered that the Nobel Prize was not for improvement in Russia, but for services in the direction of peace.

Senator Morgan

The two Nestors of the Senate have been the two Senators from Alabama, Morgan and Pettus, both long past eighty years. Of these Senator Morgan was the leader—indeed, one of the leaders of the Senate who was always to be considered, because he was a conscientious man, who obeyed no party whip but acted according to his own judgment, and who acted with the utmost vigor. He had the endurance of a young man. If a bill of importance was before the Senate to which he objected he did not hesitate to kill it, if necessary, by wearing out the patience and time of the Senate by an interminable speech, and he had the record for long speeches. And his speeches were remarkable for their clearness and fullness of fact, for his memory of details was phenomenal. Of course, he was a Democrat, but he had the distinction of supporting measures proposed by Republicans when he thought they were wise, and he did not fear to vote against nearly all of his party. Few Senators will be more missed. His successor will be Congressman Bankhead, who was defeated at the last election by Hobson, the naval hero, but who has been chosen by the people of the State, at a primary election, to fill the first vacancy.

Why Orchard Confesses

We do not care to discuss the evidence in the Haywood case before the trial ends, extraordinary as that evidence is, and unsuccessful as the attempt has been to discredit it on cross-examination. Of course, the public must wait, before acting as a great popular jury, until the defense has presented its case also. It is very unfortunate that so many had formed their conclusions on both sides, not on the evidence known to them, but purely from antecedent prejudice, some pre-convinced that whatever organized labor has done must be wrong, and others that it can do only right. But of one point we may fairly speak, and that is, the reason Orchard gave for making a full confession. It was that in prison he had come to have a religious experience, had seen the wickedness of his past life, and had resolved to live a right life hereafter, trusting in the mercy of God. Whether in this he was telling the truth, or the truth in any of his testimony, we do not need now to say; only this, that every one allows that this was an adequate explanation, if true, and no one sneers at it, except the counsel for the defense, who sneered professionally thru all his cross-examination. People everywhere believe in religion, in the possible conversion even of the worst, and few can be worse than Orchard, who has been as murderous a man as was Saul of Tarsus.

The Horse and the Man

"And where will you find such men as in Scotland and such horses as in England?" was the comment of the Scotchman on Dr. Johnson's definition of the word *oats* as a grain fed to horses in England and to men in Scotland. It would seem that in Ireland it is his horse that gives glory to the man, if we can judge from the high honors there paid to Mr. Croker, the whilom Tammany boss, on the occasion of his capturing the Derby. His horse was trained at Mr. Croker's Irish stables; and on the return of the horse and the man bonfires were lighted, crowds met them, and the Dublin corporation gave the freedom of Dublin to the winner—that is, to the owner, and not to the horse. The city of Aix did better for the horse when the good news came:

"And no voice but was praising this Roland of mine
As I poured down his throat the last measure of wine,
Which the burgesses voted, by common consent,
Was no more than his due who brought good news from Ghent."

The decision of the New York Court of Appeals upon the law limiting the hours of labor of women in factories is based on very modern views of women's rights. Women are not minors, says the decision. If men have the right to work what hours they please, then women should have the same right. It is a decision in favor of women's rights as against women's interests, and—we believe—the interests of the human race.

Insurance

Hazards of July the Fourth

THE celebration of July 4th, or "Independence Day," is once more close at hand. The day we celebrate will again this year, doubtless, be ushered in according to long-established precedent by the tooting of horns, the ringing of bells, the discharge of cannon, the firing of guns and pistols, the sending skyward of rockets, the ascension of hot air balloons, the burning of red lights, roman candles, pinwheels, chasers and other pyrotechnical devices, as well as by the explosion of various kinds of mines, torpedoes, cannon and other firecrackers. The young American loves noise, and accordingly revels in everything that produces it. He is in his element on the Fourth of July. Toying as he does with the toy pistol and even more dangerous firearms, his patriotism is inspired or reinspired according to his age. He is thus also, it is true, often brought face to face with tetanus. Other casualties, fatal and otherwise, that overtake individual American youth because of the conventional celebration of the day thruout the United States are numbered by hundreds, if not by thousands. The loss of eyes, hands, feet and other members of those who celebrate is sad enough, but in addition to personal injuries suffered, the property loss, because of the Fourth of July hazard, has become a serious annual menace. When the life and property loss arising directly from our present method of the annual celebration of this great country's Declaration of Independence costs the country in sum total more in lives and property than the population and property valuation of the thirteen original States, we may well doubt the safeness and sanity of the old-time celebration. The present seems more than ever a fitting time to call a halt and to follow in the footsteps of Iowa, Wisconsin and Connecticut and interdict the sale and use of giant and other firecrackers, the firing of revolvers, toy guns and the like on July 4th. Mayor Busse, of Chicago, proposes to insure a quiet Fourth if it is possible to do so, and to this end he has already issued a proclamation relative to the enforcement of existing ordinances regarding the sale of fireworks, and has secured the co-operation of the municipal court and the police department in thus preparing for Tetanus Day. "This early warning," to use the Mayor's own words, "plays fair with everybody. The person who is arrested now for violating the ordinances has only himself to blame." The young, it has been well said, are the hope of the country, and it is not meet to take away an innocent heritage from our boys and girls, but if the young people of today are to be "desirable citizens" in the best sense they must be taught not to disregard the rights of others. They must learn that the sick and the nervous, to whom rest and quiet are often as priceless jewels, have certain rights upon which no boy and no girl has any right to trespass. We are frequently loud in our boasts regarding our progress and civilization, but when, for the safe and sane method of celebrating a grand holiday, we substitute the crude methods of savages, who express pleasurable delight only in their wild beatings of tom-toms and noise discordance, we sink rather than rise in the scale. American youth may learn much by taking thought of others and in self-denial when basilar instincts struggle for supremacy during the process of reviving the memories of '76. If they would hark back to a careful study of what the day signifies in its highest and best sense as an anniversary, the academic effect would be far more tremendous than the mere fusilade of firecrackers, the noise of the explosion of which has been greatly amplified, but at the same time made more obnoxious to a sensitive ear, by means of setting them off in an empty barrel. It is not expected that our youth will concur in the thoughts here set forth, but with advancing years they will in all likelihood agree with us in thinking that a new and modified celebration of the glorious Fourth ought to come and will come. Both life and fire insurance companies will surely and immediately concur in so thinking.

Financial

The Wheat Crop

ACCORDING to the Government's report for June 1, issued on the 10th, the indications are that the wheat crop will fall 100,000,000 bushels below last year's, which was 735,000,000 bushels. On the 1st, the condition of the growing plants was much below the average for the last ten years. There was also a decrease of acreage, about 1,500,000 acres for winter wheat, and 1,242,000 for spring. The harvest loss, however, is to be in winter wheat (probably more than 110,000,000 bushels), for a larger spring yield than last year's is indicated. Europe's crop will also be a short one, estimates of the probable reduction ranging from 120,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels. Therefore, there will be a fair demand abroad for our surplus, but the chances are that we shall not have much to sell. The actual extent of the injury suffered by our wheat has been exaggerated, and speculators took advantage of the exaggeration. Up to May 27th the price for July delivery had risen at Chicago 30 cents, to $1.03½. This was the top. More favorable advices and speculative sales caused a decline after that date. The fall from May 27th to June 15th was 15½ cents, and 9½ cents of this total followed the publication of the Government's report. The yield of oats promises to exceed even the large crop (965,000,000 bushels) of last year.

The Removal of Mr. Fish

THERE was much public interest in the meeting of the Illinois Central's board of directors on November 7th last, when Mr. Stuyvesant Fish was removed from the presidency and Mr. Harahan elected in his place. In the course of some remarks about this meeting we said, in THE INDEPENDENT of November 15th, that the motions in opposition to Mr. Fish were "made by a director who is also a Mutual Life trustee [meaning Mr. Auchincloss], and who was one of the two members of the [Mutual Life] investigating committee who opposed Mr. Fish's desire for a searching inquiry in February last," and were "seconded by Mr. Peabody, who is an Illinois Central director as well as the president of the Mutual Life." This was in accord with the somewhat elaborate reports of the meeting published in the daily press of New York and other cities, which were not afterward, so far as we know, corrected or publicly questioned by the parties interested. We are now informed, however, that the motion which resulted in the election of Mr. Harahan was made by Mr. Auchincloss and seconded, not by Mr. Peabody, but by Mr. Goelet.

Heavy Gross Earnings

THERE was a large increase of railway gross earnings, according to the returns obtained by *Bradstreet's,* in the months of April and May. April's increase was 16 per cent.; May's was 15.1 per cent., or $10,829,677 in a total of $82,728,103. These large gains followed much smaller ones in the first three months of the year, when the rates of increase were as follows: January, 2.4 per cent.; February, 2; March, 8. If we take full calendar years, it appears that the gain was 7 per cent. in 1905 and 12.7 per cent. in 1906. For the eleven months ending with May it was a little more than 9 per cent. May's increase was widely distributed, but the Northwestern roads, with 25.8 per cent., were at the top of the list. Traffic congestion has recently been relieved, and there has been a more abundant supply of cars.

....On the 13th inst., transactions at the New York Stock Exchange amounted to only 189,491 shares, the lightest day's business in two years.

....The Equitable Trust Company, of this city, is to be merged with the Mercantile Trust Company. The latter name will be retained, and the president will be Alvin W. Krech, now president of the Equitable. He will succeed Henry C. Deming, who recently resigned on account of ill health.

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Survey of the World

National Politics

Secretary Taft returned to Washington on the 22d from a tour of two weeks in the Middle West. In Omaha he was asked to respond to a toast in which he was named as the next President. Explaining that he could not speak to such a toast, he added: "If the duty comes, I shall not decline it." Mr. Bryan had expressed a wish that the Secretary, while in Kansas, would set forth his views upon the railroad question and other prominent issues of the day. Replying, the Secretary said at Ottawa, on the 20th:

"I beg to remind the distinguished Nebraskan that more than six months ago I had the honor, before a large number of audiences of American citizens, to discuss the Trusts, the regulation of the railroads, and the revision of the tariff, and that this discussion proceeded, as it should proceed from a member of the Administration, from the standpoint of those who are charged with the responsibility of carrying out public policies, and not of making declaratory statements for use in platforms only; that the result of the campaign in which these views were announced on behalf of the Administration, not only by me, but by other representatives of the Republican party, was that a Republican Congress was returned to carry out these policies on the basis of those announcements, and that when the appropriate time shall come to renew the discussion I shall be glad to take my humble part in setting forth those views, which I have not changed up to date."

The Republicans of Kentucky, in their convention, adopted resolutions favoring the nomination for the Presidency, of a candidate in full accord with the President's policies. Some think that their failure to name Secretary Taft was due to the opposition of negroes, who are said to dislike him on account of the dismissal of the negro soldiers at Brownsville. A few days ago the Senate committee's inquiry as to the Brownsville affair was closed. Senator Foraker then published his analysis of the evidence. The testimony had utterly failed to show, he said, that the negro soldiers had had anything to do with the disturbance. Upon the same subject he spoke at length, on the 20th, at the commencement exercises of Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio, where thousands of negroes were in his audience. He declared that no soldiers of the dismissed battalion had been connected with the raid. The President and Secretary Taft had acted in good faith, but he believed they had been misled. He had taken an interest in the case because he remembered the attack of white regulars upon the people of Athens, Ohio. Secretary Taft had then said that the enlisted man was a ward of the Government, and that it was the Government's duty to see that he was tried according to law. "The reason that prompted him," said the Senator, "prompted me. I thought that what a white soldier was entitled to at Athens, Ohio, a negro soldier was entitled to at Brownsville, Tex."

"If for what I have done in this behalf I am to be eliminated from public life, as has been proclaimed, then let it be known that I shall at least carry with me into private life the consoling satisfaction of feeling and knowing that I have been rebuked for an action that I shall never regret but always esteem as creditable to my heart as a man and to my sense of justice and duty as a public official."

——Governor Cummins, of Iowa, predicts the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, who, he says, must heed the call of the people. Ex-Judge Selden P. Spencer, of St. Louis, professes to have been informed by friends of the President in

Washington that the latter has decided that he will not decline a nomination if it shall be tendered unanimously. Thomas W. Lawson is confident that Mr. Roosevelt will be the next President. "If the Republicans do not nominate him, the Democrats will." Ex-Senator Chandler supports the President's policies, but thinks Senator La Follette should be chosen. Henry Watterson remarks that the trend is toward Governor Hughes, whom he regards as the most available man on the Republican side.

Mr. Bryan on Democrats

Accepting an invitation from the New York *World*, Mr. Bryan has undertaken to answer the question "What is a Democrat?" From the party standpoint, he says, "a Democrat is one who considers himself a member of the Democratic organization, who works with that organization, and who expects to vote the Democratic ticket," altho by taking part in the organization he does not bind himself morally or politically to indorse any platform that may be adopted, or to support any candidate who may be selected. Turning to the broader aspect of the question, he says: "I will define a Democrat as one who believes in the rule of the people." Jefferson, he continues, "used the word democrat to distinguish those who have confidence in the people, and the word aristocrat to describe those who fear and distrust the people." The two parties represented by these terms are to be found in every country. From the earliest time we have had them here, but the doctrines of Jefferson, as opposed to those of Hamilton, were never stronger in the United States than they are today. Altho our Senate is more Hamiltonian than the House in its method of election, there is a constant growth of sentiment in favor of the popular election of Senators, and now a man who opposes such election can hardly claim to be democratic in his ideas. "There is, however," Mr. Bryan says, "a question upon which there is at present a division of opinion among Democrats, namely, the initiative and the referendum, or, as the system is sometimes called, direct legislation":

"This reform will not abolish representatives, but it will enable the voters to coerce the representatives into obedience to the popular will. As the subject is better understood, its harmony with democracy will become more and more apparent, and I have no doubt that the time will come when the people will understand the subject of direct legislation as well as they do the popular election of Senators, and then it will be as difficult for a Democrat to oppose the former as it is now to oppose the latter. While the application of the doctrine of direct legislation was naturally made to the city first and to the State afterward, the principle applies just as well to the National Government as to the governments covering smaller areas. The question is, Shall the people rule? And that question is as vital in the government of the nation as in the government of a State, a county, or a city. Of course, in the nation the equal position of the States must be respected, and it is absurd to talk of the small States being overwhelmed by a popular vote, for those who favor the application of the initiative and referendum to national questions favor it with the understanding that the people of a majority of the States, as well as a majority of all the people, must concur."

Local self-government, Mr. Bryan says, is a fundamental Democratic doctrine. The State should have control of State affairs, and the Federal Government should be supreme in its sphere. One who is really aristocratic in sentiment cannot become a democrat until he has a change of heart. It is possible to show a real democrat that he has failed to apply democratic principles to a particular question:

"In 1896 a number of persons left our party who called themselves Democrats. Some of them were aristocratic in sentiment, and their departure was perfectly natural. They have not come back, and they will not come back so long as the Democratic party is democratic, but a far greater number of those who left us in 1896 left from misunderstanding. Most of these have come back, and the rest will come back. A majority of the Republicans are really democratic in their fundamental ideas, and to these we can appeal if the Democratic party convinces them that it can be trusted to carry out democratic principles."

In this statement Mr. Bryan says nothing about Government ownership of railroads.

Pursuit of Land Thieves

Sentence was pronounced, at Omaha, on the 20th, in the cases of several prominent men recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government of public lands. Thomas M. Huntington and Ami Todd, bankers and ranch owners, were sent to jail for three months and fined $1,000 each. Frederick Hoyt was fined

$1,000. These men had been associated with Bartlett Richards, William G. Comstock (both millionaires), Aquilla Triplett and C. C. Jameson, who were convicted some months ago, receiving sentences of from six months to two years in jail. The indictments related to nearly 1,000,000 acres of land controlled by the Nebraska Land and Feeding Company. Old soldiers and the widows of soldiers were induced by the conspirators to file claims upon the lands. They visited their claims once or twice a year and received small sums for their services. Among the results of the Government's investigation of these cases was the removal of a Federal District Attorney and a Federal Marshal. About forty suits remain to be tried. The conspirators realized very large pecuniary profits. ——In Idaho, last week, several prominent men engaged in similar transactions were convicted. W. J. Kettenbach, president of the Lewiston National Bank, and G. H. Kester, cashier of the same institution, were sent to jail for eight months and fined $1,000 each. C. W. Robnett's sentence was for eight months. William Dwyer, who procured the services of fraudulent claimants for the bankers, was sent to the penitentiary for eighteen months, in addition to a jail term of eight months.——As a result of an inquiry by the Government, Frank W. Mondell, member of the House of Representatives from Wyoming, and a prominent member of the Public Lands Committee, has formally relinquished his claim to a homestead tract of 160 acres, near Newcastle, in his State. It was alleged that his affidavit as to residence on the tract was untrue. Mr. Mondell in committee vigorously and successfully opposed the Government's request for a large appropriation, to be used in examining evidence as to land claim proofs. In the Land Convention at Denver, on the 19th inst., he spoke at length against President Roosevelt's land policy, saying that the latter's project for control of the pasture lands of the public domain was "the most tremendous and sweeping grant of arbitrary power and authority ever proposed to be given in time of peace to an executive officer." ——The fruit of the Government's inquiry as to land frauds in Colorado appeared on the 22d in more than sixty indictments returned by a Federal grand jury at Denver. Rich coal and timber lands are involved. At this writing the names of the persons indicted have not been made known, but it is understood that among the accused are wealthy men in Wisconsin and Missouri, as well as others in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico and Nevada.——The Land Convention in Denver appears to have been dominated by Colorado and Wyoming interests. At the beginning the official list showed 396 delegates from Colorado, 145 from Wyoming and about 100 from other States. Senator Carter was the temporary chairman. The Government was represented by Secretary Garfield, Forester Pinchot and Land Commissioner Ballinger. As had been expected, the prevailing sentiment was hostile to the policy of the President and the Interior Department. The resolutions adopted are characterized as in accord with this sentiment. At this writing they have not been telegraphed to the Eastern press.

Combination in Ocean Traffic

Upon the complaint of the agents, in Philadelphia, of the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company, which has three lines of steamships plying between that city and Europe (Rotterdam, Leith and Copenhagen), an inquiry of some importance is to be made by the Government concerning the Hamburg-American Packet Company and other companies said to be in combination with it. Asking for an enforcement of the Anti-Trust law, the complainants allege that the Hamburg-American, by means of combination, rebate contracts and agreements with railroads, unlawfully controls nearly all the trade between this country and German, Dutch and Baltic ports; that it subjects American and European shippers to illegal coercion by means of contracts involving rebates conditioned upon the use of its ships exclusively; that it maintains a pool in New York with the North German Lloyd, Wilson and Scandinavian-American companies, allotting percentages of traffic; that it dictates to American exporters the choice of ports of departure, and extends the influence of its combination methods to interior cities of the United States by means of unjust traffic agreements with the trunk rail-

ways. In these ways, it is charged, the company is guilty of unlawful restraint of trade. The company represented by the complaining agents is said to be owned by Mr. Hecksher, of Copenhagen, and to be suffering by reason of the alleged combination's hostility. Rebates are granted, it is charged, to the Hamburg-American by the State-owned railways of Germany. In reply, representatives of the companies thus attacked make a general denial, the New York manager of the Hamburg-American saying that the charges are absurd. Some persons express the opinion that, even if the assertions of the complaint are true, our Government has no jurisdiction, except with respect to the traffic agreements with railways in this country.——Some months ago, Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger and other persons associated with them in what is called the Theater Trust were indicted in New York for conspiracy in restraint of trade, against a law of the State. On the 19th, Judge Rosalsky, in the Court of General Sessions, dismissed the indictments, saying that the theatrical agents who complained had not been prevented from doing business; that plays and entertainments of the stage were not articles or commodities of common use; that the business of leasing and controlling theaters and producing plays in them was not trade, and that therefore the defendants had not committed acts injurious to trade or commerce.——It is asserted that, in addition to the forthcoming suits recently mentioned, the Government will soon proceed against the American Tobacco Company, commonly called the Tobacco Trust.——In many complaints the Department of Justice has been urged to sue the manufacturers of sewing thread, owing to the recent advance of about 20 per cent. in price. The controlling company says that the increase is due to the higher cost of cotton.

Labor Controversies

Having failed to obtain from the Western Union board any response to their demands, the telegraphers, who had been preparing for a strike, sought the good offices of President Roosevelt, who referred their appeals to Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor. On the 19th, the officers of the telegraphers' union issued an ultimatum, promising a strike if the Western Union and Postal companies should not grant their demands within ten days. These demands were for an eight-hour day, the abolition of the sliding scale, no discrimination against union men, and full payment of the increase of 10 per cent. granted in March. It was alleged that this increase had been paid to only about half the employees. Mr. Neill came to New York. Owing to his labors as an intermediary, an adjustment of differences was speedily reached, and on the 20th an agreement was announced. The Western Union's position was defined in a long letter to Mr. Neill from President Clowry, who said that if any employee had not received the increase it would be paid at once; that the sliding scale would not be adopted; that there had not been and would not be any discrimination against members of the union, and that the company was willing to submit to arbitration the complaint of any employee. This was regarded as satisfactory by the employees, who waived their demand for an eight-hour day. But on the 21st the employees of both companies at San Francisco and Oakland, who had demanded a wage increase of 25 per cent., went on strike with the approval of the president of the union, who had accepted settlement in New York. Employees in some other places joined them, and at the beginning of the present week telegraph service on the Pacific Coast was almost wholly discontinued.——There were pending against the City of New York until a few days ago 5,565 suits brought by employees who claimed additional pay under the law requiring municipalities to pay the prevailing rates of wages. These suits, involving nearly $10,000,000, have been settled for $1,100,000, the city also agreeing that the rates in other boroughs shall be raised to the level of those in the Borough of Manhattan.——The wages of railroad freight handlers in Chicago were increased last week, and an increase of 10 per cent. to the freight clerks of the St. Paul and Northwestern roads will be paid after July 1.

Central America Peace and quiet prevail in Costa Rica, which does not appear to have been affected by intrigues for a consolidation of the Central American republics. It is said in Washington that President Zelaya has been warned by our Government that he must not attempt to involve Costa Rica in his projects, because that country adjoins Panama. The Government of Salvador says it is admitted by prisoners captured near Acajutla at the time of the recent raid that the expedition against that port was organized and equipped at the capital of Nicaragua. Conflicting reports concerning Guatemala have been published. Dispatches from the Guatemalan capital say that Cabrera is fortifying his ports and the Honduran frontier, in expectation of an attack from Zelaya. From Mexico comes a story that Cabrera has bought a German steamship, now at San José, in which he intends to leave the country for Hamburg, in company with General Lima and Colonel Onefre Bone (accused of causing the assassination of General Barillas), who are said to have purchased large estates near that German port. It is also said that Cabrera has instituted proceedings for the confiscation of the property, about $15,000,000, of the ten Guatemalans now under sentence of death for attempting to assassinate him.

Cuba The cigar makers on strike were advised, on the 21st, by the Mayor of Havana, to accept arbitration, which was offered by the manufacturers. They declined to do so. This strike, which began in the Trust factories in February, and on account of which the independent factories were closed a few weeks later, has very seriously affected a leading Cuban industry. In opposing the demand for a wage increase of about 10 per cent., the manufacturers assert that the cost of the raw material is higher by from 25 to 50 per cent. than it was a year ago, and has doubled since three years ago. This advance is said to be due to higher wages for farm labor and to short crops.——Representative Govin, editor of one of the Havana papers, has sent to Secretary Taft a protest against the purchase of the church property which the Government has occupied for six years, urging that the Government should erect new buildings and thus give employment to labor. There is much interest in this matter. The price is about $2,000,000, and the Government's option, obtained six years ago with the lease, will expire on the 30th. When it became known that the Government intended to buy, vigorous opposition caused delay and further consideration of all the questions involved.

The Outbreak in the Midi The outbreak among the wine growers of the Midi, in Southern France, has been met with a strong hand by M. Clemenceau. He was asked in the Chamber of Deputies what measures were decided upon and he refused to answer until Friday, in order that action might be taken positively. He replied vigorously to an attack by the Socialist leader, M. Jaures, and this brought M. Ribot and the Center to his support. M. Clemenceau said that as long as the manifestants confined their protests within lawful lines the Government had let them alone to prove its sympathy with their desires, but when law was defied, tolerance could no longer be allowed. He said, with much feeling, that if another Cabinet were to succeed it, it would find enormous difficulties, such as some of the Deputies knew and others did not know were most grave. The Chamber, by a vote of 412 to 158, approved the postponement. M. Clemenceau did not hint what graver crisis he referred to, but the monarchical and clerical journals have made the most of the disturbance, attacking the Government and showing how much better off the people were under a monarchy. M. Sarraut resigned as Sub-Secretary of the Interior, but declaring himself heartily in sympathy with the Government, and saying that he resigned to go home and show the people how they ought to yield, but when he returned the mob hooted him back to Paris. Not all the mayors have resigned. Thus one mayor writes that he believes to desert would be *les republique* and cowardly, and adds that behind the movement there is the most miserable and shameful reaction. In some villages an attempt was made to erect barricades, but one of the two leaders, M. Ferroul, ordered their demolition.

Indeed, both he and the chief leader, M. Albert, warned the people not to attack the soldiers. The full facts were not immediately given to the public, but many regiments of soldiers were sent South, as M. Clemenceau was determined on the most vigorous measures. There was really much fear of a rebellious outbreak, but this decisive movement has been successful. There was said to be 10,000 soldiers at Narbonne, but they were not met with much hostility. There were cries of "Long live the army." Only four of the official leaders of the revolution were arrested and others were allowed to escape. The leader Ferroul was arrested without difficulty, but Albert was not found. The orators addressed the troops as they came, telling them, "We love you as you love your friends, and wish you no harm, but we hunger and you will not fire on us." They also provided the soldiers with food. It is an interesting fact that it was possibly due to the effect of the bill past against fraudulent wines that there has been a sharp rise in the price of wine; but the correspondents in the Midi remark that at the restaurants it is easier to find beer and absinthe than the native wines.

The Revolt Suppressed

It is yet very difficult to judge of the extent of the disturbances in the Midi. All sorts of rumors of collisions and deaths were given out as actual facts, but the general conclusion is that there was a surprising avoidance of actual conflict. Perhaps a dozen of the people have been killed, and one victim of the rioting on Thursday, at Narbonne, the sixth man killed, was buried with great pomp on Sunday, crowds attending and a deputy delivering the principal discourse. The most alarming feature has been the defection of some hundreds of soldiers who refused to take part in the suppression of disorder, but who took no further active part in the disturbance. They were troops which, under the usual rule, were stationed in the department from which they were mustered, and who were in the closest relation of sympathy with their fellow countrymen. This made it necessary to call troops from the north of France to maintain order. Much complaint was made of the rough and even brutal behavior of the cavalry, and the Government was asked to withdraw them and use only the infantry. It was when the excitement over the conflict was at its hight, and it had become known that M. Clemenceau was using the army freely to put down the revolt, that on Friday he reported his doings and asked the support of the Chamber of Deputies. The rioters at Narbonne, he said, had been driven from the streets, altho over a hundred soldiers had been wounded. The Premier then told of the mutiny of a battalion of the 17th Infantry, and said that he had demanded their unconditional surrender, which followed. The Opposition deputies fiercely attacked the Government. Among the speakers was M. Millerand, former member of the Cabinet, but whose address was not well received as it was understood that it was a bid to succeed M. Clemenceau as Premier. After a debate of six hours M. Clemenceau was supported by a vote of 327 to 223. The effect of this strong majority was very favorable, and influenced the more quiet condition in the disturbed region. Indeed, it does not seem to have been the desire of the leaders that there should be any active violence. When barricades had been built in the streets they ordered them removed. The rioters were largely youth whom M. Clemenceau characterized as Apaches and toughs. The journals spoke of these youth as belonging to monarchical and old Catholic families, but Clemenceau was content to speak of them as anti-Republican. A ridiculous but characteristic incident was the appearance of M. Marcellin Albert, the chief leader of the manifestants, for whom the police had been vainly searching for days, at the office of the Premier in Paris, drest in the characteristic countryman's garb of the Midi. He had come apparently without concealment and drove in a cab and presented his card, and was admitted to a private interview of nearly half an hour with M. Clemenceau. Being a visitor he was not arrested, but, the official report says, was soundly rebuked, told to report himself to the proper officers, and to use his influence with his countrymen for peace, which he promised to do. Just how much truth there is in this story we may doubt, but his sensational appearance in Paris is having a good effect in

the Midi. On Sunday all was quiet, altho some journalists claimed to see behind the quiet a resolve to renew the disturbance. The most serious feature has been the defection of certain troops, and the failure of anti-Republican leaders to appear and use the disaffection of the people for the overthrow of the Republic. The district which has been in revolt covers about 10,000 square miles and has a population of 1,500,000. The military are in full control, and have to deal with nothing worse than scattering mobs.

The House of Lords

We have previously mentioned the resolution offered in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, to the effect that there must be a change in the composition or powers of the House of Lords, so that they cannot finally balk the will of the people. His complaint was formulated in an address at Plymouth, in which he said:

"The Lords have abused their powers within the Constitution. In assigning them their proper place, as it is our purpose to do, we are defining the position of the Lords under the Constitution. Remember we are forced to this struggle by circumstances, and this is the climax of a series of attacks on the rights and liberties of the House of Commons.

"The time for compromising, temporizing and verbal expostulation has gone by; we must give the Lords to understand that while we are perfectly ready to legislate with due deliberation and give every weight to their representations, the British people must be masters of their own house."

But for a while it looked as if Campbell-Bannerman's resolution had been shunted aside by a bill offered in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil, who is of the Conservative Opposition, proposing a measure of reform of the Lords. It is a rule of the House that no resolution shall be considered as to which there is a bill on the docket, and this act of Cecil's was regarded as a clever ruse to sidetrack and annoy the Prime Minister. But later Cecil withdrew his proposed bill. The resolution will now come up for action early this week. The text of the resolution reads:

"That in order to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives it is necessary that the power of the other house to alter or reject bills passed by this house should be so restricted by law as to secure that within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the House of Commons shall prevail."

The Hague Conference

Somewhat to the surprise of the Conference, at its second session Gen. Horace Porter, on behalf of the United States, reserved the right to present the question of the limitation of armaments, and also that of the right to collect contractual debts by force. It is now believed that the United States will present the subject of limitation of armaments if no other Power does so. Great Britain reserved the right to present other topics, but without fully specifying them. Germany gave notice that it intends to introduce a proposition for an international prize court, to which appeal could be made in a time of maritime war, and the proposition was seconded by both Great Britain and the United States, a fact which made a good impression. French is recognized as the language of the Conference, but speeches in other languages are to be summarized orally by a secretary, who acts as interpreter. The South American countries did not present the Drago doctrine. Indeed, a Brazilian delegate said the doctrine is not popular in his country, as Brazil much needs foreign money for the development of its industries, and it is not desired to take any action which would discourage investments. The most important act of the second session was the appointment of the four great committees, as follows:

First: Arbitration—President, M. Bourgeois, France; honorary presidents, Merey von Kapos-Mere, Austria; Sir Edward Fry, England; Ruy Barbosa, Brazil; vice-presidents, Dr. Kriege, Germany; Signor Pompili, Italy; Señor Esteva, Mexico.

Second: Land War—Presidents, M. Beernaert, Belgium, and M. Asser, Netherlands; honorary presidents, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Germany; Gen. Horace Porter, United States; the Marquis de Soveral, Portugal; vice-presidents, Constantin Brun, Denmark; Dr. Beldiman, Roumania; Dr. Carlin, Switzerland.

Third: Maritime War—President, Count Tornielli, Italy; honorary presidents, Joseph H. Choate, United States; Tseng-Liang, China; Turkhan Bey, Turkey; vice-presidents, Herr Hammarskjold, Sweden; Dr. Drago, Argentina; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, France.

Fourth: Geneva Convention—President, Professor de Martens, Russia; honorary presidents, Señor Don de Villay Urrutia, Spain; M. Kurachi, Japan; vice presidents, Sir Ernest

Satow, England; Professor Lammasch, Austria; Dr. Hagerup, Norway.

The United States was awarded two honorary presidents in the persons of Gen. Horace Porter and Joseph H. Choate.

Rioting in Lisbon

Notwithstanding the censorship of the Portuguese press the news has leaked out of a serious riot in Lisbon, which almost threatened a revolution against the Crown. Prime Minister Franco, after dismissing the Parliament early in May, instituted a governmental decree, being supported in this by King Carlos. This has caused great irritation, and open hostility against the King and royal family, while Prime Minister Franco is styled the Dictator. He was making a journey to Oporto in the hope of securing a popular endorsement to his policy, but at every station from Lisbon the crowds hooted and hissed as his train past. At Oporto he was howled down when he tried to speak, and the disturbance grew into a riot, in which the troops fired into the mob, and several were killed and wounded. On returning to Lisbon Senhor Franco was met by a furious riot outside of the railway station. The cavalry charged the mob, and the infantry fired into it, and many were killed and wounded. The principal fighting was under the windows of the Hotel d'Angleterre. The flagstones were torn up to supply weapons for the mob, and women carried their aprons full of stones. There were cries of "To the Palace," but the King was not there. There was no little fear that a revolution was at hand, but the vigor of the troops and the numerous arrests seem to have controlled the situation.

The International Socialist Congress

A great international congress of Socialists is to meet at Stuttgart in the second week in August, and a conference was held the other day in Brussels to prepare for it. In the Congress France, Germany, Russia and England will have each 20 votes; the United States, 14; Italy, Belgium and Austria-Bohemia, 12 each; Poland, Switzerland, Denmark and Holland, 10 each; Sweden, 8; Hungary and Norway, 6 each; Spain, Japan and Servia, 4 votes each; and Luxemburg, 2 votes. It will be observed how large is the proportion of Socialist strength allowed to the United States.

After the Duma

The three advanced parties in the late Duma — the Social Democrats, the Social Revolutionists and the Group of Toil, will issue one common appeal to the Russian people. In substance this sets forth that the Duma from the first championed the rights of the people against governmental absolutism, and strove, thru its Agrarian Commission, for the compulsory expropriation of the landlords' estates for the benefit of the peasants. This, it is declared, was the real reason for the dissolution. The new so-called Duma, the manifesto says, will be composed of landlords and nobles, who are enemies of the common people. "Let the nation," it says, "defend by force the honest popular representation embodied in the late Duma." In Poland there is the greatest indignation and gloom at the news of its practical disfranchisement by the edict of the Czar. But there is no likelihood at present of serious disorders. Around Warsaw are 35,000 troops, which can be massed at any given spot. The people have no way of defending themselves. A general strike will not be ordered, as the revolutionary groups have voted against one, on the ground that it would play into the hands of the Government. Details have come of the mutiny at Kieff, but it was a disastrous failure. Five hundred men, at a given signal at midnight left their beds, disarmed the sentries, but they were easily overpowered. There have been many arrests and the prisons are overflowing. The Radical papers have been all suppressed and many fines have been inflicted. Three thousand people are reported as having been arrested in Odessa alone, and at Kieff forty-eight mutineers have been condemned and shot. By imperial ukase the governors of eight large provinces have been empowered to suspend newspapers, disperse meetings, banish undesirable persons and take other measures for the maintenance of public security by administrative process without having resort to the courts, and to inflict punishment up to three months' imprisonment and $500 fine.

Governor Hughes as a National Character

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS

[Mr. Simonds is the Albany correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, and is especially competent to treat this subject.—EDITOR.]

IN a crowded street car, in an up-State city, the other day, a State politician overheard two citizens discussing the State government.

"This man, Hughes," said the first, "he has surprised me; he has made good."

"That's not where the surprise comes in," retorted the second. "What gets me is that he has made good better than he said he would. The President makers will have to reckon with Hughes."

Then, because this sort of *obiter dictum* of the voter in undress interests the politician, the eavesdropper adopted it and repeated it.

A Governor of New York State who "makes good," however, is always entitled to his day in the court of Presidential "booms." When such a Governor makes performance outrun promise and achievement surpass prophecy, then that day may be less fleeting. Such, moreover, is the conceded fact in the case of Governor Charles E. Hughes. Yet, since the States are many and their Governors almost innumerable, such "booms" may be idle in the end, if they have no other basis. Cleveland and Roosevelt, Hughes's most distinguished predecessors at Albany, embodied an idea that was national, quite as obviously as they achieved a success which was local to their State. It is, then, with an eye to the national value of the recent triumphs of Governor Hughes that one may, perhaps, most profitably scan the history of the recent "Siege of Albany," as it is called at the State Capitol.

It is obvious, however, that it is impossible to discuss the national possibilities of the man Hughes until one reviews, in brief, the record of his achievement as Governor. Nor is the record the less impressive because of its wide advertising. In six months this quiet corporation attorney, lacking in political training, destitute of even rudimentary partisan experience, has subjugated a State machine, overthrown a legislative cabal and secured for the people of New York the passage of more important and more progressive legislation than the legislative mills of Albany have ground out in a decade. In his first official act, Governor Hughes foreshadowed his break with the State machine, which had dominated Governors and made its will felt at Washington for a generation. The machine, thru its titular head, the State Chairman, demanded the appointment of an insignificant political lieutenant to an important place of public trust, for which he was obviously unfitted. When the Governor declined, the machine abandoned him; henceforth its authority, its influence, its discipline no longer supplied weapons to his hands. He had declined to purchase personal power at the price of public office; all that followed was, in a sense, the result of this act.

The details of this battle are too recent and too complex to warrant repetition. A Legislature, permeated with the traditions of the methods of Platt and the tactics of Odell, still reeking with the abuses which the Armstrong Committee had exposed rather than destroyed, bade

defiance to an inexperienced Governor, blocked his program, ignored his recommendations and mocked at his methods. Yet it is these same methods which must most interest the student of Governor Hughes. The battle itself is as old as the institutions of Governor and Legislature. Hill, Cleveland, Roosevelt, Black and even Higgins have fought with their legislatures. But they fought in the approved fashion; they fought with the weapons of power rather than principle; appointment, veto, patronage, these were the weapons of other Governors. Moreover, as they fought, they paid: public office was the spoil of personal contest, and however good the Governor, however righteous his cause, he was yet compelled to reward morally bad followers for their support, in the currency of public office. It was the unique contribution of Governor Hughes to such warfare that he declined to follow this course.

"I will appeal to the people," said the new Governor in January. In March he did appeal. But even here there was an unusual circumstance; his "appeals" were calm, unimpassioned legal arguments. "Insurrecting the public mind" had become the accepted method of the reformer, but this Governor sought to convince, not to "insurrect," and as a result aroused criticism, even from his friends. Yet those appeals were amazingly successful. Three weeks after they began an insolent and hostile Legislature was on its knees and a resentful and unsympathetic party was overtaken by a ludicrous panic. More than all else, there was rewritten in the laws of public life that forgotten dead-letter law, that the people were the bosses' bosses.

At precisely this point, moreover, it is important to note the purpose that had underlain all Governor Hughes's course of action. It was neither radical nor destructive; it sought, first, to restore the Republican party, his party, to the confidence of the people of the State, and, secondly, to restore the control of his party to the majority of its membership, who made up a majority of the people of the State. It was natural that the man who campaigned the State against Hearst should see that his opponent's strength lay in Republican weakness. Nor could he fail to recognize that Republican weakness lay in the fact that the control of the party was vested in the Platts, Odells, Woodruffs and their ilk, who had dominated the party and trafficked in its legislators for a generation.

To accomplish this program two things were necessary for Governor Hughes: first, to eliminate the politicians from power, second, to dominate the Legislature, thru the aid of public opinion, in such fashion as to make it respond to public demand and pass reform legislation. Having eliminated the politicians, he turned to the second task. In his Public Utilities Bill, he embodied the most important portion of his reform program. But here again it is necessary to avoid too wide generalization. The bill provided for the regulation of public service corporations, but other laws had already been enacted to accomplish this. Here, then, was no radical departure; it was rather an effort to revitalize than to create. State commissions drew salaries for regulating these corporations, yet every passenger on a street car and every consumer of gas in the metropolis knew that the only function of these commissions was to protect the corporations they were paid to regulate against the righteous demand of the people, whose servants these commissioners were. Because the commissioners were Republican politicians and the corporations contributors to Republican campaign funds, the public had concluded that the party had sold out the people. When Governor Hughes's Public Utilities Bill had become law, the people were satisfied that a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature had kept the faith.

A further review of the Governor's year is not vital to a discussion of the wider aspects of the Chief Executive. It is, moreover, all of one part. He found public sentiment demanding that the votes cast in the last New York City mayoralty election be recounted. Back of this sentiment lay the conviction that one man had been elected and another seated. Involved in this issue he saw a false strength afforded to an undeserving martyr. In the face of public sentiment, he found the leaders of his own party juggling with the moral issue for the partisan advantage involved. Accord-

ingly he thrust aside the sophistries, annihilated the petty logics and demanded a law that would do equal justice to all concerned. As usual, he had his way. Similarly, he found a Superintendent of Insurance whose unfitness lay open to all men. Yet his best friends advised him to refrain from attacking Otto Kelsey, because such an attack would afford opportunity for the politicians to rally to protect their own and such a rally might defeat his whole program. Governor Hughes refused the compromise, accepted certain defeat, and the event proved that this defeat generated the necessary public sentiment to drive thru all his other projects. To have temporized might have meant to lose all, but the man Hughes does not temporize.

From another danger this singleness of purpose saved Governor Hughes. At the critical moment in his year, President Roosevelt removed a collector of internal revenue in Western New York. At the same time it was announced that the President would replace this man by one chosen by the Governor, and that the whole weight of Federal patronage lay at the Governor's command. Before such artillery his enemies indicated their instant readiness to surrender. Yet, to this day, Governor Hughes has failed to accept the offer. His refusal was almost brusque in its completeness. Nor is the reason far to seek. He had declined to employ patronage at his own disposal to win his fight. He recognized that to accept this proffer was to incur obligations that must be liquidated. A national campaign was at hand and delegates to a national convention were already sought, and a national administration was committed to one candidate. But Governor Hughes was not playing national politics, but seeking solely to restore a State party to State confidence. He chose, therefore, to fight single-handed, that victory might bring no qualified result.

In the end, Governor Hughes has emerged from his battle triumphant. Even against its will, he has placed his party upon a sound public basis. Under his direction the party bosses have gone to the rear, the voice of the voters has become mighty in the counsels of the Republican party. Seeking to restore confidence, he has first stimulated a sense of individual responsibility. In the triumph of his legislative program, moreover, the old corporate-politician domination has been shattered. In the face of public sentiment the politician has not merely surrendered; he has abdicated. Here is the permanent significance to New York State politics and public life of Governor Hughes's administration. Accepting the derisive term of his opponent—"animated feather duster"—Governor Hughes has given his party the good old-fashioned New England "housecleaning."

Yet all this does not make Governor Hughes a member of that Hall of Fame populated by "national figures." Important as his service has been, these accomplishments lack a national appeal. Here are shown courage, insight, executive ability and cool judgment, but these are only the framework of national possibilities. Alone, they would not carry a national boom beyond the Alleghenies nor south of the Delaware. Where, then, shall one find the other phase? The answer comes best, perhaps, in a news item of last week, announcing that the Wisconsin Legislature, after listening to the reading of Governor Hughes's veto message destroying the Two-Cent Fare Bill, adopted its policy and defeated a similar measure. Into this message is written the national side of Governor Hughes, and its significance has already traveled out to the nation.

"In dealing with these questions," Governor Hughes wrote in that message, "democracy must demonstrate its capacity to act upon deliberation and deal justly." The whole spirit of the message is summed up in the concluding paragraph, protesting against the acceptance of the spirit back of such legislation, which meant, so he wrote, that "At a critical time, when the interests of all demand that reason and judgment should control in dealing with such matters, we should have abandoned our true line of action and facilitated still wider departures." Any Wall Street lawyer might have written this, but, coming from the author of the Public Utilities Bill, it had its own startling significance. The plain fact is that circumstance has contributed to confusing a just estimate of the temper of the man Hughes. His investigations and

his legislation have written him down a radical, his temper and his training make him a conservative. He is, in fact, an economic conservative and a moral radical, the composite product of the training of a Wall Street law office and a Baptist parsonage.

It is this peculiar combination of moral radicalism and economic conservatism that must constitute Governor Hughes's real claim to national consideration. It makes him the natural candidate of that party which shall seek to foster reaction from the hysteria of the present phase of public life, and to escape from the consequences of the present tendency toward unreasoning war upon the existing economic system as a totality. As the candidate of such a party, moreover, Governor Hughes will, by his past record of achievement, escape any charge of seeking to protect excesses and shrinking from curbing abuses of existing systems. He will never be open to the suspicion of being "safe and sane" in the sense this phrase was used three years ago. Then it meant safely deaf and sanely blind to corporate evils, which cried out for remedy. With such theories Governor Hughes can have no sympathy. On the bench he would be a "hanging judge," in the civil courts his application of the law would be drastic and remorseless. But in judicial or other official capacity Governor Hughes's activity would end within the law and his actions never become extra-legal.

Glancing back over the record of his year in office, it is possible to apply this theory to Governor Hughes specifically. At the outset his activity was advertised as destructive. No protest of his could shake the conviction that he sought to destroy a corrupt Republican party; that he sought to erase a discredited Legislature; that his whole mission was iconoclastic, in harmony with an iconoclastic era. Yet at the end not destruction, but construction, has been the result. He has revitalized his party, restored some measure of public confidence in the Legislature; above all else has shown himself animated, not by the spirit of the anarchist, but by the instinct of the surgeon. In all this he did but apply to the existing political system the same method and the same philosophy that his veto message indicates that he feels toward the existing economic system. It is as the exponent of the application of the Common Law, as opposed to Lynch Law, to corporations, political institutions and individuals, that Governor Hughes must be a national figure, if at all.

It should be added that no circumstance will ever make Governor Hughes an active candidate for presidential honors. The efforts of designing politicians and enthusiastic friends will not avail to stir him. In their machinations and their scheming he will have no part. The only bid he will make for national preferment is comprehended in a ceaseless, tireless, endless activity in his present office. Nor will any campaign develop in him those qualities which beget affection and arouse familiarity. He has been called a "logic machine" and "a reform lawn-mower" by those who have sought to express the immense impersonality of the man. Enthusiasm and passion are equally remote from his mind and his method; reason and logic are his substitutes. To replace personality by principle is his whole theory of public service and the ideal of his public career. Yet these qualities are only manifestations of the same spirit, which must comprehend his claim to national honors. They only emphasize the conservative that underlies all else in his nature.

Recent history has created by cartoons two exaggerated, yet accepted, factors in American economic and political life, "The Trusts" and "The Common People." It is as the compromise candidate of both, subservient to neither and cognizant of the rights and the wrongs of each, that Charles E. Hughes, at close hand, seems most likely to achieve national importance.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Dogs as Policemen

BY GUSTAVE ABEL

[The author of the following article is editor-in-chief of a well-known progressive Belgian daily, *La Flamande Libérale*, published at Ghent.—EDITOR.]

THE rather startling innovation of utilizing sheep dogs as an auxiliary to the police force of great cities is spreading thruout Europe. It may be interesting, therefore, to give the history of this custom in the place where it first came into existence, and then to tell briefly in what it consists.

The Belgian town of Ghent has a population of 170,000 souls, of whom 80,000 are workmen. Its circumference is about fifteen miles and its surface about 6,400 acres. So, as the population is scattered over a pretty broad surface, the policing of the city became rather a difficult proposition. Complaints were being continually made to the municipal council about the lack of police protection, but as it would have required a great outlay to remedy the evil, the authorities hesitated to vote the necessary funds. One day when the Mayor, Mr. Emile Braun, was examining the question with the chief of police, Mr. Van Wesemael, the latter exclaimed: "If you can't give me men, then give me dogs!" At first the Mayor thought he was joking, but finding that he was quite in earnest, and himself being a man not afraid of trying new things, asked for further explanations of his suggestion. Mr. Van Wesemael, who is recognized as a very able police superintendent, and who unites vigorous action with careful and intelligent study of details, had already examined with attention this matter of dogs as policemen. So he replied:



A GHENT POLICE DOG.

"The weak spot in our organization is the small number of night watchmen in the out-of-the-way parts of the town, and especially along the wharves, where a large number of thefts take place between sunset and sunrise. An officer is exposed to great danger in these deserted spots and his life is in peril when attacked by toughs whom he has surprised in the act of stealing. However strong our force may be, we cannot remove this disagreeable side, nor can we ever hope to prevent crime there. But let me have, as a trial, three dogs, which I shall choose, and I am certain that the results will be wonderful. A dog can follow a fleeing man swifter than a police officer. He is more nimble; he is full of courage, and evildoers are terribly afraid of him. No man has the keen sense of smell and hearing of a dog. Then, again, he can squeeze in anywhere. If he is well trained—and I will see that this is done—his usefulness will be tenfold greater."

Mayor Braun was convinced, and three dogs were forthwith bought. Two months later two more were added to the force, and we now have thirty. And Mr. Van Wesemael kept his promise as regards their training. In fact, it is just here that he has produced the most wonderful results and won the highest praise from all those who have examined his system. Among the foreigners who have thus admired his work are delegations from several French and German cities, and the Chinese Government.



A GHENT POLICE DOG ATTACKING A CYCLIST.

As everybody knows, dogs can be so trained as to be useful in war and for hunting. The problem our chief of police had to solve was to so train them that they would catch tramps and bad characters in general; and this is how he proceeded to bring about this desired result: During the first two weeks the dogs are simply kept in their kennels, where they are taught obedience, and then are slowly initiated into their future work. They are first taken, every evening, to the place where the night watchmen gather before starting out on their beats, where they get acquainted with their future masters, who win their affection by giving them bits of liver to eat. During the early months the dogs stay out of doors only two or three hours every night, but later on this period of work is lengthened to eight hours. They are taught how to search for thieves, how to lead the policeman to some hidden spot where are footpads and the like, how to obey promptly when ordered to pounce on a malefactor, how to return quickly to the policeman on the first signal to this effect, how to swim and how to answer immediately the whistle of a night watchman calling for aid from a neighboring post. Furthermore, they are expected to defend a policeman when he is attacked, to follow anybody who is running or who is carrying a large parcel, and to scent out tramps lurking in hiding. To prevent the dogs from getting too familiar with other people than their masters, they are taught to be distrustful of everybody but the police. This training takes three months. The animals are looked after by an officer in plain clothes, whom the dogs suppose to be foreign to the police force, and who is thus able to get up sham attacks on the men. Each dog always watches the same section, and is associated with the same officer, of whom there are a hundred and eleven, distributed over as many different sections. There are eight lieutenants, one captain and one inspector. These make up the staff of the dog branch of our police force. A night watch begins at 10 o'clock and continues without a break till 6 a. m. This has taken the place of the old system, by which different men came on in turn. The advantage is that the policeman being on the same beat the whole night knows everything that is going on there during this lapse of time.

Now let us consider one of these trained dogs at his work. In the first place a good muzzle had to be found. Mr. Van Wesemael invented one which meets the requirements. It consists of a cup of hard perforated rubber, with a single opening quite at the end, which makes breathing easier and allows the dog to drink. By pressing a spring, the apparatus falls off of the dog's nose and hangs attached to his collar. So now the animal is ready to go out on the beat. He is never set on a person until this person has refused to stop when ordered to do so by the policeman. In this case, the dog springs at his throat, knocks him down and holds him till the policeman can come up. Our force cites many instances when a criminal would have escaped if it had not been for these dogs. In one case the scent crossed a ditch filled with blocks of ice; but the dog brought down his man. On another occasion, one dog kept a whole band of tramps at a standstill until the police came up and captured them. One of these sagacious animals named "Tan" has a reputation at Ghent that any detective might envy. One night on the docks, he saw a fellow hurrying away with a suspicious looking bundle. He followed him barking until the police officer's attention was attracted, when the man was stopped, the contents of the

parcel examined, and it was discovered that the goods had been stolen. The thief proved to be a very dangerous criminal. Several of the dogs have received honorable wounds in their fights with roughs in the suburbs of our city. But as a rule a few well-placed bites generally cause the criminal to surrender, but if he manages to get away, his trail is soon found. It has been remarked, that once caught by the collars of their coats, thieves are so scared by the formidable teeth of their four-footed enemy that they can be taken to the lock-up as easily as if they were sheep. But if they show fight, they quickly see the grave mistake they have made; the dogs don't handle them with gloves. It has been found that drunkards especially have a dread of the canine policemen.

Many of these points and still others were brought out during recent experiments made at Ghent in the presence of the town authorities, representatives of the press and some foreign guests. The chief feature on this occasion were men on bicycles or on foot trying to get away from the police dogs. Suffice it to say that in no case did a man succeed in escaping from the animals. Their manner of stopping a bicycle is to throw themselves fearlessly into the front wheel, which overturns rider, bicycle and the dog, too, and all are tumbled together in a confused mass on the ground.

A peculiar feature of their training is the respect which they are taught for the police officer's uniform. They will always protect a policeman in uniform. But let the same man take off his uniform and begin to act the part of a tramp, and the dog will attack him at once. The intelligence they show in answering the whistle is also very notable. They are not deterred by shots, and will jump savagely at the hand holding the pistol. It will be seen that the life of these animals is very strenuous, and it will not surprise your readers, therefore, to be told that a police dog lasts but from five to eight years, when he is worn out and is honorably discharged from the service.

A governor of one of the neighboring French departments came to Ghent not long ago to study this question of police dogs and went away astonished; and no wonder, for here are some of the things that he saw: At eleven o'clock at night, a man hid himself among the thickly huddled-together tombs of the Ghent cemetery. A muzzled police dog was then let loose upon him, and in a marvelously short time the man was found and brought in amidst the warm applause of the spectators. Next, an experiment was made on men who were supposed to have broken into a house. At a whistle from one of the policemen on the spot, six dogs came running in from neighboring police stations, which in some cases were a thousand yards or more away, and performed their part in the arrest of these pretended robbers. Finally, a group of men acted as if they were drunk and got into a fight with one of the policemen, whereupon the dogs came to his rescue, attacking the aggressors in a most energetic fashion, springing so high as to strike with their muzzled noses the faces of the men. The spectators, official and otherwise, were really astonished at the value of these auxiliaries, and these ex-



A GHENT POLICE DOG BEING ORDERED TO ATTACK A MAN.

periments, tried for the first time in the worst quarters of the town, produced a most salutary effect on the criminal classes thereabouts. The fame of these experiments reached France and the head of the Paris police sent an agent to Ghent to look into the matter. The result was that he carried back with him to the French capital three young sheep-dogs named "Black," "Duke" and "Bob," which were nearly completely trained. A public exhibition of their talents was given one night in an enclosed ground near the Porte Maillot entrance of Paris, and the whole neighborhood was thrown into consternation by the cries of "Thief!" and "Help!" as well as by the continual whistling for the dogs. But when the cause of all this was learned the next day, the peaceful inhabitants were so delighted at the idea of having their police protection increased, that they forgot one sleepless night; and the result is that the Paris police force is also going to try our system.

We have now in our country a Belgium Shepherd-Dog Club, whose aim is to improve and spread the introduction of this dog-police. They award training honors at public trials. Thus—I quote from their printed official list of rules:

"On an order from his master, the dog must walk along with him, behind him, or in front of him. This counts 20 points. He must go and fetch an object pointed out to him. Five points. He must keep watch over an object when the master is absent. Ten points. He must find an object, which has been first shown him and then hidden within a radius determined by the judges. Ten points. He must find a man whom he has seen, but who has hidden himself within a certain radius. Fifteen points. Broad jump, 10 points. High jump, 10 points. Climbing over fences, 10 points. Defending his master, 15 points. Attacking anybody pointed out by his master, 10 points."

The list is considerably longer, but this suffices to give an idea of the whole.

The wonderful intelligence of dogs is well known, and many are the examples of this fact offered by these police dogs. Their highly developed power of scent is especially noticeable in this connection. Let me give one remarkable instance of this, which happened last year. On June 3d a girl of eleven, named Helen Bebenroth, was assassinated on the Hagenhof estate near Koenigslutten, and tho every effort was made to find the murderer, the police made no progress. Four days after the crime the district attorney called in the police inspector of Brunswick and asked him to put his police dogs on the case. So "Harras" and "Cæsar," two German shepherd dogs, were taken in a motor car to the spot and "Harras" was introduced into the room where the child was murdered, and was left there for some twenty minutes. In the mean time, the judge had all the servants lined up in the garden. When the dog came out of the room into the garden he began sniffing around, stared about for a moment, made several turns of the garden, jumped a ditch and entered by a door that had been left open into the house of a certain Dune, where he smelt all the workmen and suddenly stopped in front of the eighth one. Then he backed away from him, returned to him and finally jumped on him. The night was very dark, and it was impossible to distinguish at first who was the man that cried out at this moment. But on inquiry the inspector found that it was Dune. Twice more the dog was locked up in the room, the men changed places, and twice the animal sprang at Dune. During the following night the forlorn man admitted that he was the guilty one!

Let us glance for a moment at the financial aspect of the question. In this connection, I confine my attention to Ghent. We needed twelve more night watchmen, which meant an increase of our police budget by 12,000 francs per year. Now it is admitted that thirty dogs are equal to sixty men in this matter of police. The cost of keeping a dog varies from five to six cents per day, so that those sixty dogs would cost us 3,285 francs, instead of 12,000! Nothing further need be said on this point.

But it is not simply the economical side of the system that recommends it. There is no doubt of the very important fact that there has been much less crime in Ghent since these dogs "came to stay." Nor is this our opinion alone. Some hundred and fifty German towns have examined into what our police are doing on these lines, and they have all concluded that cheaper and more thoro work is done when dogs are added to the police force.

Herr Laufer, chief of the police of Schwelm, was the first of these Germans to adopt our system. He came to Belgium and studied the innovation, not only as it is seen at Ghent, but also at Schaerbeek, a suburb of Brussels, at St. Gilles, Antwerp and other Belgian cities. France, too, has followed the German example, and dogs are now found in the police force of Paris, Pont à Mousson, Verdun, Epinal and Roubaix. From America, also, has come more than one request for information, one of the latest received by Mr. Van Wesemael being from Mr. Perrin, of the South Orange, N. J., police board, who highly praises the system, and says it has been introduced with marked success in his town. In his letter, he states that his board is not yet sure which is the best breed of dog to use for this purpose.



GHENT POLICEMEN AND POLICE DOGS.

I may say in this connection that the breeds finally chosen at Ghent are the tall Belgian sheep dog, with short, stiff hair, or with long hair, like the Brie, and the Groningen dogs, and also the ordinary French shepherd dog, with long, stiff hair. These breeds are distinguished for endurance, courage, audacity, fidelity and their wonderful powers of scent; their powerful jaws also command respect. The question is also sometimes asked, at what age the dog should be used. The police departments of St. Gilles and Schaerbeek hold that it is impossible properly to train the dogs before the age of ten months. But here in Ghent we begin their education at six months.

A few more words about this training may prove interesting. In Ghent, it is absolutely forbidden to let any one caress the dogs that are being trained. Even the policemen must not show them too much affection. They are patted and caressed only when they have done some fine piece of work; it is a reward and an encouragement. As has already been said, prompt obedience is the main lesson inculcated; and to secure this a certain amount of punishment is permitted, tho the culprit must be at first only threatened with punishment and the real thing administered as a last resort. The reason for proceeding in this way is because it has been found that a badly treated dog always becomes a coward. Another rule is not to let the animals pick up bones to crunch. They are fed only in their kennels. Otherwise evil-intentioned persons might give them poisoned food. They are kept muzzled also for this same reason, for then there is no danger of improper food passing

their mouths. If a dog on duty dies suddenly, the police instructions inform the policeman that he must be on the lookout for danger. He is to leave the dog where he has fallen, continue his service alone, and the next morning the animal is carried to the municipal slaughter-house, where the body is examined to see what was the cause of death.

A few details as to how the dogs are cared for may be valuable. Thus, in winter they wear a blanket of tarred sail cloth bordered with leather, which is fastened to the collar and passes under the belly. The kennels, which are very comfortable, are built of bricks and wood, and are placed in the garden of the central police station. They are washed out every week and are disinfected with creolin; twice a year they are whitewashed. The dogs are fed twice a day—at seven in the morning and at seven at night—on "Kneipp," which consists of a mixture of broth, meat, rice and black bread. Each ration weighs about three pounds. During the night each dog receives a large slice of bread. A veterinary surgeon and a drug shop are especially provided for the kennels. The history of each dog is carefully kept on a register *ad hoc*. Thus are noted the day of their birth, when they were bought, whom from, the price, sex, and, if necessary, why they were dismissed from the service.

But there is nothing new under the sun. Far back in the olden times dogs were used to protect cities. Louis XI, who ruled in France before Columbus discovered America, provided that famous spot, Mont Saint Michel, with a dog corps, and St. Malo, hard by, was excellently protected in those stormy times by a canine posse. But Ghent is the first town, past or present, which has established a systematic and regular school for the training of police dogs, which has put in practice the use of the animals when once trained, and has introduced into the police establishments of the world a new and valuable element, which has received the approval of every municipality that has tried it.

GHENT, BELGIUM.

The New Park at Rockaway

BY HERMAN A. METZ

COMPTROLLER OF NEW YORK CITY.

ROCKAWAY PARK, the great four-mile stretch of sea beach on Long Island, only about an hour from the city, is to be for the sick rather than the well. The first idea we had on the subject was that we would use it especially for convalescents, those afflicted with tuberculosis of the bone, for which disease fresh air seems to be the great cure.

But the original idea has been greatly extended and now it seems as tho all the hospitals and fresh air institutions desire to be represented at Rockaway. If this project goes thru the various fresh air institutions which are now established at Coney Island—the seaside homes for children belonging to the different religious denominations—will all move to the Rockaway place and turn over to the city their Coney Island land.

Rockaway is one of the best places in the United States for seaside hospitals; the beach is magnificent, the air as pure as the sea can make it, and there is always a cooling breeze.

But the whole thing is in embryo yet. The only real forward step taken has been that by the Board of Estimate in placing upon the map and authorizing condemnation of certain Rockaway land. This land is situated about four miles from the extreme west end and lies immediately east of the two miles of beach known as the Harriman tract. There is 7,000 feet of beach frontage in the plot we are considering, and it runs thru from the Atlantic Ocean to Jamaica Bay, so that there will be all kinds of water available—the turbulent surf and the quiet bay, for bathing or boating.

I doubt that the people generally will

get much use from the Rockaway Park; the prospect now is that the hospitals will pretty well monopolize it. But the people will get something much better than a park at Rockaway that they could not use because of the high fares. They will get a fine, spacious free beach at Coney Island, where they need it, and where they can use it. We will give the seaside homes that are there now larger space at the new place and a little money for their Coney Island holdings. The hospitals are unanimously in favor of our scheme. They have come together for united action and the general prospect seems favorable.

But the details have yet to be worked out. The next thing to be done is to have the property surveyed under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate Mr. N. P. Lewis. That is being proceeded with.

NEW YORK CITY.

China's "Divine Discontent"

BY COURTENAY HUGHES FENN

[Mr. Fenn is a missionary of the Presbyterian Board at Peking, and was in the British Legation during the famous siege by the Boxers. He is thoroly qualified to write on Chinese affairs at a time when, next to Russia, China is the most interesting nation in the world owing to its rapid acceptance of Western ideas and methods.—EDITOR.]

IF there has been one thing more than another which the friends of China have sought to arouse and cultivate in her, for many years past, it has been the spirit of discontent. The most sturdy and stubborn enemy to all hope of change and progress has been China's supreme satisfaction with herself and all that pertained to her. Her form of government, her educational system, her merchandise, her modes of transit, her language, her literature, her social customs, her ethics and her religion were, in the eyes of rulers and people, the best in all the world; her civilization the only one worthy of the name. But of late she has been steadily going down the list, opening her eyes, little by little, to the fact that her government is not only corrupt, but antiquated; her educational system not only narrow, but shallow; her merchandise not only crude, but costly; her language not only difficult, even for her own people, but distinctly clumsy; her literature not merely obsolete, but, in the main, paltry; and she is now at the point of realizing that her social system is not only intensely artificial, but exceedingly wasteful; her filial piety a euphonious name, her sexual barriers mere empty and ineffectual prudery, her elaborate etiquet extravagant of time and strength and destructive of manly sincerity. Whether she will go on—and if so how soon—to the perception of other defects in her ethical system, and of the hopeless folly of everything that goes by the name of religion among the beliefs and observances of her people, is a question on which there will hardly be two opinions, if one but looks for a moment at the tendencies of the times. The vast majority of her temples are either being transformed into schools or tumbling to pieces. Those which are so solidly built as to be able to endure many decades of weather-beating are being deserted by their priests, who, no longer supported by the people, are compelled to betake themselves to other occupations, while some are almost starving, even their former rather lucrative employment of begging having ceased to bring in the old return. Many of those which are kept up are ancestral temples, and are maintained more from the sense of family pride than for any other reason. Just across the street from our compound there stands a ruined temple, the land connected with which we greatly need for our Theological Seminary Chapel. As it stands, the ruin and land are not worth $100, but the owner asks about $300, in order that he may be able

elsewhere to erect another smaller family temple, to save the family "face," tho he frankly admits that the idols which he would set up therein are false.

The existing anti-foreign sentiment thruout the empire seems to be, in part, a similar effort to "save face" on a larger scale. China has ceased to be ashamed to confess, to the world and to her own people, this great discontent which has taken possession of her; but, at the same time, she cherishes a rather ugly grudge against the people who brought it about. She will thank them moderately for her awakening; but the sense of having had to be awakened to find herself so far behind has been as irritating as it is to the nodder in sermon time. She would gladly drive far hence her pinchers if she could; but, as she cannot, she will at least convince them that she is now so thoroly awake that she needs no more of their rather impertinent attentions. In this assertion of independence she is now including even Japan, which appeared for a time to be regarded as a near relative rather than an alien. With all nations she is apparently trying to go just as far as the tether will permit; but she realizes better than in former times that the tether still holds. Her efforts to remove it are now rather of the nature of continued rubbing than of snapping, and at the same time she is endeavoring, in manners at least, to prove herself worthy of liberty.

Naturally, one of the events which has drawn closest attention during the past few months has been the return of the Imperial Traveling Commissioners, fairly bursting with the things which they had seen in the various countries visited, gratified by the attentions showed them everywhere, more than ever convinced that revolutionary transformations must be the order of the day in China, and with their observations and recommendations voluminously recorded for the perusal of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager. These matters have been reported so much in detail in the American papers and magazines that I shall not attempt to rehearse them. Three or four stand out in decided prominence, and are worthy of emphasis as forming the basis of most of the interesting developments of the past few months. One of the most suggestive, if not the most important, is the proposed change of costume, the doing away with the queue and the adoption of the European and American style of dress, now so largely prevalent also in Japan. Perhaps the most radical of the commissioners, Duke Tsai Tse, is said to have declared to their Majesties, at a private audience, "hampered as we are in our present style of dress, and with our queues, these things militate against an energetic life, and we will, therefore, never have the enterprise to keep our country on a par with Western countries so long as we keep to our present clothes and hair." The Duke, I think, expressed the increasing conviction of the people, at least those who have come at all into contact with Westerners. I have talked with many on the subject of the queue, and have yet to find one man in favor of its retention. It is pronounced both filthy and embarrassing. Thousands, in various parts of the empire, have not waited for an imperial edict, but have followed the example set by certain grades of soldiers, and cut off their queues. Such progressives are not the object of ridicule and scorn, as they once were but the great majority of the people prefer to await imperial sanction before taking the step. When taken, it is almost always accompanied also by the adoption of Western clothing, the advantages of which may, in some respects, be questionable. But the Government is not ready yet for this change, being strongly dissuaded therefrom by certain high officials on the plea of peril to the dynasty from such a change. The change is bound to come, however, and I shall be surprised if many queues remain by the end of 1910.

Exceedingly important recommendations were made in the direction of education. Their exact nature, as well as those with reference to other matters, is not likely to be known until the reports of the commissioners have been thoroly canvassed by the honorable commission, headed by Prince Chun, and comprising the presidents of the several boards and a number of Viceroys appointed by their Majesties to digest these reports and formulate definite policies for the Imperial consideration. But we know enough to appreciate the influence of the

commissioners in the ever-enlarging scope of the new educational system. Peking streets are witnessing ever-increasing throngs of neatly uniformed schoolboys of all ages, passing to and fro at certain hours, as in America, their costume showing a decided tendency toward the foreign pattern. The city now contains many schools for girls, confined almost exclusively at present to the noble and the wealthy, but bound to expand in their scope. Viceroy Tuan Fang, one of the commissioners, has been spending some time in Peking, has visited these schools, and everywhere most enthusiastically described and commended the women's colleges of America, which he visited. These schools began securing their teachers from Japan, the Chinese girls and women actually learning the Japanese language in order to communicate with their instructors; but the growing inclusion of Japan among "Western nations" has led the projectors of these schools to make diligent search for educated Chinese women, regardless of the fact that practically all of this class available are Christians. The result has been the invitation of one after another of our Christian women to take charge of these schools, the salaries offered being so much higher than any the missions are able to pay, that the wife of a man who earns about eight dollars a month for working all day, may draw twenty to thirty dollars a month for working three hours per day. This naturally introduces one more perplexing problem into missionary, as well as domestic, economy.

But the course of progress in education, like another proverbial course "does not always run smooth." In a small city in Kuangsi province, a school was built in foreign style, and its one hundred students dressed in the semi-foreign white uniforms. Some time ago, rain being badly needed, the country people went to this city to pray for rain. In that region it is thought most unpropitious for such suppliants to encounter any one clad in white, or wearing a hat. This procession passed by the school, and the boys came out in their white suits and straw hats. Angry murmurs culminated in a violent attack on the students and their school. Some were beaten, and all who were caught had their white suits torn from their backs. The magistrate who interfered was also roughly handled, and the trouble was only quieted on the arrival of a considerable number of soldiers. Ancient superstition does not readily assimilate new customs.

Whatever may be the advantages, China is certainly doing herself great injury by her attempt to make all these great changes, and inaugurate a complete new system of education, almost without foreign assistance. The rejection and dismissal of that assistance have come altogether too soon, for the number of Chinese thoroly qualified, by education in China, in Japan, or in Europe or America, for the charge of this new kind of schools, even in the lower grades, is totally inadequate. Men are being put in charge who know little of the text books and still less of modern methods of teaching, with the result that many of the schools are an utter farce. The desire to accomplish everything at once, in the way of modernizing methods, has now taken stronger hold on the Government and people than it had on the Emperor and a few of his advisers in the summer of 1898; and, having coupled with it the general demand that it shall all be done by the Chinese, the consequences are likely to be still more discontent—not so "divine," perhaps. Foreign organizers, and a considerable number of foreign teachers, with the establishment of thoro-going normal schools in each province, would do more in the next ten years to prepare the Chinese for self-government, and for the conduct of their own educational institutions than they are likely to accomplish with the present plans in forty years. But in this respect the Chinese do not seem to have the shrewdness and foresight of the Japanese; or, perhaps, they may be said to have had their heads turned by the sight of what the Japanese are now able to do, and are trying to leap at a bound to the position to which Japan has climbed by the aid of cleverly assimilated foreign assistance.

In this connection, and enforcing the necessity of making haste slowly, that it may be wisely, we may note the most startling, interesting and important of all the suggestions of the Traveling Com-

missioners, that looking to the adoption of a constitution, and the establishment of a Parliament, for the Empire. To the surprise of every one, their Majesties took to the idea most kindly, and immediately issued the decree which has attracted the attention of the world, a decree far more radical than any of those for promulgating which the Emperor was turned down eight years ago. First declaring the active interest of the throne in everything likely to prove advantageous to the people, and recalling the purpose of the despatch of commissioners to study the nations of the world in their interrelations, their Majesties report the unanimous opinion of these commissioners that the main cause of the backward condition of China is due to the lack of confidence between the highest and lowest, between the Throne and Ministers and the masses. "Foreign countries really become wealthy and powerful by granting a Constitution to the masses and allowing universal suffrage. Thus Sovereign and people are interlaced as to their common interests, and what affects the one will surely also affect the other. As for ourselves, it is necessary at present to make a careful investigation into the matter, and prepare ourselves to imitate this government by constitution, in which the supreme control must be in the hands of the Throne, while the interests of the masses shall be entrusted to the elect, advanced to such position by the suffrages of the masses. This, it is to be hoped, will be the means of strengthening the foundations of an everlasting Empire. But at this time of the day no method of procedure has as yet been drawn up, whilst the understanding of the masses is very limited. Any impetuosity shown in introducing these reforms will, at the end, be so much labor lost. How can we then face our subjects under such circumstances, and how regain their confidence and faith in us? It is incumbent upon us as a beginning, therefore, to reform the official system, next to revise carefully the laws in their minutest details, promote and encourage universal education, regulate the finances and sources of revenues, reorganize the army and establish a strong gendarmerie thruout the Empire. The gentry and people will then understand the kind of Government needed for the country, and be prepared to start the foundations of a Constitutional Government, whilst the officials, high and low, in Peking and elsewhere, will use their best endeavors to bring our desires to a triumphant completion. In a few years' time, when it be found that there is a rough outline of what is needed, then will the time come for appointing a day for the inauguration *de facto* of a Constitutional Government. The whole Empire will then be notified of the fact. We would, therefore, earnestly exhort our Viceroys and Governors of Provinces to issue proclamations to their people, to show an enthusiastic desire for education, to be loyal and patriotic, to sacrifice for the good of all, and to refrain from destroying a grand structure thru petty strife and private quarrels. Let all observe law and order, and prepare themselves to enjoy the solid advantages of a Constitutional Government. This is our sincere hope and desire. Let this be made known to the whole Empire."

As is well known, it was not many days before the Imperial Government so modified its promises in the direction of a Constitution as to caution the people against hoping for any immediate establishment of such an innovation, while not modifying in the least its declaration of the new principle as one to the soundness of which their Majesties had given full allegiance. Many have expressed great disappointment at this, and have declared the original edict a mere sop to the people, with no sincerity in its promulgation and no probability of its fulfilment. It is, on the other hand, to be noted that the nation most nearly akin to the Chinese has not had its enthusiastic reception of the edict, or its sanguine expectations of its fulfilment, wet-blanketed by the later cautionary statements. The style of Constitution suggested by the Commissioners was that of Japan; and Japan still believes that China is in earnest in her determination to make the change at the earliest feasible date, in order to place herself in line with all the progressive nations of the world. Moreover, the Chinese people, who understand the tortuosity of their own Government perhaps better than any outsiders, have heralded the original decree with the utmost de-

gree of enthusiasm, and are accepting the later modifications in the spirit in which I incline to think they were issued. In all parts of the empire great celebrations of the event have taken place, and on all hands it is becoming evident that no other event of recent years has done so much in so short a time to cement the national unity, and at the same time stimulate every sort of reform and progress. It will be noted that the modifications of the original edict were simply declarations that the establishment of a Constitutional Government must await the more general education of the people. This is nothing more than the emphasizing of the last sentences of the edict itself, the necessity for which is evident to any one at all intimately acquainted with the masses of the Chinese people. While it may be said that universal suffrage is, in itself, educative, yet even democratic America would hesitate to put the ballot into the hands of hundreds of millions of people who not only neither read nor write, but who know absolutely nothing of the world outside of their own country. A Constitution and a Parliament, with a distinct educational qualification to the suffrage, might answer at the present time; but it is a question whether the stimulus to education thus afforded would be as powerful as that now provided in the promise of these privileges after a good beginning is made in this direction. The stimulus is now to every man, learned or unlearned, rich or poor, to secure as soon as possible a general system of education available for all; whereas the selfishness of the privileged educated classes might, in the other case, lead them to postpone as long as possible the qualifying of the present illiterate classes for the suffrage. In connection with the celebrations in various parts of the country, many speeches have been made exhorting those who can read to press the study of international and constitutional law, and urging the illiterate to seek an education, that, at the earliest possible moment, the people may demonstrate to their gracious rulers their worthiness of the great privilege just promised them. Their Excellencies Yuan Shih Kai, Tuan Fang and Chang Chih Tung, Viceroys of Chihli, Hukuang and Liangchiang, respectively, have decided conjointly to memorialize the Throne to issue an Imperial decree making the education of children in the Empire compulsory, on the lines pursued in the United States, the power of enforcement to be in the hands of the newly created Commissioners of Education in each province. As a further preparation of the people for the great changes proposed, the first two of the above Viceroys have given instruction for the compiling of a number of the reports of the Traveling Commissioners, with reference to Constitutional Governments in Europe and America, for distribution to the people of all the provinces, that they may understand what Constitutional Government means. A million copies are to be printed, and, in addition, all Chinese newspapers are invited to print these reports, so as to give them as wide a circulation as possible.

It is needless to say that the changes in officialdom proposed by the Commissioners and by their Majesties are greatly needed; but it is hoped that they will go much farther than the mere readjustment of ranks and titles. One very important proposal is the elevation of the rank of military officials to a par with that of civil officials of the same grades. Until this is done the old contempt for the military class, once so well deserved, but now—at least in some provinces—so well lived down, will continue to some extent. It is greatly to be hoped also that this elevation of rank will be accompanied by an increase of pay, both for officials and men, as the latter particularly, in spite of their vastly improved appearance in their new uniforms, find it almost as difficult as in the olden days to make both ends meet—perhaps more difficult, as they have now less opportunity to obtain money in illegitimate ways. But other changes are even more pressing. Their Majesties have recently received a most earnest memorial from Duke Tsai-Tse, strongly condemning the indolence, indifference and selfishness of most of the high officials of the Empire. He says that the people are ready and eager for reform, but so long as their officials manifest their usual selfish indifference there is no one to encourage the people to seek to better themselves. Consequently China stands on the edge of a precipice.

The Duke particularly denounces the anti-reform clique, who are opposing the Constitution and Parliament, pronouncing them traitors working for the destruction of their country. It is reported that the Emperor in particular was much moved by this eloquent and patriotic appeal.

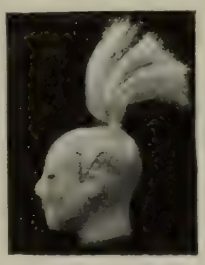
Many a time have the advocates of one of the most pressing reforms shaken their heads in sadness at the apparently small results of their efforts. Those who have longed to free China from the fearful curse of opium have had to contend not only with the vested interests of this empire, but also with the still more powerful and still more pitiless interests of a mightier empire on which the sun never sets. Great Britain, reluctant to lose the millions of revenue for the sake of millions of human souls, constantly threw the burden of responsibility for the continued traffic on China, while China retorted her inability to move without the consent of Great Britain. But the evil has assumed such frightful proportions within the past few years, and such strenuous representations have been made in England that that great Christian land has at length been shamed into a proof of her Christianity, and has declared herself ready to do her part toward killing the monster. Just at this, the "psychical moment," Viceroy Chou Fu, then of Minchê, offered to the Rev. Dr. Dubose, of Suchow, to present to the Throne a memorial on the subject, to be prepared by the missionaries in China. The memorial was prepared; 1,200 signatures, from seventeen provinces, were promptly secured, and the great petition was sent up to their Majesties. With almost startling promptness, on the 20th of September, there came forth from the Palace an edict, framed almost in the language of the memorial, saying: "Since the Imperial prohibition of opium (many years ago) almost the whole of China has been flooded with the poison. Smokers of opium have wasted their time, neglected their employment, spoiled their constitutions and ruined their households; and thus, for some decades, China has presented a picture of ever-increasing poverty and weakness. It rouses our deep indignation even to speak of the matter. The Court is now ardently determined to make China powerful, and it is incumbent upon us to urge the people on to reformation in this respect, that they may realize the evil, pluck out this deep-seated cancer, and follow the ways of health and harmony. We therefore decree that, within the limit of ten years, this harmful 'foreign muck' be fully and entirely cleansed away. And we further command the Council of State Affairs to consider means for the strict prohibition both of opium smoking and of poppy growing, and report their deliberations to us for approval." Of course the time limit is to avoid undue hardship, first, to the users of the drug, who could not break off suddenly, and, second, to those who have capital invested in the business. But the enforcement of this edict will mean simply untold blessing to this land and hasten her transformation in other ways immeasurably.

We were somewhat alarmed, the other day, by the report that all the newspaper reading-rooms in the city had been closed, and that one of the chief vernacular papers had been suspended and its editor taken to prison. At first it bore the appearance of a reactionary movement but it soon transpired that it was a Government movement in self-defense. There have been rumors for some days that Sun Yat Sen, the revolutionary leader from South China, was in the city; and it became evident to the Government that the paper mentioned, and many of the supporters of these reading-rooms, were making use of their opportunities to disseminate seditious ideas among the people; hence the sudden stroke. The editors of the paper have since been banished, and the police are very much on the alert to guard against any anarchistic or anti-dynastic movements. Native secret societies have been greatly on the increase in some of the provinces, but are being rigidly suppressed by the provincial authorities.

There has been a slight recrudescence of Boxerism in Shansi, quickly nipped in bud by a German officer, who offered his services to the frightened magistrates. Leading a little company of Chinese soldiers to the Boxer temple, and surrender being refused, he killed eleven of the

Boxers, wounded many, and took forty-two prisoners. Everything is now peaceful.

Even the language is not proof against the spirit of reform in these days. A cry has bone up from all over the Empire for the unifying of the spoken language by the dropping of the local dialects in favor of the mandarin, even the various forms of that language to be reduced to one; and the students in the new schools as well as many others, are pleading for the abolition of the literary language, the Wenli, altogether, even in text-books and essays, leaving it only in the classics and the books and records of the past, as a monument to the old principle that the finest scholar is he who can most successfully conceal his thought in his words. Even the old monosyllable characters seem doomed. The new alphabet of sixty-two signs has received Imperial sanction, and is being widely taught.



As Dr. W. A. P. Martin has recently pointed out, in an article on "Some Unmentioned Reforms," in the *North China Daily News,* there are some things yet to be desired; but when once a "divine discontent" secures such a start as it has already secured here, even these other things are bound to come. With the rolling away of the clouds of superstition, the evil customs which have thriven in the damp and the dark, are sure to pass with them; and the emissaries of the Gospel, and their friends in the home lands, may well be encouraged by such success as that attained in the anti-opium crusade, to hope that China is yet to become a Christian land.

PEKING, CHINA.

The Difficulty of Understanding the Old Testament

BY THE REV. JOHN M. THOMAS

[This subject is of particular interest now that our Sunday Schools are studying the Old Testament. Mr. Thomas is a ripe scholar and pastor of a Presbyterian Church.—EDITOR.]

AN unconventional brother once enlivened our Church prayer meeting with the truthful observation that if an ordinary Christian found himself in a comfortable Pullman stalled on a Western prairie, with reading facilities limited to a last year's almanac, a Hoboken directory, and a copy of the Bible, he would first exhaust the almanac, next extract all possible interest from the directory, and lastly, if the delay were long enough, turn to the Bible. It is on record that a certain African had persistence enough to read the Scriptures in a jolting chariot on the wretched highway from Jerusalem to Gaza, but from the attention the matter attracted it is evident that such conduct was as unusual in antiquity as manifestation of like zeal would be today. The Ethiopian, however, found the book somewhat hard to understand, and in that respect his experience is duplicated all too often in our own times. With something like 300,000 sermons on biblical texts preached every week in the churches of the United States, with over a million people teaching Sunday school classes, with books and pamphlets by the thousand on all phases of Bible study, it remains a fact that only the few have more than the most general knowledge of the Bible, while the great majority even of well-informed people feel that their knowledge of Scripture is sadly deficient. No subject is taught so much and understood so little. If a tithe of the pains which is now expended in endeavors to imbue American youth with a knowledge of Scripture were taken to obsess their minds with the dramas of Shakespeare, ignorance of the trap in which Shylock was caught would be hard to find. Yet who does not know

that references to like prominent events in biblical story are met with looks of questioning wonder, even on the faces of educated persons?

All interesting and intelligible books are perused today with great avidity. If the Bible is not read, and if large numbers are ignorant concerning it, the reason must be that it is not found interesting, and it is safe to add that the reason the book does not incite interest is because it is not understood. I received a confession the other day, deponent witnessing about as follows: "I made up my mind I was neglecting the study of the Bible, and I resolved to study it seriously; I happened to open up the book to Jeremiah, and feeling that there was unexplored territory, which might offer something new and agreeable, I began to read; but I was disappointed greatly; I could not see what it was all about, and I soon gave up the effort."

This confession declares the situation of many persons, especially in relation to the Old Testament. They do not read because they are not interested, and they are not interested because they do not understand.

Now why should it be difficult for any person of ordinary intelligence to understand the Old Testament? Certainly not for the same reason that it is hard to follow Kant's "Critique of the Pure Reason" or Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." The Old Testament is not philosophical; its thought is not abstruse, its conceptions are not abstract, its style is not involved. There is not a sentence in Jeremiah which is beyond the grasp of an ordinary mind because of the depth or difficulty of the idea which it contains. If any verse of the book is unintelligible, it is not because what the prophet would say is beyond ordinary comprehension, but because the reader does not comprehend what the prophet is trying to say.

For example, one reads that Jeremiah said: "I see a boiling caldron, and the face thereof is from the north." Every one can picture to himself a seething pot with spout pointing away from the north, and the image is readily called forth by the prophet's language, but what he means by it is not clear, and is not made clear by his explanation, "out of the north shall evil break forth upon all the inhabitants of the land." Why this evil? Why from the north? Why such uncanny imagery? It is not very easy even for the studious reader to find an answer. Yet until one enters by sympathy into the life of Jeremiah's day, and feels with him the terrible army of the Babylonians and their resistless march southward toward Jerusalem, it is as idle to think to understand his words as it would be to endeavor to extract meaning from Lincoln's second inaugural if one did not know that America was ever engaged in a civil war.

Doubtless the dedicatory address at Gettysburg to one as far away from the events of 1861-65 as the men of today are removed from the equally portentous times of Jeremiah would be as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. But given like knowledge of the Hebrew patriot, and his words will be not less eloquent, not less pathetic, not less inspired, than the words of the modern martyr. Indeed when you know them there is a strange likeness between these two—lonely men, pathetic men, sensitive men appointed unto marked publicity, tenderhearted men obligated to awful deeds.

The obscurity of Jeremiah, owing to the difficulty of arriving at a clear understanding of the situation to which he addressed himself, is a fair example of the obstacles one meets on almost every page of the Old Testament. There are gems of utterance, like the Gettysburg address, but no explanation of the occasion on which they were delivered. There are orations on public policy, whose elevation one cannot mistake, and from whose moral fervor the soul catches fire, yet their full force is missed because sometimes their parts are disconnected, while irrelevant and neutralizing sections are thrown in, and the orderly thought of the whole and the goal the speaker had in mind are not brought into the clear. The mighty men of the Old Testament were prophets, and they were the makers of Israel's religion, but their works have come down to us in such fragmentary manner, with such frequent breaches of chronological sequence, that the ordinary reader is bewildered and confused, and no clear conception of the prophet's work results. The consequence is that the only popular use of the most

essential books of the Old Testament is to furnish a few texts by which it is thought to establish the fulfilment of prediction, an argument for faith which is weak in itself, and becomes weaker the more one studies it, and which has the disastrous consequence of blinding its devotees to the true historical meaning of the texts which it thus perverts.

If the statement that the prophetical writings are fragmentary, interpolated and without chronological sequence smacks too much of subjective criticism, the difficulty of deriving from them any idea of the orderly growth of Israel's piety may be substantiated as forcibly from the order in which book follows book. Taking the minor prophets, one goes from Hosea, a teacher in the great days of Jeroboam II of Israel, to Joel, who was one of the last of the prophets, and who quotes from many of them; thence back to Amos, who was the first of all, preceding even Isaiah; thence to Obadiah, who had somewhat to say concerning Edom in the days of the exile; thence to Jonah, who was not a prophet at all, but a literary artist of the first magnitude and a teacher of toleration and of the equal Father of all men in the late times of Israel's bigotry; thence to Micah, a younger contemporary of Isaiah; and thus from Isaiah to Malachi the reader is snatched hither and yon, dragged forward and backward over centuries, and confronted with situations the most diverse. It is instructive to note the dates of the several prophets, major and minor, as their books stand in the Bible, taking in each case the earliest probable date of the predominant portion of the prophecy. Beginning with Isaiah, the years before Christ are as follows: 740, 626, 592, 168, 745, 400, 760, 450, 450, 700, 650, 600, 630, 520, 520, 540. It is patent that from a book thus put together it is impossible for the general reader to derive anything like a consistent picture of the relation of mind to mind and of the development of religious truth and practice.

The suggestion is near at hand that since many of the prophetical writings are equipped with a brief introduction relating them to times of particular kings, one has but to turn to the historical books and secure from thence the necessary background for the knowledge of the prophets. It might seem providential that the Old Testament offers both the original documents of its growing truth in the form of prophetic discourses, and also historical summaries of the problems and events of each corresponding period. One has not to proceed far on this theory before discovering that the books of Kings and Chronicles are utterly disappointing if one seeks to gain from them any real knowledge of the situations to which the makers of Israel's faith applied themselves. To be sure, the historians have preserved a large number of important facts without which our knowledge would be far smaller than it is, but as guide-posts on the way to correct appreciation of the means and the steps by which Israel traveled her long road upward toward her worthiest faith these books of history are altogether misleading. It is not too much to say that Israel's historians have prevented true understanding of their nation's greatness in the case of countless thousands. With their monotonous comment on the "sin of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, wherewith he made Israel to sin," they have estimated each generation for over 200 years according to its devotion to one particular sanctuary, condemning each king who did not worship at the prescribed altar and according to the proper ritual. Such a history no more gives a faithful account of the real condition of things in Israel than would a similar account of the history of New York City since the days of Peter Stuyvesant, which made chiefly prominent the sort of ritual practiced in Trinity Church, and the measure of adherence to it on the part of the various Mayors. The hopelessness of deriving a sufficient conception of the character of Israel's kings, the true nature of their piety, and the progress of their people toward nobler life and worthier ideas of God, from a history of this character must be evident to all.

The Old Testament as it stands today is dominated by the priestly notions which prevailed in the time of Israel's decay, two centuries after the ages of its strongest life and its clearest vision of the things of God. In the year 458 B. C. Ezra the scribe came from Babylonia to

Palestine, and brought with him the law of God. A reformation was enacted in Jerusalem, in accordance with its terms, and from the character of this reformation and the dependence of the law upon Ezekiel, it can be shown that the code for which Ezra the scribe was so zealous had been composed not long before in Babylon. This is the code which shows least the influence of the prophets, which is monotonously tiresome in ritualistic prescriptions, which makes religion a matter of altar measurements and curtain hangings, and which teaches by certain implication that to sacrifice is better than to obey, and that the sacrifices of God are not a broken and a contrite heart, but the blood of bulls and of goats. Leviticus is simply the priestcraft against which Amos and Isaiah hurled invective, transformed into law, and entitled with the name of Moses.

Yet it is precisely this legal and priestly portion of the Old Testament which constitutes its framework, which has fixt its chronology, which has thrust its general scheme of the history of the Hebrews and the origin and growth of their religion into general acceptance and belief. The popular notion of the Old Testament is the priestly notion, which Amos would have resisted as strenuously as he opposed Amaziah, the priest of Bethel, and which is as far below the noblest piety of Israel as II Peter is below the Gospel of St. John. It is due to the code which Ezra brought from Babylon that we think of Israel in the desert as a great Church on a pilgrimage, with a shrine outrivaling in splendor the tomb of a medieval saint, and a system of worship more complex and costly than the most elaborate Roman ritual. It is this priestly document which has supplied Christian defenders of the faith with the hopeless task of finding moral justification for the slaughter of the Canaanites, for only in the later writings are they exterminated; in the earlier accounts Hebrews and Canaanites live on together in the same land many years. After the teaching of the priests of Israel we conceive that sacrifices and offerings were the most important matters God had to convey to his children for well nigh two thousand years, and we naïvely suppose that this elaborate system of ritual and ceremony, with the entire moral law, sprang into existence almost in a day at the beginning of the national life. Thus it has been impossible to conceive of any development of Old Testament religion, since according to the theory the whole was present at the beginning, and succeeding generations had no need to struggle their way up into the truth, but merely to obey a law which had come down from Heaven.

Herein lies the chief difficulty of understanding the Old Testament. It is not the largeness of the book, nor the remoteness of its life, nor the oriental character of its imagery, nor the obscurity of its ideas. It is unintelligible, and therefore uninteresting, because one can not follow the development of its thought and its religious conceptions. Its first rude beginnings of belief in God and crude endeavors to do His will are hidden in fragmentary narratives in Judges and Samuel and in portions of the Pentateuch. Its early days of strength and its magnificent rise to spiritual religion are covered up in the obscure and difficult orations of the prophets. But in the times of its decay, when the prophet had given way to the priest, the records of its rise were taken in hand by small-minded men who judged all things by the petty ritualistic standards of their time, and thus the priestly stamp was impressed upon the whole.

The way to an understanding of the Old Testament lies thru criticism. The Old Testament will ever remain an enigma and a riddle until it is understood as a growth. It will hold men back from their best estate in piety and morals so long as they yield it homage as alike the word of God in every part. The common man must be taught to discern between the diverse sorts of religious documents, which vary in historical trustworthiness, and mislead often as to their origin and their true position in the growth of piety. The criticism which is now the exercise of the schools must become the practice of the private student, who turns to the Bible for moral encouragement and religious illumination. The Church must teach the Old Testament as the critics interpret it, if her more progressive members are to preserve their regard for Scripture. The modern man

understands only that in which he can trace cause and effect, and knows history and biography only as progress and development. Without criticism no history of Old Testament faith is possible, and wide-spread, popular interest in the Scriptures, which above others were written for our learning, waits for fearless and earnest presentation, from the pulpit as well as from the lecturer's chair, of the methods and principles by which knowledge of the growth of Israel's faith has been attained. Critical use of the Old Testament alone makes it intelligible, spares one the harm which results from promiscuous adoption of its precepts, and renders possible the benefit which is theirs who work their way close to the creators of the world's highest religious truths.

EAST ORANGE, N. J

The Obedience of the Peoples

(The Second Peace Conference)

BY GEORGE BENSON HEWETSON

LORD of Hosts, the undivided,
Of all men the living Lord,
In the thrall of hate and mammon
Live the peoples by the sword.
On man's cleavage into nations
Let Thy healing be outpoured.

Sick of Moloch's hoary altar.
And the blood to Moloch shed,
Turn they from his monstrous orgies,
Meek of heart, and bowed of head,
Pleading, "Lord of all, have mercy
On the living and the dead.

"From the path of Thy uprightness
Our rebellious feet have strayed;
And we suffer from the idols
Our unruly wills have made;
Grant to us, Thy contrite peoples,
Thy great peace, so long delayed."

Vast with calming benediction,
Thru their hearts there runs a thrill,
Not of earthquake, fire, or whirlwind,
But of voice, which, small and still,
Whispers, "Man's abiding conquest
Is to do God's saving will."

"Peace on earth," so sang Thy angels,
Yet on earth the peoples bleed;
"Not the least of these should perish,"
From of old Thou hast decreed.
Not of Thee the murderous conflict,
But of man's gainsaying deed.

And as war's high-sounding trumpet
Brings the valiant to the field,
So to Thy constraining summons,
Long chastised, the peoples yield,
That the enmity of nations
May forevermore be healed.

For this hour they long have waited,
Struggled on thru smile and frown,
Faced the fierce award of battle,
Laid their lives in conflict down,
Hoping that some future blessing
Would their sacrifices crown.

As before Thee they assemble,
Grant the coming of the time
When the mingling of the peoples,
Gathered in from every clime,
Shall result in one vast nation
To subserve Thy deeds sublime.

Let no word of doubt or anger
Fall from lips supremely blest
With the message of a people,
North, or South, or East, or West,
That would wound the most defenceless,
And estrange from all the rest.

Give to each the prophet vision,
That large heart which can divine,
In the chaos of the ages,
Thy omnipotent design
To produce from earth's confusion
That vast age which shall be Thine.

God of Mercy, on the nations
Let Thy pity be outpoured,
In the hearts of all the peoples
Be that love of Thee restored
Which shall fuse them into oneness,
A great people for the Lord.

SEATOR-DELAVAL, ENGLAND.

The Income Tax in France

BY JULES SIEGFRIED

[The author of the following article is a successful Havre merchant, who has long represented that important city in the French Parliament, either as Senator or Deputy. He was Minister of Commerce at the time of the Chicago exhibition, and did much to have France properly represented on the shores of Lake Michigan. He has several times visited the United States, and has made the personal acquaintance of many of our leading public men. In view of President Roosevelt's desire for an income tax in the United States, and his late speech on the subject, France's experiences are of much contemporaneous interest.—EDITOR.]

OF all the sources that feed the budget of the modern state, a direct tax is assuredly the most justifiable, and its most natural form is unquestionably the income tax. What, in fact, can be more legitimate than to require of each citizen a contribution to the country's expenses in accord with his real financial condition? This so very simple form of taxation, the first that occurs to the mind, was also the first that existed in France under the ancient régime, the chief resource of the treasury in those days being the *taille*, a tax levied in accordance with the supposed income of each taxpayer.

This system was abolished by the Revolution, as it had given rise to many abuses; for, tho nothing is fairer than requiring each citizen to aid the state in proportion to his real wealth, nothing is more difficult than to fix exactly and equitably what this income is. Condorcet said, in 1791, referring to the vexations of all sorts which finally vitiated the collection of the *taille:*

"You all remember, villagers, how you deprived yourselves of the simplest pleasures, knowing that a clean coat, a more commodious piece of furniture, would affect the amount of your tax."

In some parts of the country an effort was made to substitute for the *taille personnelle*, which has just been described, the *taille réelle*, that is to say, a direct tax on things, without trying any longer to find out the total personal resources of each subject of the king. The result of this trial was excellent, and it was on this experience that the legislators of the revolutionary period based their fiscal reforms. The Constituent Assembly, dominated by the idea, which is false, however, that all riches come from land, suppressed all the taxes then existing and established, in 1790, the *contribution foncière*, a direct tax on the average income from all landed property. It was originally intended that this should be the only tax, but the need of more money soon required the establishment of the *contribution mobilière*, or a tax on personal property; and in this same year was created the *patentes*, or license tax. The Assembly considered this tax as replacing the indirect taxes which had been suppressed, but the increasing need of money necessitated the re-establishment of this excise revenue, which has become more and more one of the most important elements of the French system of taxation. Thus, the old idea of the *taille*, that is a tax on revenue, continued to characterize all these new efforts to raise money for the state, and a resolute move was made in the direction of the determination of what a tax should be, based on indications furnished by outward signs. Tho an effort was made to find out what was the real income of the taxpayer, no attempt was made to establish the exact sum. A tax was laid on land, buildings, rents, callings, etc., whose value is closely related with the actual riches of every one. This is the system which still prevails in France, tho it has often been modified in detail. It is at bottom an income tax.

Alongside of the earlier taxes have grown several additional ones, which now affect almost every form of individual riches. Thus "the sumptuary taxes" of the Revolution, which were suppressed by the First Empire, have been revived under the form of a tax on carriages, horses and mules, and a tax on billiard tables, which tendency was nearly still

further accentuated this year by a piano and organ tax, the proposal having passed the Chamber of Deputies, to be thrown out by the Senate. Stock Exchange operations are taxed; contracts and various commercial operations are reached by registration fees and stamp duties, and the list would be a long one that would give all the various ways in which the state secures an increase of its funds in this field.

To obtain an idea of the whole burden which rests on the French taxpayer, we need simply glance for a moment at the budget of the present year, where we will find that the total reaches the respectable sum of 3,832,305,648 francs, of which 3,496,001,731 francs have to be paid directly by the thirty-nine millions of Frenchmen. When a system of taxation brings into the State Treasury, without fail or protest, such a large sum, it



JULES SIEGFRIED.

may be affirmed *a priori* that no source of riches is overlooked and that in its working no grave injustice is done. However, there is a continual and earnest demand in France for a reform of direct taxation and the substitution for it of a tax on income, which would be more simple and more equitable. The criticisms brought against the present system may be classed under two heads. One has to do with the mode of assessment and collection. Thus, the tax based on rental falls heaviest on large families, which must have a larger apartment or house than a small family; so this affects the birth rate of the country, which is already too low. Again, the window and door tax is objectionable for reasons of hygiene; it shuts out light and air from the houses. Nobody denies the truth of these and other defects of the present system, and its defenders reply that nothing is perfect, that a tax on things is always far less objectionable than a personal tax, and that it is not wise to upset an old and well-established system for a new one that the people know nothing about.

The second category of criticisms is of a theoretical nature and springs from the development of socialistic ideas in France. The socialists complain that our taxes are all proportional—that is, whatever may be the importance of the thing taxed, the *fisc* demands of the taxpayer the same fraction of the value of that thing. Thus, the landlord of a house which rents for 10,000 francs a year pays to the state 320 francs, and the owner of a house which rents for 100,000 francs pays 3,200. The advanced parties in France would substitute for the proportional the progressive system, when in the case of the two landlords just mentioned, the *fisc* would claim from the first the same 320 francs as today, but from the second 4,000 francs, and the rate would go on increasing with the increase of the income. The partisans of this system hold that "the superfluous should be taxed more heavily than the necessary." This is not the place to discuss the merits or the demerits of this theory. What is of practical importance is to know not simply whether the tax is to be progressive, but in what manner it is to be so. If the rate increases rapidly and without limit, in the end the wealthy would be despoiled. But if, on the contrary, there is a maximum and a decrease in the rate as the taxable income grows, then the proposed system would lighten the charge that weighs on the poor, which everybody is ready to accept, without being unjust to the rich.

This present bill in favor of an income tax is not the first that has been introduced into the French Parliament. Several projects of this sort have been presented during the present republic. Until recent years it was members who brought forward these measures, the Government not taking the initiative. But since 1892 the custom has changed, and bills due to the initiative of the Government have followed one another in rapid succession. This new departure is to be attributed to the growing strength of the radical party, both in Parliament and in the Cabinet. The establishment of an income tax has become a permanent plank in the radical platform. But as none of the bills just referred to have been passed, it is not necessary to examine them here, and I will now take up briefly the bill that is before Parliament, which is very original in many respects, and which is due to the present Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux. It is the widest attempt to reform our tax system that has so far been proposed, and is, in fact, an effort at a synthesis of what has been previously suggested.

M. Caillaux advocates the suppression of the four kinds of direct assessed taxes which now exist, as well as several other supplementary taxes, and offers in their stead an income tax of two kinds—one resembling the English income tax and a second which would be personal and general. This last is described in the bill as "a redressing tax," whose aim is to secure the progressive character of the tax. Thus, it will affect all of the revenues already reached by the first tax in this bill, provided this revenue is more than five thousand francs. There will be thirty-five categories; that from 5,000 to 5,500 francs will be taxed ten francs, while the tax will reach 3,550 francs for an income between 90,001 and 100,000 francs. When the income is over 100,000 francs, the tax will be uniformly 4 per cent.

This proposed bill is sure to awaken

violent criticism; in fact, such criticism is already awakened, especially as regards the new powers given to the Treasury Department to decide what the taxpayer's financial situation is. This power will be declared vexatious and inquisitorial. There will also be stout opposition to the clauses of the bill affecting the income from certain investments, which, if applied in all their details, will be an obstacle to commercial affairs and business in general. As regards the amount of money which the proposed system will bring into the state treasury, the difference between the new and the old is not great. Under the present system, the total is 690 millions of francs; under the proposed one, the total will rise to 694 millions.

The following table gives the number and amount of the incomes of French taxpayers, and will be found interesting in connection with this subject:

Income categories.	Number of incomes in each category.	Amount of the income in each category.
2,500 francs and under	9,509,800	12,342,000,000
2,501 to 3,000 francs	563,000	1,597,000,000
3,001 to 5,000 "	446,000	1,735,000,000
5,001 to 10,000 "	294,000	2,109,000,000
10,001 to 20,000 "	123,000	1,798,000,000
20,001 to 50,000 "	51,000	1,673,000,000
50,001 to 100,000 "	9,800	974,000,000
100,001 and above	3,400	572,000,000
Totals	11,000,000	22,500,000,000

The above table shows how mistaken is the idea that a heavier taxing of the large fortunes will lessen the burden on the smaller incomes. It reveals also, and I close with this remark, on what a solid basis are established the riches of France, since these riches are composed of a multitude of small, private fortunes, of little importance when taken individually, but remarkable from their number and the high average which they show.

PARIS, FRANCE.

The American Drama Revisited

BY WILLIAM ARCHER, M.A.

[When Mr. Archer was in this country some weeks ago attending the Peace Conference and the meeting of the Simplified Spelling Board, he took a few nights off to see the plays of New York. As he is generally regarded as the foremost dramatic critic of England, the following article, which was written for the London *Tribune* and for THE INDEPENDENT, is of more than ordinary importance.—EDITOR.]

THE friendly rivalry between the United States and England is in nothing keener than in dramatic production. This rivalry is a comparatively new phenomenon. Ten years ago, it could scarcely be said to exist. The English stage was then in the full flush of that "Renaissance" celebrated by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, which had set in about 1890, and had brought to the front such dramatists as Mr. Pinero, Mr. Jones himself, Mr. Carton and Mr. Haddon Chambers. Meantime the American stage had, in Mr. Bronson Howard, a dramatist of great expertness in French technical methods, and was developing a school of rural or hayseed drama, of which James A. Herne's "Shore Acres" and Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead" were the leading examples. But for the most part the American stage lived upon imported plays, French and English. It could not for a moment rival the English stage in original productivity.

That was ten years ago. Eight years ago, when I was last in America, this state of things was already beginning to alter. Young American playwrights of unmistakable talent, such as Mr. Clyde Fitch and Mr. Augustus Thomas, were coming into the field; and James A. Herne had produced in "Griffith Davenport" an American historical drama of very high quality. (I shall never cease to reproach the American critics and public with their failure to appreciate that truly remarkable work.) But at that time people still shook their heads over the future of the American drama. It was being throttled (so the story went) by the nefarious Syndicate, which looked only to Paris and London, and had no encouragement for rising native talent. That this complaint was in a measure just appears from the fact that in six weeks' assiduous theater-going, I saw no American play of real note save the aforesaid "Griffith Davenport." For the rest, I was chiefly inter-

ested in comparing the American with the English performance of current English plays—such as "Trelawny of the Wells," by Mr. Pinero; "The Liars," by Mr. Jones; "Lord and Lady Algy," by Mr. Carton; "The Idler," by Mr. Chambers. French plays, too, were much in evidence. New York was crowding to the meretricious hysterics of "Zaza," while "Cyrano de Bergerac," in the person of Mr. Richard Mansfield, was making a triumphant round of the other great cities.

So much for 1899. I return in 1907, and what do I find? Well, the first fact that stares me in the face is that the nefarious Syndicate has certainly not succeeded in throttling the American drama. I find eight or ten notable American plays running successfully on the New York stage and (musical pieces apart) no English production holding a prominent or lasting place in the bills. My first evening in New York was devoted to the last performance of Mr. Shaw's "Mrs. Warren's Profession"; and I might also have seen, had time permitted, performances of the same author's "Widower's Houses," and of "The Silver Box," by Mr. John Galsworthy. But none of these plays had been notably successful or had run long. Earlier in the season, indeed, two English plays, "The Hypocrites," by Mr. Jones, and "His House in Order," by Mr. Pinero, had met with considerable success; but neither of them had approached in popularity "The Lion and the Mouse," by Mr. Charles Klein; "The Three of Us," by Miss Rachel Crothers, or several other American productions. French plays, again—and this can scarcely have been a mere chance—were conspicuously absent from the advertisement columns. On the other hand the recent success of Mr. Mansfield in Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," and the remarkable popularity of Madame Nazimova's performances of "Hedda Gabler" and "A Doll's House," seemed to indicate in the New York public an alertness of receptivity which London certainly cannot boast. The vogue of Ibsen recalled the fact that Mr. Bernard Shaw met with appreciation in New York long before London would consent to take him seriously as a playwright.

The interesting situation here outlined I now propose to study in somewhat greater detail.

First, a few words as to material conditions. New York is, on the whole, I take it, a better field than London for theatrical enterprise. The habit of theater-going is more widely diffused. The main body of the theatrical public lives nearer to the region of the theaters, or, at any rate—thanks to the "Elevated," the electric cars and the Subway—can reach it more expeditiously and cheaper. The dearest seats are somewhat cheaper than in London, the cheapest seats somewhat dearer—which is probably, on the whole, an advantage. But the greatest advantage of all lies in the fact that the evening-dress habit is by no means so tyrannical and deterrent in New York as in London. The busy New Yorker does not feel bound to go home and dress before going to the play. If he has time to dress, good and well; if not—no matter. Nor do his womankind hold it necessary to dress (and undress) themselves as tho for a ball before they enjoy an evening's amusement at the theater. From the business point of view the beneficial effect of this common-sense treatment of the dress question is incalculable. How many thousands of people in London are driven to the music halls simply because they have not time or energy to dress for the theater! Yet I know of only one London manager—Mr. George Alexander—who has declared himself hostile to the evening-dress superstition.

That impermanence of American buildings which so distresses Mr. Henry James is clearly illustrated in the case of the New York theaters. Of those which I visited in 1899 few have survived the intervening eight years. Most of them have either vanished entirely or sunk into variety shows; while the constant uptown movement has brought into being a whole cluster of new theaters about the intersection of Broadway and Forty-second street. Eight years ago the theatrical region was fairly well lighted of an evening; but now the blaze of electricity which has earned for these streets the title of "The Great White Way," is, I believe, unparalleled in any other city.

But in one respect New York is distinctly, and rather alarmingly, behind London. We, too, in the past ten years, have built many theaters, and we have

built them with much greater regard to safety than is manifested in New York. I believe I am right in saying that our building regulations require that at least half of the peripheral line of a theater shall stand free from contact with any other building—which practically means that a theater cannot be built except on a corner site. As a matter of fact, many of our recent theaters stand free on three sides, if not on all four. Not so in New York. Here theaters are jammed together or sandwiched between other buildings, with what strikes me as extraordinary recklessness. Many of them have an absurdly narrow frontage, so that in order to reach the street the audience from all parts of the house have to converge in one wholly inadequate corridor or vestibule. This dangerous condition of things may in some cases be mitigated by iron emergency staircases outside the building; but for my part I should have little confidence in these appliances in case of a panic. The authorities seem to put pathetic trust in the system of numbering every doorway in the auditorium, "Exit 1," "Exit 2," and so forth up to "Exit 10" or even "Exit 20," and printing on each program a plan of the theater with these exits marked. But fancy an audience studying a little ill-printed plan with the smoke of a conflagration beginning to roll thru the house! Besides, a doorway is not in any valid sense an "exit" unless there be a corresponding opening, easily reached, in the outer wall of the building. A dozen "exits," all debouching ultimately into one narrow passage, are equivalent to just the width of that passage and no more. I sincerely trust that the measures taken to prevent an outbreak of fire are better than those for securing the safety of the audience should a conflagration, or a groundless panic, occur.

The immunity of America from the evening-dress superstition is much more significant than it might appear at first sight. The swallow-tail dominates the London stage no less than the London auditorium. To the British drama the white choker is a choker indeed. The dramatist cannot escape from the drawing-room, the boudoir and the conservatory. When he needs a breath of fresh air, he must be content to take it at a garden party. Sometimes, indeed, he may visit a country inn, but it must be in the society of an eloping Countess. On rare occasions he may indulge in an excursion to a Scotch moor in order to study its traditional fauna—to wit, dukes, millionaires and flunkies with luncheon baskets. Outside Great Britain only two places exist for him—Paris and Monte Carlo. He is fettered, in a word, to the West End of London. Even when he seems to wander from it, he but drags a lengthening chain. He may go wherever the West End of London goes; but elsewhere—at his peril! At the outset of his career, Mr. Pinero attempted, as he said, "to get the scent of hay across the footlights"; but this he soon abandoned.

The American dramatist suffers from no such petty restriction. The whole wide field of American life is open to him, and he is rapidly learning to make good use of his freedom. As people come to the theater in their workaday clothes, so they are willing to interest themselves in all aspects of the workaday world. There is probably a certain class—perhaps a large class—which still actively prefers the drama of dress coats and Paris gowns, such as our English playwrights turn out. In 1899 the manager of a huge stock company theater in Boston, which gave two performances a day and changed its bill every week, told me that his audiences, among whom women largely preponderated, were devoted admirers of the "shirt front play." No doubt this frame of mind still obtains to a certain extent. It is only too natural that people—and especially women—whose own lives are gray, laborious and sordid, should love to dwell in an imaginary world of light and luxury, purple and fine linen. That is the reason, I take it, why many of our English plays are still in request at cheap stock-company theaters, when their term of life in London or at the Broadway theaters is long over. But the American public, as a whole, has no exclusive affection for dukes and millionaires. It has a keen appreciation of character-study in all walks of life, of domestic sentiment, and of that "ethical" criticism which is at present so much in the air. The astonishing growth of politico-social interest and intelligence which is manifested in the popular 10-cent magazines, finds its reflex, faint, indeed, but unmis-

takable, in the theater. On the whole, then, I find the conditions of theatrical life much more free and healthy in America than in England. In point of individual endowment, our English playwrights have still the advantage. America has as yet no such master craftsman as Mr. Pinero, no such delicate dramatic humorist as Mr. Barrie, no such playwright-sophist as Mr. Bernard Shaw. But were I a young dramatist, ambitious of developing my genius freely, I would shake the dust of Britain from my feet, plunge into American life, and try to depict it for the American people. There are wider opportunities in New York than in London.

The American drama of today may be roughly classified under four heads. In the first place, we have plays of society, of New York and Newport, of gambling and divorce, very much like the drawing-room dramas of the English stage. Then we have what may be rather too pompously entitled sociological plays—plays, I mean, which are more or less directly concerned with economic and political problems. The third class consists of domestic dramas, depicting middle class life in town or country—"shirt sleeves" plays they have been not inaptly called. In the fourth class we may place such pieces as depend largely, and in some cases exclusively, upon external picturesqueness. They are dramas, for the most part, of frontier life in one or another of its phases.

Of the American social plays, one may say, in general terms, that they are written with somewhat less technical ability, and somewhat more intimate knowledge of the facts, than our English plays of the same type. The American playwrights who deal in this style of drama are much more genuinely at home in fashionable New York than are the British playwrights in fashionable London. They do not observe and report from an outside point of view, but are native and to the manner born. Mr. Clyde Fitch, the chief practitioner of the social play, always writes with his eye on the object. He knows intimately the characters and manners he is portraying. Unfortunately there still clings to him a certain artificiality, a fondness for startling scenic devices, which impairs the artistic value of his work. Such plays as "The Climbers" and "The Girl with the Green Eyes" are immensely clever, but they lack the solidity and sobriety of workmanship to which some of our English playwrights have attained. They strike one as brilliant improvisations rather than pieces of careful and conscientious dramatic architecture. One can, however, trace very clearly the growth of an artistic conscience in Mr. Fitch's work; and some day—some day soon, I have no doubt—it will arrive at maturity.

Lower middle-class life is regarded on the English stage as exclusively a subject for farce or melodrama. The domestic drama of the mid-Victorian period has entirely died out. It was poor stuff, sometimes founded on French originals, always, or almost always, inspired by conventional, Dickensish sentiment. But why, when the "renascence" came in the late eighties, should domestic drama, instead of putting on new life, have been suffered to pine away and die? Why should a whole wide and deep stratum of English life have ceased to find any serious interpretation on the stage? Mainly, I think, because the long-run system caused the managers to vie with each other in luxurious mounting; so that richly upholstered scenes, peopled by ladies in gorgeous frocks and frills, came to be regarded as essential to success. The managers' insistence on an upper-class environment led playwrights always to look upward in the social scale; and they soon had no eyes for the life of their own class or of that immediately below them. This has been a double-barrelled misfortune for the English drama. Upper-class life had been portrayed with insufficient knowledge, while middle-class life, and especially lower middle-class life, has not been portrayed at all.

The American stage, very naturally, has always been more democratic. It has never lost touch of rural life, of frontier life, of the low life of the cities. Even in the days of greatest depression, while imported drama from France and England was mainly in the ascendant, there was always an active production of domestic dramas, as a rule very unsophisticated in form, but with touches of genuine observation, and affording an opportunity for excellent character acting. James A. Herne was perhaps the

only laborer in the domestic field whose work had any artistic value; but such plays as "The Old Homestead," "The County Fair," and the Harrigan and Hart farces all exemplified the tendency of which I speak.

Now, as it seems to me, there are indications of the coming of a new school of domestic drama, not less faithful in observation, and a good deal more artistic in form. I have not seen any of the plays of Mr. George Ade, but I understand that they verge in the direction of farce. Nor have I seen Mr. Charles Klein's play, "The Music Master," in which that remarkable actor, Mr. David Warfield, has made such an enduring success. But I was fortunate enough to see in New York "The Three Of Us" and "The Chorus Lady," both dramas of very noteworthy ability and interest.

Perhaps I am perpetrating a libel by classification in placing first among the plays which rely upon picturesqueness for their attraction Mr. William Vaughn Moody's three-act drama, "The Great Divide." Many critics, and some good critics, would say that it ought to have a compartment to itself under the style and title of Psychological Drama. With the best will in the world, I cannot take that view. It is in some ways a remarkable play, but rather by external circumstance than by inherent merit. For a first attempt at drama it is remarkably successful; for a first attempt by a man of letters, with no special knowledge of the stage, it may almost be called unique. Mr. Vaughn Moody is, I understand, a professor of literature, and he is certainly a poet of much distinction. I know enough of his verse to esteem it very highly, and to feel the liveliest desire to know more. When a man of purely academic training, like Mr. Moody, is seized with the itch of dramatic authorship, his prentice piece is apt to be utterly feeble and amateurish, and very often he does not get beyond his prentice piece. Mr. Moody's play, on the other hand, is entirely competent and workmanlike. The instinct of the stage, it is clear, is strongly developed in him. Since "Lady Windermere's Fan," I can remember on the English-speaking stage no first play of so much practical validity. It is precisely in psychological interest, or perhaps I should rather say, in clearness of psychological development, that the drama seems to me somewhat deficient

Perhaps my expectations of "The Great Divide" were a little too high-strung. I had heard of it as the Great American Play, long looked-for, come at last. What I found was a strong sentimental drama, completely but rather heavily handled, written with vigor, but not without an occasional false note of literary "bombast." It is a hard thing to say, but, as I left the theater, vague reminiscences of Mr. Hall Caine floated in my mind. To lay any stress on the analogy would be to do Mr. Moody a grave injustice. I merely note, for what it is worth, the fact that this depressing association forced itself upon me.

In this survey, I have hastily reviewed a number of American plays which happened to come within my ken during a three weeks' stay in New York. But the mere enumeration of this little group of plays conveys but a faint idea of the extent to which, within the past ten years or so, the American stage has become self-supporting. The pieces mentioned have all been acted at leading theaters, by actors of prominence. They all hover on the confines of literature, and one or two of them come well within the boundary-line. But apart from these more or less conspicuous plays, there is a luxuriant undergrowth of native production, in the shape of farces, melodramas, musical extravaganzas, folk-plays of a more or less unsophisticated order, variety "sketches," adaptations of novels (for instance, of the famous "Jungle"), and romantic plays such as the popular "Road to Yesterday," in which two ladies have treated sentimentally the idea which Miss Harriet Jay handled farcically in "When Knights Were Bold." There are even signs of a mild efflorescence of poetic drama. Mr. Percy MacKaye, who has written several plays in verse, has had one of them, "Jeanne d'Arc," produced with success; and poetic plays by Mr. Ridgeley Torrence and Mr. H. W. Boynton are announced for early production.

But while America is more and more determined to write her own plays, and less and less inclined to rely on England or France for the staple of her dramatic fare, she is still much more hospitable than England to all sorts of exotic effort

in the field of drama. This fact is partly due, no doubt, to the great intermixture of races and nationalities in the American public; but I think it may also be traced to the active study of modern dramatic literature at the leading universities, both for young men and young women. This study begets, or helps to beget, a numerous public which is interested, not merely in the drama of commerce, but in almost every manifestation of intellectual activity in dramatic form.

To give a few examples: Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna" has been played with marked success by Madame Kalisch; both Tolstoy's "Powers of Darkness" and Ostrovsky's famous play, "The Storm," have been acted with considerable acceptance by professional players; Hauptman's "Sunken Bell," and Sudermann's "Johannes," have for years held a prominent place in the repertory of Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe; Miss Nance O'Neill has found Sudermann's "Johannisfeuer" an attractive production; Mr. Richard Mansfield has added to his current repertory Molière's 'Misanthrope" and Schiller's "Don Carlos." In short, many plays which in England are either not acted at all, or presented only to special audiences of pronounced literary tastes, are in America received with more or less appreciation by the general public.

This American receptivity is, however, most clearly apparent in the ready acceptance accorded to several of the plays of both Henrik Ibsen and Bernard Shaw. On the very night of my arrival in New York, "Mrs. Warren's Profession" was given for the last time at the Manhattan Theater, after a run of about a month. I saw this last performance, and found it attended by a very fair audience, which received the play, on the whole, quite intelligently. Once or twice they laughed in the wrong place; but really an audience is to be excused which does not quite know what to make of such a play as "Mrs. Warren." Mr. Shaw himself is so apt to laugh in the wrong place that he cannot blame his public for doing so now and then. Simply as a matter of taste, then, I am not very desirous of seeing these plays offered to the miscellaneous audiences of provincial cities, whether American or English. But the fact that it is for a moment possible in America—that it should ever enter anybody's head to send them "on the road"—proves that the American public has a many-sided receptivity unknown in England.

A week or two later I came across Mr. Shaw's "Man and Superman," at Nixon's Theater, Pittsburg—execrably acted (save by Mr. Robert Loraine), but received with evident pleasure by a good audience. Imagine "Man and Superman" in Middlesborough or Hanley!

But the acceptance of Ibsen in America is, after all, the final proof of the point I am making—namely that the American public shows a much livelier curiosity in things theatrical than the English. I say "curiosity," because to say "intelligence" would, perhaps, be to beg a question. To be quite frank, one is not greatly struck by the intelligence with which one commonly hears Ibsen discussed. But the frequency with which he is acted, and the persistency with which he is discussed, show that, if they do not quite understand him, the American public are at any rate eager to get at the heart of his mystery. Their mistake lies, indeed, in their determination to see mysteries and enigmas where none exist, and where plain common-sense, helped out with a little imagination, affords all necessary guidance.

Within a month or so of my arrival in New York, six of Ibsen's plays were performed in that city.

Mr. Richard Mansfield, as all the world knows, has produced with great success a magnificently mounted version of "Peer Gynt"; Miss Grace George has appeared several times in "The Lady from the Sea"; and, finally, Madame Alla Nazimova has made the dramatic sensation of the past winter season in "Hedda Gabler" and "A Doll's House."

This young Russian actress is one of the most interesting figures in American theatrical life. She came to America a couple of years ago with a Russian company, and acted, among other parts, Regina in "Ghosts" and Hilda in "The Master Builder." Her success was such that she determined to learn English and seek her career on the English-speaking stage. I am credibly assured that in July, 1906, she knew not a word of our

language. She set herself to master it with such assiduity and such marvelous quickness of ear and brain that in November she was able to make her first appearance as Hedda Gabler. This performance took New York by storm, and was repeated thruout the winter, more than a hundred times, Nora in "A Doll's House" being thrown in at frequent matinées. Madame Nazimova's English is very refined and charming, the best I ever heard a foreigner speak on the stage, with the possible exception of Madame Modjeska. But she gets over some of the difficulties of our pronunciation by adroitly slurring them in such a way as to render herself inaudible to hearers at a distance. She will have to devote more time to her articulation if she is to do her talent full justice in the American or English theater.

What, now, of her talent itself? She is certainly an artist of very remarkable and delightful gifts. Her beauty of feature, her physical grace, suppleness and adroitness are beyond all question; and her power of expression is quite extraordinary. So is her power of impersonation: her Nora is so clearly differentiated from her Hedda Gabler that she scarcely seems to be the same woman. Her voice, tho high pitched, is very sweet and pleasing; she sings rather than speaks her parts, yet the effect is, in the main, delightful. She possesses, in a word, all the gifts of a very great actress, with a strong and alert intelligence behind them. Is she, then, a very great actress? As yet, I should scarcely say so. She does many admirable and even wonderful things; but her theory of art seems to me radically defective. She is an inveterate effect hunter; she will not let her parts play themselves simply and straightforwardly, but is alway challenging the attention of the audience with strained and studied points, and eking out the author's design with embroideries of her own. The first two acts of her Hedda Gabler seemed to me alarming examples of a vicious method. She was never living; she was acting all the time. She began by enormously exaggerating Hedda's morbid and neurotic physical state. While George Tesman and Aunt Julia kept on telling us how wonderfully well Hedda was looking, Madame Nazimova had the face, gestures and attitudes of a woman sick unto death. Had the excellent Aunt Julia so much as looked at her she would instantly have sent for the doctor, if not for the ambulance. Then the actress was all the while making the most lavish use of her powers of facial expression in order to force upon us the consciousness of her boredom, her malignity and her exasperation. Thea Elvsted (ably played by Miss Florence Kahn) was forced to pour forth her confidences with her head resting on Hedda's bosom in order that Madame Nazimova might make weird clawing motions over and around the luxuriant masses of hair which so vividly excited Hedda's envy. This is only one characteristic instance of the way in which the actress continually insisted on helping the author out with extraneous inventions of her own. This may be called the Beerbohm-Tree method of interpretation; and Madame Nazimova carried it to excess. Meanwhile she flagrantly neglected in her stage arrangement the poet's explicit and always admirable directions, thus sadly impairing the crispness of his character drawing, the clearness of his dramatic effects.

But I must not part from Madame Nazimova on this querulous key. In the later acts of "Hedda Gabler" and thruout "A Doll's House" she often rose to great hights of power and of passion. The second half of the third act of "Hedda Gabler"—from Lövborg's entrance right up to the burning of the manuscript—was memorably fine and even masterly. In her manipulation of the manuscript thruout this scene she departed from Ibsen's intentions, but in such a splendidly imaginative way that I am sure he would readily have forgiven her. In the last act of "Hedda" she was very fine; in the first act of "A Doll's House" she was almost perfect; and in the last acts she needed only a little more dignity and a little less combativeness in her discussion with Helmer to be altogether admirable. If she will but beware of her tendency to make too frequent points and to thrust them home too insistently, Madame Nazimova has every chance of making a great mark in dramatic history.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Literature

A Trilogy of the Railway

THREE novels of the railway lie before us, and by felicitous chance each deals with one of the three great phases of the subject: construction, operation and piratical manipulation—a chronological sequence.

The Iron Way[1] supplies the romance of construction. It is truly an historical romance, and derives its story from probably the most romantic history in the annals of railway building—that of the Central Pacific, the first "iron way" to thread the mazes and surmount the ramparts of the Rockies, the first to unite the Middle West and the glittering Pacific Coast. The book is doubly modern: it is romance rushing on the heels of history. Thru its pages move personages so lately alive as Leland Stanford, Collis P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins and Charles Crocker; and a niece of Crocker, who, if not fictitious, might well be living today, is the siren that, innocently enough, lures the hero into seeming disloyalty to his own true love. These men were the far-sighted, dauntless "Four" who conceived the great enterprise and stubbornly fought it to triumphant completion against obstacles almost incredible in character and multiplicity. One feels that one is reading authentic history, but such is the art of the writer that the deftly inwoven romance—a capitvating love story—remains the predominant interest. It would appear that the book is Mrs. Carr's début in literature, yet it is written with an ease, a freshness and a power which many a practiced hand would be glad to have acquired. Her exceeding competency for the special task arises from the fact that in early years she lived with the railway as it grew—her father having been one of the builders at "the front."

The Diamond Key[2] unlocks to view some gems of the story-teller's art, very pure in ray. Strictly speaking, it is not a novel, yet the ten stories are so welded together by the rails of the "Western Central," the brotherhood of the characters, and the common atmosphere of the events, that the book possesses a oneness unattained by many a professed unity. It gives us the romance of the operating force face to face with the vast potentialities of disaster resident in mighty Baldwin compounds, in the steep grades of a mountainous region, in miles upon miles of inflammable snow-sheds, in the spring floods which descend from snow-clad peaks, and in the fallibilities and malice of men. It deals, therefore, with large catastrophes, which would be larger but for the signal heroisms which abort them and win from the company the prized guerdon of "the diamond key." They are thrilling, healthful tales, told in crisp, lucid, scintillating English, which makes this book, in point of style, the est of the three.

It is descending from mountain ozone to the air of a "mausoleum"—as the author calls his titular hero's barbaric marble palace—to open now the pages of *Caleb Conover, Railroader.*[3] This is not Mr. Terhune's fault—rather, his merit. He has set out to induct the reader into a densely vitiated atmosphere, and his success is considerable and creditable. Vastly more obscure and poor than the Corsican, and in addition illiterate, Caleb Conover has become by the masterful force of his natural endowment a "Napoleon of Finance." Hence, he owns a railway system, and many who formerly owned parts of it are in plights worse than exiled Bourbons knew. But to be a railway magnate did not satisfy the boundless ambition of the Conover. By means of his railways, the millions they have brought him, and his own genius for practical affairs, he adds to his possessions the Legislature, the newspa-

[1] THE IRON WAY. *By Sarah Pratt Carr.* Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

[2] THE DIAMOND KEY. *By Alvah Milton Kerr.* Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

[3] CALEB CONOVER, RAILROADER. *By Albert Payson Terhune.* New York and London: The Authors and Newspapers Association. 50 cents.

pers and the dominant party of his State. And it is with his career as an imperious, despotic and unspeakably corrupt political Boss that Mr. Terhune chiefly concerns himself—tho the militant railway as a basis and bulwark of Conover's empire is kept constantly in sight. This book is one of the strongest studies ever made of the American "Big Boss," and from beginning to end is increasingly clever and interesting.

The Political History of England*

THE reigns of the Lancastrian and Yorkist Kings of England cover the long period of twilight, when the nation had begun to stir uneasily and to awake from the long slumber of the Middle Ages, but before the light of modern day, which began to be shed on English history in the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII had yet appeared. And the first sign of this awakening of the nation may well be taken to be the great peasant rising of 1381. A thousand causes of friction between the mass of the people and the owners of the land—between the haves and the have-nots—had existed for a generation previous to 1381. Many of them dated back to the Black Death of 1348—that great calamity which swept off from 25 to 60 per cent. of the population. The rising under Wat Tyler was the first great movement of organized discontent on the part of the people of England. It differed entirely from the civil wars of Stephen and Matilda; of the Yorkists and Lancastrians, or even of King John and his barons, in that it was the people themselves, under their own leaders, who rose in rebellion against the governing classes. All the previous wars in England and some of the later ones were between sections of the aristocracy. At times the people ranged themselves on one side or another; but it was in 1381 that, for the first time, a demand for reform, backed by armed force, was made by the downtrodden workers of town and country.

In the fourth volume of *The Political History of England* Professor Oman treats this period with much thoroness and freshness. It is a period essentially his own, for he has already described it in "The Great Revolt of 1381"; and to it and to the remainder of the troubled reign of Richard II he devotes a somewhat disproportionate amount of his space.

With the battle of Bosworth Field Mr. Fisher takes up the story and devotes five hundred pages to the reigns of the first two Tudor sovereigns, Henry VII and Henry VIII. In several respects Mr. Fisher has great advantages over the authors of the earlier volumes in *The Political History of England.* Instead of having to grope among old, untrustworthy chronicles and scanty records, Mr. Fisher has to hand an abundance of reliable contemporary writings, chief among which are the letters and papers of King Henry VIII, which throw light on every aspect of Henry's reign and character. The second great advantage is that Mr. Fisher is given much more space for the sixty years he covers than was allowed for a similar period to his predecessors. The very modern nature of the problems of England in these Tudor reigns is also an advantage to the historian. Commerce and industry, tariffs reciprocal and retaliatory, shipping restrictions and trading privileges, land, labor and capital, all occupied the attention of King and Parliament in the reign of Henry VII; while in the reign of Henry VIII Parliament began to concern itself with subjects of even wider interest—the relations of Church and State, the religious creed of the nation, and the succession to the throne. This volume of *The Political History* contains what is probably the best account of Henry VIII yet written. It is hardly too much to say that Henry VIII was the last really English King of England before George III. Edward VI died too young to reign. The Stuart Kings were Scotch rather than English, and William III never thoroly naturalized, while the first two Georges were thoroly German. A reading of Mr. Fisher's analysis of Henry VIII goes far to convince one

* THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. *Edited by William Hunt, D.Litt.,* and *R. L. Poole, M.A.* Vol. IV. FROM THE ACCESSION OF RICHARD II TO THE DEATH OF RICHARD III (1377-1485). *By C. Oman, M.A.* Pp. xvi, 525. Vol. V. FROM THE ACCESSION OF HENRY VII TO THE DEATH OF HENRY VIII (1485-1547). *By H. L. Fischer, M.A.* Pp. xx, 518. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.60 per volume.

that Henry VIII is the prototype on which the typical John Bull is modeled. Bluff, hearty and burly; insolent and yet generous and good-humored; with a bulldog tenacity of purpose and with genuine conscientiousness, and yet with a conscience frequently molded to his own desires, Henry VIII was the epitome of the best and worst traits of the English nation.

For a period of English history for which the authorities are abundant, the student may demand much more than is to be found in Mr. Fisher's volume; but for popular reading it offers in perfection, both as regards matter and style, a general view of the events and causes which tore England out of the Roman Catholic communion and brought about the establishment of the Anglican Church and the isolation of England as a self-contained nation.

Madame De Treymes. By Edith Wharton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50

If this book is founded upon any circumstances in the present life of Anna Gould, it is a bad beginning of legalized widowhood for her. Certainly it contains something remotely suggestive of the de Castellane's marital troubles. An American woman who has been divorced from her profligate French husband is about to marry again. Thru the intrigues of her husband's family she is almost in sight of the altar when it is discovered that the child of her first marriage would then revert to her husband's family. The question of honor with the prospective bridegroom is whether he will tell her or not. But that is not what the story is really about. The author's idea evaporated into Henry James subtleties, and so it is merely a little pamphlet of elegant discriminations. It is a novel that will please those leisurely curious persons who take delight in Chinese puzzles, in the artistically carved box, which, being opened, discloses another box equally difficult to penetrate and equally devoid of profitable contents when it is opened. At each chapter of Mrs. Wharton's story the reader flatters himself that he has gained an understanding of the motives of the characters, only to be disappointed at the revelation of a deeper depth. It is a psychological detective story.

Modern Music and Musicians. By R. A. Streatfield. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.75.

The word "modern" as Mr. Streatfield uses it in this connection is all-embracing. To him "modern music" means about all the music to which modern people care to listen. His nineteen chapters are so many essays on the foremost composers of music from Palestrina (born about 1526) to Richard Strauss—"the men who have most aided the development of modern music." He wrote the book, he tells us, "to trace, in a study of the works of the great composers, the growth of the idea of a poetic basis in music." In some of the essays he seems to have forgotten that purpose entirely, but for the most part he does adhere to his aim "to give as little space as possible to the merely biographical side, save where the incidents of a composer's life affected his music in any salient manner, and to lay stress upon the development of music as a means of personal expression, rather than upon its merely technical history, by tracing the character of a composer in his music rather than by criticising his works in detail." All his chapters are interesting, tho some are marred by rhetorical skyrockets. He has the courage of his convictions and utters some new opinions that are worth considering; but he also publishes some opinions (and even a few misstatements of fact) which prove that his authoritative pose is not wholly justified. Only unreasoning prejudice or sheer thoughtlessness could father the statement that "over all Chopin's music lies the deadly trail of disease." And to say of Tchaikovsky that "he sinks to morbid pessimism, he rises to hysteria" is surely to utter a snap judgment—on ill-considered and insufficient evidence. Again, the poem on which (according to Mr. Streatfield) Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration" is founded, was written *after* that wonderfully beautiful tone-poem and was inspired by the music! But there are many good things in the book. The musical eclectic will agree with the author's characterization of our own "dull, pedantic

era, when everything that has a tinge of novelty in it is hooted and derided by a compact phalanx of Philistines sworn to the extermination of all that ventures beyond the radius of their own bleared eyesight."

The Master Spirit. By Sir William Magnay. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The *Master-Spirit* is the strongest novel yet written by Sir William Magnay, author of "A Prince of Lovers," a "Mantrap," etc. London society is cleverly presented. Dukes, diplomats, great dames and parvenus are delicately satirized, and those who do not read novels for the plot alone are entertained by epigramatic criticism of life. The hero, Geoffrey Herriard, is first exhibited as the mouthpiece of Paul Gastineau, who was supposed to have been killed in a railway accident. Chained to his couch, a cripple, Gastineau continues his political battles thru his pupil, who blindly obeys him and reaps undreamed of success. After four years his conscience awakes thru love of a noble woman and the result is a break with Gastineau, regardless of possible ruin. Gastineau is a veritable Iago, malicious, vindictive, loving evil for its own sake, sinning with impunity because of his unerring, cool judgment and unscrupulousness. The ensuing complications sustain the interest, and the subsequent reward and punishment of virtue and vice satisfy the ethical demands of the reading public.

The Fool of the World and Other Poems. By Arthur Symons. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

In 1902 Mr. Symons gathered the contents of five preceding books of verse into a single collection. Since that time he has been mostly engaged with prose, writing exquisitely impressionistic descriptions of cities, essays of romantic criticism, and other volumes of the sort. Now comes a new vintage of verse, and one naturally examines it first to see what change or progress he has made during the five years of reflection on his art. And some change one discovers, but of progress scarcely any. The chief note of the volumes of 1902 was an acrid personality seeking satisfaction in all the vain and windy ways of the most extravagant impressionism. He was, and is, the best representative of a certain school of French symbolism, the interpreter of the illusion of the flesh. There were indications at the close of the earlier collection that the old moods had begun to weary him, and that his more personal themes were likely to give place to a romantic nature-worship. In part that prophecy is fulfilled in the present volume. There is very little here of that peculiar love poetry of symbolism which tries to disguise a morbid passion in terms of the soul; scarcely a touch of immorality. Nature has become more prominent; but it is still nature seen thru the veil of illusion. There is no sense of stability, no fixt forms, but the vague, indiscriminate motion of one who sees in nature a reflection of his unstable romantic moods. It it thus not accidental that the winds are the phenomenon chiefly described. The tone of the book may be understood from a single example, such as "Wind at Night":

> The night was full of wind that ran
> Like a strong, blind, distracted man
> About the fields in the loud rain;
> The night was full of the wind's pain.
>
> I looked into the naked air,
> Only the crying wind was there,
> In wet invisible torment, tossed
> About the darkness like a ghost.
>
> My thought in me cried out, and sought
> Only, like wind, to fly from thought;
> But like my thought the wind could find
> Nowhere to hide out of the wind.

Katherine. By E. Temple Thurston. New York: Harper Bros. $1.50.

Some years ago Mr. Thurston wrote "The Apple of Eden." It was a novel, but designed to prove that every Man-Adam must eat some Eve's apple whether he was willing or not, and that he was sure to suffer accordingly. It was not a comforting book, but it was well written, and indicated that the author knew how to trace the relation between cause and effect with diabolical accuracy. The story belonged, indeed, to that appalling class of fiction known as powerful. For that reason we are the more surprised at the quality of this new novel, which shows all the subtlety of analysis so noticeable in "The Apple of Eden," but lacks the originality and

strength of that story. And that is not the worst of it. We have been afflicted of late with what may be called the malignant romance. Within the year we have had three notable books of this kind. First Edith Rickert, in her story of "Folly," bases the sequel upon the pathology of a cancer case. Then Mary Wilkins Freeman, of all people!—presents a magnificent woman in her novel, "The Doctor," also afflicted with this malady. Thurston follows suit with *Katherine*. The heroine determines to go to the bad and have a good time, because she thinks she has cancer and has only two years in which to live. There was a time, of course, when the heroine of almost any novel was likely to go into a decline. But that was all the more reason why she spent the time behaving herself and leading the other characters to repentance. Besides, the real pathology of her disorder was never exposed. She simply "faded," but it is characteristic of the horror-minded present that a writer like Mr. Thurston should dramatize the diagnosis of cancer and call it a romance.

Literary Notes

....*The Statesman's Year Book* for 1907, just received from the Macmillan Co., is one of the absolutely indispensable and most compact books of reference that all people interested in public affairs must have. It tells all essential facts about all countries, and has 1,672 pages for only three dollars.

....In an introduction to *The Steps of Life: Further Essays on Happiness*, by Carl Hilty, Professor Peabody aptly characterizes the distinguished Swiss teacher of constitutional law as a "spiritually minded man of the world." This volume is translated by the Rev. Melvin Brandow, and is similar in theme and treatment to the author's "Glück," which has had such wide circulation and influence both abroad and here. (The Macmillan Co. $1.25.)

....A third edition has been reached of the considerable volume of *Addresses on the Gospel of St. John*, delivered at a series of interdenominational conferences at Providence, R. I. The papers are by a large number of theological teachers and clergymen, and are of varying merit and interest. The literary and historical problems presented by the Gospel are not considered. The book is published at Providence by the St. John Conference Committee, Mr. Albert L. Day, chairman. ($1.25.)

....The Marion Press, one of the best of the private presses, and located at Jamaica, Queens Borough, New York, celebrates its tenth year of existence (1896-1906) by issuing a list of books printed by it. The edition is limited to 750 copies. The frontispiece of the list is made notable by the introduction therein of an impression from an original woodcut engraved about 1802 by Dr. Alexander Anderson, the first American wood engraver, after Bewick. It contains 120 numbers and includes some superb examples of the printing art. Frank E. Hopkins is the moving spirit of the press. The list is well worth the attention of all book lovers.

Pebbles

If you would have a thing well done, order the waiter to bring it rare—and give no tips.—*The Philistine.*

CONCERNING FAIRY TALES.

"I say, mamma," asked little Tommy, "do fairy tales always begin with 'Once upon a time,'"

"No, dear, not always," replied mamma; "they sometimes begin with 'My love, I have been detained at the office again tonight.'"—*Glasgow News.*

Two women were strangers to each other at a reception. After a few moments' desultory talk the first said rather querulously:

"I don't know what's the matter with that tall, blond gentleman over there. He was so attentive a while ago, but he won't look at me now."

"Perhaps," said the other, "he saw me come in. He's my husband."—*North American Review.*

THE RETORT HUMOROUS.

"You don't seem to understand," blustered the man who was trying to make his point with a university professor. "I tell you, sir, I ought to know. I'm an alumni of this institution myself." "Are you? That's not singular," was the witty rejoinder, uttered so quietly that the blustering man never knew what had happened.

On another occasion the same professor, having ordered from a music publishing house a copy of a "Valse Impromptu" by a certain French composer, received an "Impromptu Waltz" by another man. The publishers, when called to account for their mistake, replied rather insolently that they had been in the music publishing business a long time, and had yet to discover the difference between a "Valse Impromptu" and an "Impromptu Waltz." Would Dr. Smith kindly state to them that difference?

"Gentlemen," wrote the genial professor, in answer, "I have not, like yourselves, been in the music publishing business, and am therefore not fully qualified to inform you, but since, in your extremity, you have appealed to me, I would venture to suggest that the difference between a 'Valse Impromptu' and an 'Impromptu Waltz' may be similar to the difference between a blind Venetian and a Venetian blind.

"Yours very truly," and so forth.—*Youth's Companion.*

Editorials

Not a Revolution

About this time, if we might judge from previous French history, a revolution may be expected in France, for the Republic has persisted for thirty-five years. That is long enough, to judge from the precedents, for it to endure. We of the United States, with a republic old enough to have a history and a presumed lease of life, and who have not the fickle French reputation, have been rejoiced that what we believe to be the ideal system of government has been able to hold the votes of the French people, and to withhold its arms, for a full generation, and we have been anxious for the future. We remember the previous alternations for over a century; and we have observed with what tolerance the Republic has endured Royalist and Imperialist claimants and parties that made no concealment of their desire to restore a "Legitimist" rule. But a generation has been trained in a republican form of government, and only old men have any memory of that government which brought disaster and the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. The younger generation hardly know of Louis Napoleon except as they see his widow, the Empress, making personal claim to objects of historical value held by the nation.

But this disturbance in the South of France has caused a real anxiety. It has come suddenly, and among an excitable and a religiously conservative people. It is perfectly well known that the ecclesiastics do not love the Republic; they hate it. They have all along wished to restore King or Emperor, under whom they have had their own way. This was reason enough why the Republic has feared the Church, charging it with constant plotting of treason, and with much proof. This outbreak appears to have been encouraged by the Royalist and ecclesiastic leaders, and the story is by no means unlikely that it has been thus financed. It is so probable that evidence would not be waited for before it was asserted. A revolution would afford a grateful way to repay the losses involved in the separation of Church and State and the assumption of ecclesiastical buildings as public property. Thus this property would be restored and the "robberies" atoned for.

But this will not be. It is against the present Government and not against the Republic that the manifestants have acclaimed. They profess their love for the Republic. They may love the Church, but they love the Republic more. They know the vigor and intelligence by which it has revived the power of France since Sedan, and how it has created an Empire in Africa and in Asia such as Napoleon never dreamed of. They only ask the Republic to see their misfortunes and to relieve them.

But yet there was danger in such an excitable body of people suffering greatly from changed industrial conditions. A successful revolt might have given occasion for some new Man on Horseback to seize the reins of power, and draw to him all the malcontents, who are very strong among the officers of the army. We have observed how General Picquart was hooted, the man who best represents in the army the new as against the old régime. But the credit for crushing the revolt belongs to M. Clemenceau, one of the strongest men that France has ever called to the helm. He knows the Meridionaux, for he is himself from the South of France. He has sent thither soldiers enough to overawe and crush all opposition, and he has done it with as gentle a constraint as was consistent with vigor. He would not call them rebels, but misguided citizens. Thus the Republic has been preserved, and, having escaped this crisis, we may hope that its last danger period has been past.

It is a curious freak of fate that this task of forcible suppression of a popular revolt should have come to M. Clemenceau, the most radical, not to say Socialistic, ruler that France has had since 1870. Just so it has been the duty of John Mor-

ley to suppress a threatened uprising in India. This gives us occasion to consider what will be the rôle of Socialism if it should ever come to rule in a State. If we may judge from M. Clemenceau's example it will not hesitate to use steel and lead to keep its own rule. It will not allow anarchy. Its subjects, who are also its lawmakers, will have to obey its laws. Its hand will be as heavy on the people as any other hand. A revolt will be put down just as imperiously as in an Empire. Why not? for in the most Socialistic democracy the people must rule, and rebellion of a minority of the people against the majority must be overcome, that the will of the people may be supreme. We are not at all sure that whips may not be changed to scorpions.

What Is a Democrat?

Mr. Bryan was asked by the New York *World* to answer the question, "What is a Democrat?" He answers it—or fails to answer it—in a letter which it would take half an hour to read, and which at the end has told nothing but a platitude. He thus concludes his screed:

"I do not understand that there is or can be any controversy over the doctrine that one is democratic when he trusts the people, and undemocratic when he distrusts them."

That is all. The answer is empty and disappointing. He goes to the Greek he learned in college and tells us that *democrat* means *the people ruling*. True, but what of that? What was wanted was the definition of the present-day Democrat in politics. He quotes Jefferson and Hamilton, but they were a hundred years ago, and ours are different politics from those in their day. Both our parties declare they trust the people, and certainly the Republican party, especially in the South, trusts the people more than the Democratic party does, for there definitely the attempt has been made to shut out a third of the people—in some States half the people—from the ballot.

Mr. Bryan says that if he were to apply his definition to particular questions he would have to enter the field of controversy. But it is the application of the definition that we want to know about, not that on which "there is no controversy." He does make one application, namely, to the popular election of Senators, nothing more—nothing on tariff protection, or control of corporations, or public ownership of railroads. It is an empty and vapid and tedious explication of the lexically obvious. He says

"an undisputed thing in such a solemn way."

Yet he had no easy task set to him, and could do little more, for what is the difference nowadays between a Democrat and a Republican? Would it be any easier to define the latter word? Perhaps the best definition would be that a Republican is one that follows Roosevelt and a Democrat one who follows Bryan, and they are both after the same thing. At least, Colonel Watterson says so, and Bryan also.

To show how identical are the principles of the two parties on the chief questions before the country at the present time, it is sufficient to take the chief public matters as presented by Justice Gaynor, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York at the alumni dinner of Colgate University. He was speaking of the great economic reforms that are in sight: Our railroads are to be "not private roads, but public highways," "to be run for the equal benefit and use of all, and in which there can be no discrimination or favoritism of rates" by which favored persons can secure monopoly; "we are about to stop fraudulent bond watering and swindling; and we are to revise our tariff laws so as to remove the tax on raw material which we cannot produce ourselves." This is all equally good Republican and Democratic doctrine.

The Turn of the Tide

For nearly eight years the prosperity of the United States has been unexampled. For much more than eight years our prosperity has received no serious check. The general level of prices at present is higher than it has been at any time since the Civil War. At no time within the memory of living men has it been so easy for men of fair business sagacity and plenty of enterprise to make moderate fortunes. Never within recorded history has it been so easy for

men of exceptional ability to make enormous fortunes. To a great extent wage-earners have shared in the general advance of income. To one large and important class in the community, however, these times of abundance have been years of increasing hardship. Interest incomes from savings have, on the whole, diminished, and salaries have not increased. Army and navy men, men and women in the Civil Service, college and university professors are in general not more than one-half as well off as they were eight years ago. To the extent that their characters are not altruistic without alloy, they are praying in their secret hearts for hard times and a good long stretch of low prices. In passing, we may remark that the business public is unwise thus to convert the active intellectual element in modern society into an effective corps of the army of the discontented.

More than one great cause has co-operated in producing this exceptional period of affluence. First and most fundamental has been one that has seldom been mentioned since the defeat of Mr. Bryan by Mr. McKinley in the presidential campaign of 1896. Mr. Bryan and his supporters argued that a prolonged period of low prices had been caused by a progressive contraction of the circulating medium consequent upon the demonetization of silver and a relative shrinkage of the world's gold supply. For remedy they proposed the free coinage of silver at the old ratio of sixteen to one. The Republican party and Mr. McKinley, belatedly converted to gold monometalism, argued that it was before all things else necessary to maintain commercial and national credit at the highest level, and that to this end the single gold standard must be definitely adhered to.

By a strange coincidence of events, the causes that Mr. Bryan desired to set in operation, and the causes that the McKinley Republicans desired to give free play, conspired together to create extraordinary results. By pronouncing for the gold standard, the nation strengthened its credit, and at the same moment the world's gold supply began to increase from the Klondike and elsewhere with unparalleled rapidity. Both the metallic basis of circulation and the credit based thereon began to undergo an enormous expansion. Prices, of course, rose.

Co-operating with these causes came year after year phenomenal crops, the concrete basis of all real abundance, as distinguished from mere market values. Big crops means abundant purchases of manufactured goods by farmers, a heavy business for the railroads, and a correspondingly large demand for iron, steel and machinery.

Finally, when business is expanding, the temper of the people is hopeful, enterprise is stimulated and the industrial public creates an over-supply of goods in anticipation of growing needs.

When this stage of anticipatory production, and a corresponding extension of credit, has been reached, a very slight check may suffice to turn the tide. A real and serious check sets it strongly flowing toward the ebb.

It is generally conceded that we have now probably come to the turn of the tide and that we must look forward to a certain shrinking of the general volume of business and a downward course of prices. In financial circles more than one event of the past year has been interpreted as a check in itself sufficient to cause reaction. Chief among these, in the estimation of people who never can think beyond personal to impersonal causes, has been Mr. Roosevelt's determination to bring the railroads under public control. Disturbances in the stock market have been explained as a natural result of the undermining of confidence in railroad properties. The railroads are not pushing vigorously the expansions and improvements which, we are assured by Mr. Hill and Mr. Harriman, must be completed before the railroads can properly handle the country's business.

How much or how little importance may properly be attached to the effect of national legislation upon railroad business, a real cause of shrinkage has at last appeared and its effects cannot be escaped. There seems now to be no doubt that crops this year in the United States and elsewhere will fall somewhat short of past production. Past experience leads us to expect that a series of years of abundant crops will probably be followed by a series of years of somewhat deficient crops. If this shall prove to be

the fact we must accept as best we can the inevitable decrease of business, contraction of credit, fall of prices, increased percentage of business failures and enlarging number of men out of work.

We venture to say that an anticipation of this probably inevitable decrease of business for the next few years is the real reason why the railroad corporations are not now planning and pushing reconstruction and expansion work. Railroad legislation is merely the excuse. Ten years from now the appeal to such an excuse will have passed into the category of childish things. For, as a result of a firm and just public control, the railroads will pass thru a period of hard times with far less loss and disorganization than they could hope for if they had been left to their own throat-cutting devices, and the total amount of disaster to general business interests will probably be much less in proportion to the total extent of business operations than it has been in former periods of depression.

The Suppression of Discussion

ROME has spoken; but is the case ended?

One of the excellent acts of Leo XIV was to appoint a Biblical Commission to study the relation of the Church to the doctrine of Scripture. It was expected, and probably intended, that the decision would somewhat extend the liberty of the faithful in their study of Scripture and make some concession to the critical conclusions now more generally accepted. But Leo died and a "religious" Pope was elected to take the place of a "political" one. By taking the name of Pius he gave notice to the Church that he would follow in the footsteps of Pius IX rather than of Leo XIV. His reconstruction of the Biblical Commission, and its conclusions thus far announced, have shown that the liberty allowed in the Church, so far from being widened, will be seriously narrowed.

The first decision, after the accession of Pius, was to declare to the Church that there is no evidence to show that the Pentateuch was not written by Moses, altho he might have made use of antecedent documents. Now the Commission has gone over to the New Testament and has made remarkable decisions on the Fourth Gospel. The decisions are put in the form of long questions, like the hypothetic questions put to a lunacy expert, to which a categorical answer is expected. Here are three long questions to which the answer Yes or No is simply given, but which we may put in the positive instead of the interrogative form.

It is first stated that it has been proved that the Apostle John, and no other, must be recognized as the author of the Fourth Gospel, and that this has been established by such certain historical proofs that the tradition which has come down to us that John wrote the Gospel is well founded. This is shown by the agreement of the Fathers and by the name of John attached to the Gospel on the canon and in the text of Sacred Books; by the ancient manuscript copies and the translations which attach his name to the Gospel; and by the liturgical usage from the foundation of the Church.

Next the Commission decides that the internal argument, with the testimony of the writer of the Gospel and its relationship to First Epistle of John, indubitably confirms the tradition; and this conclusion is not invalidated by any difficulties in reconciling statements with those made in the other three Gospels. Indeed, these difficulties, it is decided, have been reasonably explained by the Fathers and by Catholic exegetes.

Finally the Commission makes this decision:

> "It is not permissible to say that the facts recorded in the Fourth Gospel have been invented, in whole or in part, in the same way that allegorical and doctrinal symbols have been invented, and that the discourses attributed to our Lord were not really his, but were simply the theological compositions of the writer, altho they were put in the mouth of our Lord."

We may easily conclude that this decision, signed by Mgr. Vigouroux and Mgr. Janssens, secretaries of the Commission, and approved by the Pope, has a definite purpose. It is directed against the Abbé Loisy and his disciples. It is a definite and positive condemnation of their teachings, and is one way of condemning him and forbidding his views to be held or taught. It is an attack on

a Catholic school of theology which is in sympathy with modern criticism, and which has its adherents in this country as well as in France. It will be received with acclamation by those in the Church who deny that anything new can be learnt, and with dismay by other Catholics just as loyal to the Church.

Beyond question the arguments which support the authorship of the Fourth Gospel by John the beloved disciple are very strong, perhaps incontrovertible; but it is much more difficult to prove that the Fourth Gospel is historical in the same sense that the Synoptic Gospels are historical. The phenomena in it are not inconsistent with the view forbidden by this decision, that the Fourth Gospel has much the same relation to the other three that Plato's "Apology of Socrates" has to Xenophon's "Memorabilia." But here the startling phenomenon is that a body of more or less competent scholars propose to tell other scholars what is "permissible" for them to believe. The day of the Inquisition is past, when such decisions had any valid power. It is not an *ipse dixit*, but argument, which we would have. It is humiliating to intelligent scholarship to be told with ecclesiastical authority what we must believe, and no reason given. We are very sorry for those—and such there are—who must now keep silence or veil their belief in ambiguous language.

It is this necessary concealment which we most regret, next after the attempt to stifle discussion. The French priests are writing under *noms de plume*. Progressive Italian priests have published an open letter to His Holiness which attracts much attention, but they do not sign their names. In twenty or more pages is rehearsed the opposition of Rome to every advance in science, politics and knowledge. His Holiness will learn from this pamphlet that irreligion is widespread and growing because the clergy oppose the democratic aspirations of our times. Democracy demands of the Church not only less favor to the privileged classes, but also a complete change and clearing out both in usages and persons—the restoration, as it were, of the Church of the third century; the restoring to bishops their canonical rights in their sees; a larger influx of the lay world; some means to secure for the other nations a greater influence in the direction of the Church.

Next the letter touches upon the relations of the Church to science. A historical foundation for Christian Apologetics is demanded, with the critical study of the Bible and the right to apply the same laws of criticism to the Bible as to profane literature. After rehearsing the vital need of studying critically the New Testament and the Church's growth, the metaphysical aspect of Catholic dogma is touched upon, and the continuous evolution of Revelation is advocated. Lastly, the open letter claims that modern Apologetics and Church History are not opposed to the Fathers.

Finally, this group of Italian priests rehearse the missteps of Pius X in dealing with France, with the modern spirit, with individuals, such as Loisy, Tyrrell and Murri. It attacks bitterly the promotion to the Red Hat of Lorenzelli, who, "as is known to all, is a man of *la nauseante avarizia*," and has a rap at the unfortunate Montagnini.

Thruout the tone of the letter is bad. There seems a lack of courtesy to the Holy Father, whose age and exalted office, even if he blunder, would in an American's eye demand respect. But it indicates what is the conflict between the age of authority and the age of reason within the Church.

Mississippi's Repudiated Bonds

It is not that Mississippi is the only State which has repudiated its public debt that we select it for consideration, but because in Mississippi at the present time some of its most distinguished citizens are trying to persuade the State to remove the stigma on its reputation by redeeming its repudiated debt.

The Planters' Bank of Mississippi was chartered in 1830 by an act amended in 1833. By these two acts bonds of the State of Mississippi were issued to the amount of $2,000,000 to pay for the State's stock in the bank. They bore interest at 6 per cent. The bank flourished and paid interest on the bonds until, after the panic of 1837, which so shook the country, that the Legislature,

in 1830, transferred its stock in the bank to the Mississippi Railroad Company, with the provision that the stock in the company, and all stock of private individuals in it, should be pledged for the payment of the bonds of the Planters' Bank. But in 1844 an act provided to wind up both bank and company and pay the State's debt, and up to 1859 some $200,000 was paid in principal and coupons. In 1852 an act of the Legislature provided that, at the next election, every voter should declare whether he was willing that a direct tax be levied to pay the debt; but the popular vote was in the negative, altho the obligation of the debt was never questioned. The Civil War now intervened, and in the reconstruction period of 1875-6, when the white Democrats took possession, by a popular vote an amendment to the constitution was adopted whereby the payment of these bonds was prohibited. Thus positive repudiation followed a long default.

There is a much similar story of the larger obligation of the faith of the State pledged about the same time for the sum of $5,000,000 for bonds of the Union Bank, only that there was a fierce attempt later to declare the bonds illegal, on the ground that they were issued under a supplementary act of the Legislature, and not under the valid one; but the Supreme Court of Mississippi declared the bonds to be a true obligation. By the amendment to the constitution the payment of the Union Bank bonds, as well as of the Planters' Bank bonds, was prohibited, and that prohibition stands in the constitution of 1890. The total of the repudiated bonds is now about $8,500,000, and a well defined movement has now been inaugurated to secure their payment and cancellation.

Of course, this repudiation destroyed the credit of Mississippi in the money markets of the world. Even yet the injury as well as the sting of it is felt. The industrial regeneration of the State and of other repudiating States requires the settlement of this debt. For honor's sake, and also to bring about a political and industrial alignment between the South and the North, it is important that this debt be again recognized and honorably paid. The Hon. William S. McAllister, of Canton, Miss., is taking an active part in this movement, which will be a chief subject before the next Legislature. The great prosperity of the South of late years, and the many millions that have come to Mississippi from the enhanced price of cotton, make this a hopeful time to push this effort for honesty.

In an important address before the Mississippi Press Association last month, Bishop Galloway discussed the "Ethics of Politics," and made this duty the principal application of his topic. He said:

> "The perpetual humiliation of Mississippi is the fact that the word repudiation was ever attached to her great name. And thru all the years to come, whatever the apology or explanation of that ever-to-be-lamented act, the State cannot escape a measure of disgrace. The statute of limitation can never run against genuine honesty. Tho three generations have passed since the State repudiated obligations on which her great seal had been set, it is not too late to right a wrong, and thereby become a stainless example to every one of her loyal citizens. It weakens an appeal of the State for her own name to be linked with the word repudiation—a word that contains the very exhaustion of disgrace and disgust. Every reading of that mournful history of the Planters and Union Bank bonds and their formal repudiation, after a fierce factional struggle, and over the solemn deliverance of the Supreme Court of the State affirming their validity, stirs within me the hope that some day that whole record may be sponged out by the unanimous and indignant voice of an aroused Commonwealth."

It is to be hoped that this noble utterance will be heeded. It comes from one of the best men the South has raised to defend her honor, and we are not surprised to see that Bishop Galloway added that political ethics requires that "the highest and the humblest, the richest and the poorest, the strongest and the weakest, the whitest and the blackest, must have the same legal and governmental consideration and protection." The whitest and the blackest do not now have it, and the revival of public honor may be expected to cover racial as well as financial justice.

May we not hope that this effort in Mississippi may stir up some other States. Michigan may think of it, and so may Minnesota, and so may a number of Southern States. It is bad company and a bad condition for a State to allow itself to remain in.

Railways and Business

When Mr. James J. Hill predicted, two weeks ago, that the Government would ultimately be forced to help the railroads by a loan of its credit, because their own credit had been impaired and was in danger of being ruined, scarcely any railroad manager or financier could be found who would say that he had any warrant for such pessimistic views. Some allowance must be made for the feelings of a veteran railway captain who has seen, in one year, the market price of the shares of one of his lines fall from $348 to $122, and the price of shares in the other drop from $232 to $123. Such declines tend to make Mr. Hill forget even his sale of 1,000,000,000 tons of iron ore to the Steel Corporation. The discussion which his gloomy remarks provoked disclosed the confidence of many other railroad officers in the ability of their companies to exist and do business profitably without Government aid. "The American people and the national Government," said one of these officers, "can be counted upon to favor nothing that will ruin legitimate business enterprises." All who have faith in American institutions must believe this to be true.

The address, last week, of Mr. Vanderlip, vice-president of the great National City Bank, to an association of bankers at Jamestown, is a notable contribution to what may be called the current literature of railway, financial and commercial problems. On account of his business associations, as well as by reason of his knowledge of his subject, Mr. Vanderlip's infrequent public addresses have had much weight. This one covers so much ground that we can refer only to parts of it. When we speak of his business associations, we have in mind the relation of his bank to the most powerful group of American capitalists, to the Union Pacific system, and to other corporate interests. His bank's president was one of Mr. Harriman's three associates in the Alton syndicate. Mr. Vanderlip's review of financial conditions at home and abroad, and of the railway situation, especially the financial aspect of it, is the work of a competent hand. He does not overlook the unlawful practices and other offenses of railway companies and managers. He criticises fairly the recent arbitrary acts of State Legislatures, to which we think, however, he is inclined to give too much weight in accounting for the distrustful attitude of the investing public toward railway securities.

This reminds us that Mr. Hill should have inspected the record of new issues of stocks, bonds and notes before asserting that railway credit had been impaired. The issues authorized since January 1 amount to $1,106,000,000, against only $882,000,000 in the same months of last year, and about $900,000,000 of the total is for railroads. Their credit is not ruined, although, like other borrowers, they have been obliged to pay increased rates for the money.

While we find much in Mr. Vanderlip's address to admire and commend, it seems to us that he underestimates the influence of certain events and revelations in exciting distrust with respect to railway financial and physical management, and in causing what he calls the timidity of capital in relation to railway securities. This is a matter of some importance, because a fair apportionment of the influence among the several causes of it may hasten that readjustment upon a basis of honest dealing which is so much to be desired.

Two-cent passenger rate laws, usually ill-considered and unwise, have alarmed stockholders. Magazine articles, sometimes inaccurate or not wholly just, have aroused, as he says, the suspicions of the public in regard to the integrity and good faith of men in positions of power. But the confidence of the people in railway officers and railway management has been most profoundly shaken, not by the magazine articles of sensational writers, not by any tendency toward hasty and unwise acts in State legislatures, but by the unquestioned public record of official investigations and of court judgments as to the offenses of railway companies and railway officers of great prominence.

Official proof of rank discrimination that has created and maintained monopolies and crushed independent producers in the oil trade, in the mining of coal and in other industries; the stealing of great tracts of public land, shown by legal evidence and even by confession; rebating, punished in scores of cases by the courts after trial, and sometimes after admis-

sion of guilt; the wholesale corruption of influential officers by gifts of stock designed to procure favors unjustly and at the expense of competitors; the disclosures of the Union Pacific investigation—these, and such as these, have been the main causes of public distrust, of the impairment of public confidence. The people have come to believe, upon the evidence of official investigations and of court decisions in criminal cases, that the men controlling certain great railways have managed them from brokers' offices, with both eyes fixt upon the tape that records the prices of transactions on the Stock Exchange; that they have shaped dividends for purposes of speculation; that, in short, they have been intent upon private gain and the accumulation of great private fortunes by improper methods.

Hundreds of volumes would be required for the records of official investigations concerning railroad offenses, and of successful criminal suits against railroad officers, during the last two years. And where can there be pointed out a convicted or an exposed officer of any prominence whose conviction or exposure has been followed by dismissal? Have they not, as a rule, been retained in the service by boards of directors? This leads the public to believe that the entire management, in each case, is tainted.

We would not have it inferred by those who have not read Mr. Vanderlip's address that he ignores these causes of public distrust. In a general way he touches upon nearly all of them, and we presume he did not intend to omit any. But we do not think he gives to them their actual weight, as compared with the weight of others.

He has been led by the opinions of well-informed business men to think that there is soon to be some recession in trade, altho there is, in the condition of agriculture, industry or finance, no inherent reason that would make necessary such a recession. "The public mind and temper" will determine whether the period of depression shall be brief or protracted. If the intricate problem of railway regulation "is worked out in a spirit of fairness and intelligence," we shall, in his opinion, resume the road toward further prosperity.

In this matter, fairness on one side tends to beget fairness on the other. The American people desire to be fair. They love fair play. They are convinced—by official investigations, court judgments and the like—that in their dealings with the railroads they have not been treated fairly. They have seen too much discrimination that has enriched some at the cost of the suffering or ruin of others. The railroads can best promote fairness and patient consideration on the part of the people and their legislators by showing clearly their own purpose to be absolutely fair. This purpose will be obscured if they fail to get rid of those responsible officers who have deliberately broken just laws or otherwise exhibited their unfitness for the positions they hold.

Cultivating Dreamfulness

While we are not aware that the word *dreamfulness* has ever been used—the Century Dictionary at least does not give it—tho *dreamful* is common enough, there seems no doubt, in our minds, that the word will be needed if the present situation with regard to illustrated papers for children is allowed to develop in the near future as it has in the near past. It seems to be a favorite refuge of the artist, intent upon interesting children now, to betake himself to dreamland and picture odd things that children are supposed to have seen in their dreams. While long ago Tennyson in the "Lotus Eaters" had the lotus victims sing,

> "Give us long rest or death,
> Dark death or dreamful ease,"

there is no one in these later modern times, and least of all the teacher, or the physcian, who has much to do with children who would crave for them dreamful sleep. Every one knows how unrested he rises after a night full of dreams, and if this is true for adults, it is much more true for children. Their highly sensitive nervous organizations require the complete rest that sleep as absolutely dreamless as possible alone will give them, and they will inevitably suffer serious detriment to the development of their nervous organizations if both night and day are to see the active employment of their imaginations.

Almost needless to say the benefit to be derived from the picture supplements of the Sunday papers, to which especially we refer, is more than dubious, while the positive disadvantages seem to be easy to appreciate at once. These crude pictures, badly drawn, luridly colored, with little or no meaning to them at best, and often meanings that are not good for children at worst, cannot help but vitiate taste and deprave intelligence. It does not seem quite the proper thing that children should be shown the humor of playing tricks on anybody and everybody, parents and friends, relatives and servants, sometimes the old, often those who are helpless, and almost be taught to laugh at the predicaments they place them in, as if this were the right thing. This side of the evil, however, we are, in Ciceronian phrase, passing over for the moment simply to emphasize the physically pathological effect of the nervous erethism, which results from the cultivation of the imagination to a high degree, and the suggestion as to the recurrence of the figures thus seen in actual dreams, in such a way as to make them almost sure to appear, whenever the child has gone, as unfortunately the modern child only too often does go, to bed in a highly excited state, because of the notice that it has been allowed to attract from its elders during the evening.

Physicians generally are convinced that there is entirely too much stimulation of the nervous system of children in our present life. They are not allowed to live the simple life enough. Healthy association with those of their own age is replaced too much by stimulating contact with the grown-ups, many of whom are strangers, and the meeting with strangers is apt to take a good deal out of children. Play is not spontaneous enough to make them forget themselves, and their self-consciousness is rather cultivated than rendered as latent as possible. These picture papers, then, are an added factor in this. When they encroach upon the children's hours of sleep, as well as wakefulness, with their ill effects, it seems time to call a halt. Ask any physician and he will tell you that the precocious child, much in contact with its elders, and given to picture-paper absorption, is more subject to "night terrors" than the natural child, who takes its recreation in muscular, not mental, ways. There are specialists in children's diseases who have even suggested that the reason why "night terrors" are a little more frequent on Sunday and Monday nights, as they seemed to be, is not alone because of the greater variety of food likely to be consumed at dinner on Sunday, but also and especially because poring over the colored supplement of the Sunday paper has been one of the absorbing occupations of the day of rest.

We are entering upon the season when children are home from school and the kindergarten and more directly under the eyes of the parents. It is at this season that the unconscious education of the child goes on apace and that the colored supplement means more to it even than before. The unconscious factors of education in our modern life, the newspaper, and the conversations that subjects made much of in the daily press are likely to suggest, and that so readily find their way into the large ears of these little pitchers; the theater, with its connotations, in the same way; the summer books that are read; all these are quite as important as the more formal factors of education. This seems to be an excellent time, then, to call attention to the dangers that lurk behind the apparently harmless, tho it would scarcely be called innocent amusement, that is afforded to children by the vicious colored supplement.

Secretary Taft's Boom

Secretary Taft has returned from the West, and does not seem to have done much to strengthen his claim to the Presidential succession. Indeed he has made no speeches that have any definite marked policy. Perhaps he does not wish to run for the office. If he did we should have expected some speech in which he would forcibly present to the nation the platform which he would stand on. We are not surprised that some people are saying that he would rather graduate into the Supreme Court. And yet he keeps on doing his full work, visiting the country and all its outlying possessions, and proving himself an excellent administrative officer. His "boom," however, is not as pre-eminent as it was. Other candidates are coming

to the front, particularly Governor Hughes, and we may mention Senator Knox, altho the way Senator Knox was selected for the Senate would make it impossible for him to secure the nomination for President. And Mr. Taft's chances have been seriously injured by the Brownsville affair. The negroes declare that they will not vote for Mr. Taft, nor for any one else whom President Roosevelt will favor. It is amazing, as it is unjust, that so deep and so general a feeling has been aroused. And the negro vote will be strong enough to control the result in several States, if the Democrats put up a popular candidate. To be sure the negroes may yet be placated, and we see that some of their leaders, who look far enough ahead, are warning them that they may have to take back their stout words. President Roosevent tried to do right in that case, and so did Mr. Taft, and the negro soldiers are not yet exonerated by the evidence.

We have letters in criticism of the article by W. D. Givens on "The Canada of Today" which we need not print, as we have previously published articles showing the prosperity of Western British America. We are informed by one of the replies that thirty-nine years ago the population in all the Canadian provinces was three and a half millions, while this year it was 6,442,581 and is growing. We are told that the immigration from Canada to the United States has well nigh ceased, as those that would formerly have gone to this country now go West. Lord Strathcona expects Canada to have a population at the end of this century as large as that of the British Isles. Our correspondents admit that the Maritime Provinces hardly hold their own, but he reminds us that this is true of some of the New England States. With the increase of population there is a large increase also in the imports and in exports. In 1901 the imports were $181,257,988, and in 1906 $290,300,807.

One of the most curious discoveries of late is that of a treatise by the famous mathematician Archimedes, of Sicily, found on a palimpsest manuscript in Constantinople, entitled "Concerning Method," and published by Professor Heiberg, of Copenhagen. The treatise is addressed to Eratosthenes, and is remarkable for an ingenious application of mechanics to the solution of geometrical questions, and by a very daring use of a method comparable to the integral calculus. Surfaces are in certain conditions considered as the sums of right lines, and the volumes as the sums of their planes. Thus Archimedes appears to be a sort of precursor of Leibnitz and Newton.

There need be no pity for gamblers when they lose, and no congratulation when they win; but there is occasion to say that when such a sum as a million dollars is said to have been lost and won at a single horse race near this city last week, there is indication of a festering moral evil. Horse races are not run to develop the best horse, but to give opportunity for gambling. They favor an inferior horse and put a heavy weight on a good horse, just to equalize chances, and make a bare chance out of the running. Apart from the saloon, there is no greater school of vice existing.

A testimony to the value of the local option laws wherever they exist was given at the meeting last week in Atlantic City of the Liquor Dealers' Association. It appears that they are frightened at the great growth of temperance sentiment, especially in the South, where county after county shuts out the entire liquor traffic, and the association agreed to put all their force into the effort to fight the reform; for, they said, it looks as if the liquor traffic would soon be wiped out in the larger part of the United States by local option.

The negroes of Georgia expect that when Hoke Smith is Governor of Georgia he will attempt to have a law past to limit negro suffrage, and they are waking up to attempt to defeat it. They are urging every negro who has the legal right to vote to pay his poll tax, get registered and then put in his vote against any new Jim Crow law. That is good policy. It is not manly to submit to injustice. The failure to pay one's tax puts on a man the responsibility for any bad law enacted by his negligence.

Insurance

Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life.

FOLLOWING a contest tremendous in its severity, and which has lasted more than a year, the New York Life Insurance Company has been reorganized under a new board of directors constituted as follows:

John E. Andrus, Yonkers, N. Y.; John Claflin, Morristown, N. J.; Julius Fleischmann, Cincinnati, Ohio; Thomas P. Fowler, N. Y.; David R. Francis, St. Louis, Mo.; Woodbury Langdon, N. Y.; Robert J. Lowry Atlanta, Ga.; Clarence H. Mackay, Roslyn, L. I.; John G. Milburn, N. Y.; Seth M. Milliken, N. Y.; Geo. Austin Morrison, N. Y.; Henry C. Mortimer, N. Y.; Alexander E. Orr, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Augustus G. Paine, N. Y.; Wm. B. Plunkett, Adams, Mass.; Anton A. Raven, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Reid, Yonkers, N. Y. Fleming H. Revell, N. Y.; Elbridge G. Snow, N. Y.; Hiram R. Steele, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.



DARWIN PEARL KINGSLEY.
Photographed specially for THE INDEPENDENT on June 19.

They represent the "administration" and were chosen by a majority of over 136,000. The new trustees met on Monday of last week and elected as the successor of Alexander E. Orr in the office of president, Darwin Pearl Kingsley. Mr. Kingsley was born at Alburgh, Vt., on May 5th, 1857. His early education was obtained in the common schools. He worked his way thru the University of Vermont, and has received several degrees. He entered the service of the New York Life in 1889 and has held a variety of posts with the company. His experience has been wide and he has passed triumphantly thru the Armstrong investigation. No charge was made against him and he was concerned in no dubious transactions. He has served on all the company's important committees, including the finance, the executive and the office committees. Following his election as president, in addressing his colleagues, Mr. Kingsley said in part as follows:

"Among the problems that face this board in its conduct of the company's affairs, I see nothing more menacing just now than the tendency to pass unreasonable legislation with regard to life insurance in the various States of the Union. These bills largely relate to taxation and involve a constantly increasing drain upon the premiums paid by the policy-holders. Most of the States charge what may properly be be called an income tax. This tax varies in different States. The tax has always been considered in the nature of a franchise tax, one of the conditions on which the company is permitted to solicit life insurance. The result is not only a very heavy and unjust burden upon the thrifty, but, as the tax varies in different States, the injustice is not evenly distributed.

"Finally, it is worth while to notice that life insurance as an institution and as represented by individual companies has passed thru a period of such trial and stress as rarely comes to any business enterprise, and that even in the very heat and fury of public misunderstanding and indignation, no person whose opinion was worth considering even suggested that this company was anything but abundantly solvent and abundantly able to carry out all its pledges. It is certainly fair to say that this is not the result of an accident, because this condition is not found to exist in other lines of business when put to corresponding tests. Neither is it fair to say that it inheres in the nature of the business itself.

"There is no resisting the conclusion that life insurance, upon the whole, has been soundly and wisely managed. This will inevitably be the conclusion of the general public."

The New York Life from its last statement has assets of $474,567,673.

Financial

Adams Express Profits

WHAT is virtually a dividend of 200 per cent. was declared by the Adams Express Company on the 17th, when announcement was made that the stockholders would receive a bonus of that amount in the form of a distribution of $24,000,000 in new 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds, the company's capital being $12,000,000. These bonds are secured by a deposit of other bonds and stocks bought by the company with its surplus earnings, and the income from the deposited securities is more than enough to pay the 4 per cent. interest. Nine years ago the company made a similar distribution of 100 per cent., and in the meantime it has paid comfortable dividends. This recent cutting of a larger melon appears to have been due to the fact that on and after July 1, under the new Railroad Rate law, express companies will be treated as common carriers and will be required to make detailed statements and to keep accounts as directed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Such distributions are proof that their profits have been very large. The companies must not be surprised if the public shall insist that their rates are excessive and ought to be reduced, and if new force shall be given to the arguments in favor of the establishment of a domestic parcels post.

Railway Net Earnings

RAILWAY gross earnings have been rising, as we showed last week, and now reports for April point to a large increase of net earnings in that month, the first increase of the year. Net increases dwindled in the last half of 1906 from 17 per cent. in July to only 2 per cent. in December, and in January, February and March there were losses of net, instead of gains, these losses having been, according to *Bradstreet's*, 2.4, 5.9 and .2 per cent. respectively. But in April, altho operating expenses were higher by nearly 23 per cent., a great increase of gross permitted an advance of 25½ per cent. in net. Allowance must be made, however, for the effect of the coal strike in April of last year. But if two-thirds of the increase be crossed off on that account, there remains a gain that is very encouraging when compared with the losses of the first three months of the year.

....Estimates of the probable shortage in Europe's wheat crop have recently been increased. Conservative authorities now think the yield will fall 200,000,000 bushels below last year's.

....The monthly record of immigration into the United States was broken in May, when 184,886 immigrants landed. The monthly average since January 1 has been 117,643.

....Charles H. Stout, vice-president of the Liberty National Bank, has been elected vice-president of the Manhattan Trust Company. He will remain in the directorate of the Liberty National.

....Lower export prices in the German iron and steel trade are expected, owing to a decline of orders for home consumption. The capacity of the German plants has been largely increased in recent years.

....According to the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, advance sheets of which have been issued, the total foreign commerce of the port of New York in the calendar year 1906 was $1,567,729,735, against $1,374,417,122 in 1905.

....From the earnings of the past year the Fifth Avenue Bank, of which A. S. Frissell is president, declared on the 20th an extra dividend of 100 per cent., in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent. The bank's capital is $100,000.

....A bulletin recently issued by the Canadian Census Bureau shows that Canada's output of manufactures rose to $715,035,965 in 1905, from $481,053,373 in 1900, and $368,696,723 in 1890. Montreal is the leading manufacturing city and Toronto is second.

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MAY 2 1907



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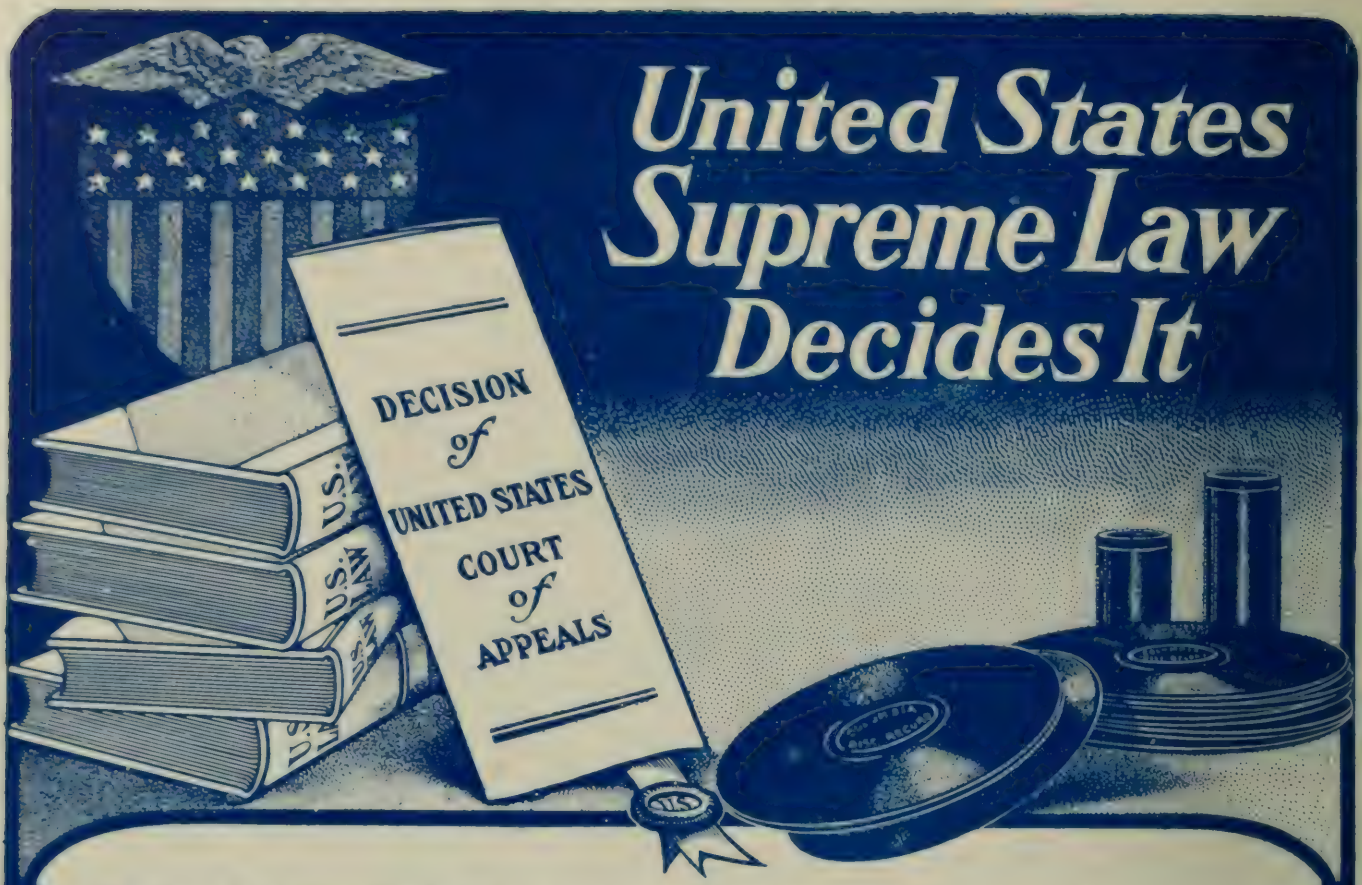
Easter 1907

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The Railroads and the People . . . . . E. H. HARRIMAN
Easter's Redemption (Poem) . . . . . SUSIE M. BEST
The Novelties of Motoring . GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH
Upton Sinclair and Helicon Hall . . MRS. L. H. HARRIS
Daybreak (Poem) . . . . . GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE
The Carnegie Institution . . PRESIDENT R. S. WOODWARD
Crosby Called back (Poem) . . . . . EDWIN MARKHAM
Chicago University's New President . SHAILER MATHEWS
The Spelling Reform Controversy . . . . FRANK CRANE
Our Economic Resources . . . . . AARON SAKOLSKI
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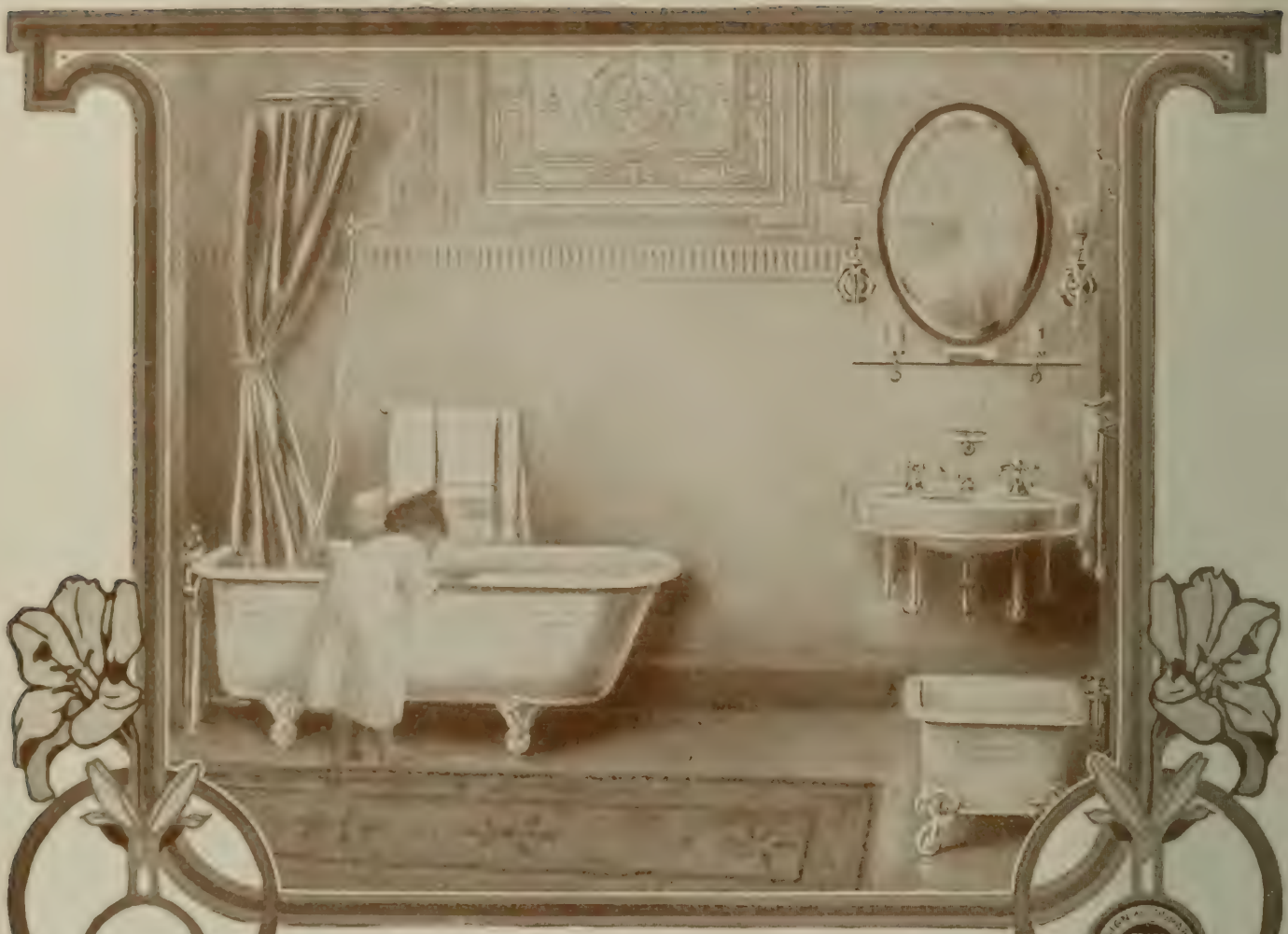
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Monastery Bells (Poem) . . . . . ALFRED AUSTIN
The Village Against the Czar . . . .
WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING
James Bryce: Ambassador . . . . . SETH LOW
The Prerogatives of the President . . . .
SENATOR ISADOR RAYNER
Popular Novels of 1906 . . . . . MRS. L. H. HARRIS
The Struggle Against Tuberculosis, PROF. E. VON BEHRING
"Doubt"—In the Last Paris Salon . . HENRI CORDIER
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February 7, 1907

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Mary (Poem) . . . LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY

The Fur Seal . . . . . FORBES LINDSAY

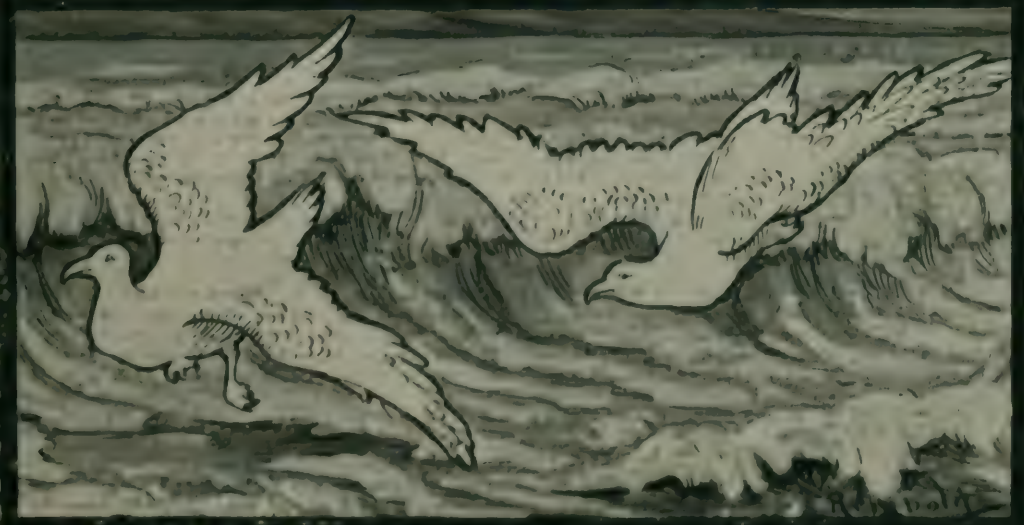
Reclamation of Swamp Lands . SENATOR HANSBROUGH

To Heaven by Private Car . . . . BOLTON HALL

The Shout for Big Ships . . . . . PARK BENJAMIN

The Mouth of the Lord (Poem) . . . AMOS R. WELLS

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